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THE MADRAS University Calendar, 1877-78.

Madras:
HIGGINBOTHAM & CO.,
PUBLISHERS TO THE UNIVERSITY.
1877.

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I.

Madras University Calendar, 1877-78.

APRIL.

1	Sun	
2	M	
3	T	
4	W	Oliver Goldsmith d., 1774.
5	T	Hobbes b., 1588.
6	F	
7	S	
8	Sun	
9	M	Lord Bacon b., 1626.
10	T	
11	W	
12	T	
13	F	
14	S	
15	Sun	
16	M	
17	T	
18	W	
19	T	Byron d., 1824
20	F	
21	S	Racine d., 1699.
22	Sun	Immanuel Kant b., 1724.
23	M	Shakespeare d., 1616.
24	T	
25	W	
26	T	Dr. Th. Reid b, 1710—Hume b., 1711.
27	F	
28	S	
29	Sun	B. A. Degree first conferred, 1858
30	M	

MAY.

1	T	Last day of registration for Medical Examinations, and of issuing Certificates of having passed the previous Matriculation and F. A. Examinations
2	W	
3	T	
4	F	
5	S	
6	Sun	Prof. Sir William Hamilton d., 1856.
7	M	Lord Brougham d., 1868.
8	T	
9	W	Schiller d., 1805.
10	T	
11	F	
12	S	
13	Sun	
14	M	Vaccination first performed, 1796.
15	T	
16	W	
17	T	
18	F	
19	S	J. G. Fichte b., 1762
20	Sun	J. S. Mill b., 1806.
21	M	
22	T	
23	W	
24	T	Queen Victoria b., 1819.
25	F	
26	S	
27	Sun	
28	M	Sir Humphry Davy d., 1829.
29	T	
30	W	Voltaire d., 1778
31	T	

JUNE.

1	F	
2	S	
3	Sun	
4	M	
5	T	
6	W	
7	T	
8	F	
9	S	
10	Sun	
11	M	
12	T	
13	W	
14	T	
15	F	
16	S	
17	Sun	
18	M	Battle of Waterloo, 1815.
19	T	
20	W	Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.
21	T	
22	F	
23	S	
24	Sun	
25	M	
26	T	
27	W	
28	T	Rousseau b., 1712.
29	F	
30	S	Last day of registration for M. A. Degree Exam.

JULY.

1	Sun	Leibnitz b., 1646. [Rousseau d., 1778.
2	M	M. D. and 1st L. M. S. Examinations begin.—
3	T	
4	W	Bishop Watson d., 1816.
5	T	
6	F	
7	S	John Huss burned, 1415.
8	Sun	Edmund Burke d., 1797.
9	M	Preliminary Scientific Examination, and 2nd Exa-
10	T	mination for L. M. S. Degree begin.
11	W	
12	T	
13	F	
14	S	
15	Sun	
16	M	2nd Examination for the M.B.&C.M. Degree begins.
17	T	The Bombay University established, 1857.
18	W	
19	T	
20	F	
21	S	
22	Sun	
23	M	1st Examination for the M.B.&C.M. Degree begins.
24	T	
25	W	
26	T	
27	F	
28	S	
29	Sun	
30	M	
31	T	

AUGUST.

1	W	
2	T	
3	F	
4	S	
5	Sun	
6	M	
7	T	
8	W	
9	T	
10	F	
11	S	
12	Sun	
13	M	
14	T	
15	W	Napoleon Bonaparte b., 1769.
16	T	
17	F	
18	S	
19	Sun	Pascal d., 1662.
20	M	Schelling d., 1854.
21	T	
22	W	Warren Hastings d., 1818.
23	T	Sir Astley Cooper b., 1768.
24	F	
25	S	Hartley d., 1757—Hume d., 1776—Faraday d., 1867.
26	Sun	Prince Albert b., 1819.
27	M	Hegel b., 1770.
28	T	
29	W	Locke b., 1632.
30	T	Hartley b., 1705.
31	F	

SEPTEMBER.

1	S	
2	Sun	
3	M	Oliver Cromwell d., 1658.
4	T	
5	W	The University of Madras established, 1857.
6	T	
7	F	Dr. Johnson b., 1709.
8	S	
9	Sun	
10	M	Mungo Park b., 1771.
11	T	
12	W	
13	T	
14	F	
15	S	
16	Sun	
17	M	
18	T	
19	W	
20	T	
21	F	
22	S	
23	Sun	
24	M	
25	T	
26	W	
27	T	
28	F	Sir William Jones b, 1746.
29	S	
30	Sun	

OCTOBER.

1	M	Last day of registration for the Matriculation and
2	T	First Examination in Arts.
3	W	
4	T	
5	F	
6	S	
7	Sun	Laud b., 1573.—Dr. Reid d., 1796.
8	M	
9	T	
10	W	
11	T	
12	F	
13	S	
14	Sun	William Penn b., 1664.
15	M	
16	T	
17	W	Sir Philip Sidney d., 1586.
18	T	
19	F	Dean Swift d., 1745.
20	S	Sir Christopher Wren b., 1632.
21	Sun	
22	M	
23	T	
24	W	
25	T	
26	F	
27	S	
28	Sun	Locke d., 1704.
29	M	
30	T	
31	W	

NOVEMBER.

1	T	The last day of registration for the B. A., B. L.,
2	F	[M.L., & B.C.E. Degree Examinations.
3	S	Queen's Proclamation assuming the Government of India, 1859.
4	Sun	
5	M	
6	T	
7	W	
8	T	
9	F	Prince of Wales b., 1841.
10	S	Luther b., 1483.
11	Sun	
12	M	
13	T	
14	W	Leibnitz d., 1716.—Hegel d., 1831.
15	T	
16	F	
17	S	
18	Sun	Duke of Wellington d., 1852.
19	M	
20	T	
21	W	Voltaire b., 1694.
22	T	Clive d., 1774.
23	F	
24	S	Spinoza b., 1632.—Sir Henry Havelock d., 1857.
25	Sun	
26	M	
27	T	
28	W	
29	T	
30	F	

DECEMBER.

1	S	
2	Sun	Cortes d., 1554.
3	M	
4	T	Richelieu d., 1642.—Hobbes d., 1679.
5	W	
6	T	
7	F	Princess of Wales b., 1844.
8	S	
9	Sun	
10	M	
11	T	
12	W	
13	T	
14	F	Prince Albert d., 1861.
15	S	Matriculation and F.A. Examinations begin.
16	Sun	
17	M	
18	T	
19	W	
20	T	
21	F	
22	S	
23	Sun	
24	M	
25	T	
26	W	
27	T	
28	F	Lord Macaulay d., 1859.
29	S	Thomas à Becket killed, 1170.
30	Sun	
31	M	Wickliff d., 1384.

JANUARY.

1	T	Queen's Proclamation assuming the title of Empress of India, 1877.
2	W	Livy d., A.D. 18.
3	T	
4	F	
5	S	
6	Sun	
7	M	Fenelon d., 1715.
8	T	
9	W	
10	T	Penny Postage commenced, 1840.
11	F	
12	S	
13	Sun	
14	M	Berkeley d., 1753
15	T	
16	W	
17	T	
18	F	Montesquieu b., 1689.
19	S	
20	Sun	
21	M	
22	T	Lord Bacon b., 1561.
23	W	
24	T	The Calcutta University estab., 1857.—Frederick
25	F	[the Great b., 1712.
26	S	
27	Sun	Schelling b., 1775.—J. G. Fichte d., 1814.
28	M	
29	T	
30	W	
31	T	

FEBRUARY.

1	F	
2	S	
3	Sun	
4	M	
5	T	
6	W	
7	T	Charles Dickens b., 1812.
8	F	Mary Queen of Scots beheaded, 1587—Lord Mayo assassinated, 1872
9	S	Sir D. Brewster d., 1868.
10	Sun	Queen Victoria married, 1840.
11	M	B.A., M.A., B.L., M.L. & B.C.E. Degree Examinations begin—Descartes d, 1650
12	T	Kant d., 1804.
13	W	
14	T	
15	F	
16	S	
17	Sun	
18	M	
19	T	
20	W	Montesquieu d., 1755.
21	T	Spinoza d., 1677.
22	F	
23	S	
24	Sun	
25	M	
26	T	
27	W	
28	T	

MARCH.

1	F	
2	S	
3	Sun	
4	M	
5	T	Volta d., 1827.
6	W	
7	T	
8	F	
9	S	
10	Sun	Prince of Wales married, 1863.
11	M	Tasso b., 1544.
12	T	Bishop Berkeley b., 1684.
13	W	
14	T	
15	F	
16	S	
17	Sun	
18	M	
19	T	
20	W	Sir Isaac Newton d., 1727.
21	T	
22	F	Goethe d., 1832.
23	S	Laplace b., 1749.
24	Sun	Opening of the New Building of the Presy College,
25	M	Madras, by H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh,
26	T	1870.
27	W	
28	T	
29	F	
30	S	
31	Sun	Descartes b., 1596.

II.

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

ACT XXVII. OF 1857.

(PASSED BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.)

(Received the assent of the Governor-General on the 5th September, 1857.)

AN ACT *to establish and incorporate an University at Madras.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS, for the better encouragement of Her Majesty's subjects of all classes and denominations within the Presidency of Fort St. George and other parts of India in the pursuit of a regular and liberal course of education, it has been determined to establish an University at Madras for the purpose of ascertaining, by means of examination, the persons who have acquired proficiency in different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, and of rewarding them by Academical Degrees as evidence of their respective attainments, and marks of honor proportioned thereunto; and whereas, for effectuating the purpose aforesaid, it is expedient that such University should be incorporated: It is enacted as follows; (that is to say)—

Incorporation.

I. The following persons, namely,

The Right Honorable GEORGE FRANCIS ROBERT, Lord HARRIS, Governor of Fort Saint George,

The Honorable Sir CHRISTOPHER RAWLINSON, Knight, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras.

The Right Reverend THOMAS DEALTRY, Doctor of Divinity, Bishop of Madras, *Ex-officio*,

The Honorable Sir PATRICK GRANT, Lieut.-General, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Madras, *Ex-officio*,

The Honorable Sir HENRY CONYNGHAM MONTGOMERY, Baronet, Member of the Council of Madras, *Ex-officio*,

ALEXANDER JOHN ARBUTHNOT, Esquire, Director of Public Instruction, *Ex-officio*,

EYRE BURTON POWELL, Esquire, Principal of the Presidency College, *Ex-officio*,

HENRY FORTEY, Esquire, Acting Principal of the Presidency College, *Ex-officio*,

JAMES KELLIE, Esquire, President of the Medical College Council, *Ex-officio*,

The Honorable Sir HENRY DAVISON, Knight, Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras,

THOMAS PYCROFT, Esquire, Chief Secretary to Government,

EDWARD MALTBY, Esquire, Acting Chief Secretary to Government,

JAMES DEWAR BOURDILLON, Esquire, Secretary to Government,

HENRY FORBES, Esquire, Acting Secretary to Government,

Colonel CHARLES ALFRED BROWNE, Secretary to Government,

JAMES BLAIR PRESTON, Esquire, Physician-General,

The Reverend ROBERT HALLEY, Master of Arts, Principal of the Doveton College,

J. TOWNSHEND FOWLER, Esquire, Principal of the Government Normal School,

P. SOOBROYLOO NAIDOO, President of Patcheappah's Institution.

WILLIAM AMBROSE MOREHEAD, Esquire, Provisional Member of the Council of Madras,

GUY LUSHINGTON PRENDERGAST, Esquire, Accountant-General,

Colonel ARTHUR THOMAS COTTON, Commandant of Engineers,

Colonel CHARLES EDWARD FABER, Chief Engineer in the Department of Public Works,

Lieutenant-Colonel THOMAS TOWNSEND PEARS, Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Consulting Engineer for Railways,

Lieutenant-Colonel GEORGE BALFOUR, Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath,

The Reverend JOHN RICHARDS, Master of Arts,

Lieutenant-Colonel FREDRICK CONYERS COTTON, Acting Mint Master,

CHITTOOR RUNGANADUM SASTRY, Head Interpreter in the Supreme Court of Judicature,

JOHN EMELIUS MAYER, Esquire, Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy in the Madras Medical College,

The Reverend ROBERT KERR HAMILTON, Master of Arts,

The Reverend GEORGE HALL, Master of Arts,

The Reverend PETER SORENSON ROYSTON, Bachelor of Arts,

JAMES SANDERSON, Esquire, Surgeon in the Madras Army,

The Reverend JOHN BRAIDWOOD, Master of Arts,

JOHN DAWSON MAYNE, Esquire, Bachelor of Arts, Professor of Law, Moral and Mental Philosophy, and Logic in the Presidency College,

RICHARD BURGASS, Esquire, Master of Arts, First Judge of the Court of Small Causes,

Lieutenant-Colonel JOHN JOSEPH LOSH, Military Auditor-General,

WILLIAM JUDSON VANSOMEREN, Esquire, Doctor in Medicine, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the Madras Medical College,

SAMUEL JESUDASEN, Native Surgeon,

Major JOHN MATTLAND, Superintendent, Gun Carriage Manufactory,

The Reverend A. BURGESS,

The Reverend W. GRANT,

being the first Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, and all the persons who may hereafter become or be appointed to be Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows, as hereinafter mentioned, so long as they shall continue to be such Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows, are hereby constituted and declared to be one Body Politic and Corporate by the name of the University of Madras; and such Body Politic shall by such name have perpetual succession and shall have a common seal, and by such name shall sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, and answer and be answered unto, in every Court of Justice within the territories in the possession and under the Government of the East India Company.

Power to hold and dispose of property.

II. The said Body Corporate shall be able and capable in law to take, purchase, and hold any property, moveable or immoveable, which may become vested in it for the purposes of the said University by virtue of any purchase, grant, testamentary disposition, or otherwise: and shall be able and capable in law to grant, demise, alien, or otherwise dispose of all or any of the property, moveable or immoveable, belonging to the said University; and also to do all other matters incidental or appertaining to a Body Corporate.

III The said Body Corporate shall consist of one Chancellor, one Vice-Chancellor, and such number of ex-officio and other Fellows as the Governor of Fort St. George in Council hath already appointed, or shall, from time to time, by any order published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, hereafter appoint; and the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being, shall constitute the Senate of the said University. Provided that, if any person being Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellow of the said University, shall leave India, without the intention of returning thereto, his office shall thereupon become vacant.

Constitution of Body Corporate.

Senate

Office vacated by leaving India.

IV. The Governor of Fort St. George for the time being shall be the Chancellor of the said University, and the first Chancellor shall be the Right Honorable George Francis Robert, Lord Harris.

Chancellor.

V. The first Vice-Chancellor of the said University shall be Sir Christopher Rawlinson, Knight. The office of Vice-Chancellor shall be held for two years only; and the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated shall go out of office on the first day of January, 1859. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of Vice-Chancellor of the said University by death, resignation, departure from India, effluxion of time, or otherwise, the Governor of Fort St. George in Council shall, by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, nominate a fit and proper person, being one of the Fellows of the said University, to be Vice-Chancellor in the room of the person occasioning such vacancy. Provided that, on any vacancy in the said office which shall occur by effluxion of time, the Governor of Fort St. George in Council shall have power to re-appoint the Vice-Chancellor

Vice-Chancellor.

hereinbefore nominated, or any future Vice-Chancellor, to such office.

Fellows.

VI. The Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, the Bishop of Madras, the Members of the Council of Madras, the Director of Public Instruction, the Principal and Acting Principal of the Presidency College, the President of the Medical College Council, all for the time being shall, while filling such offices, be ex-officio Fellows of the said University. The whole number of the Fellows of the said University, exclusive of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor for the time being, shall never be less than thirty; and whenever the number of the said Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, shall, by death, resignation, departure from India, or otherwise, be reduced below thirty, the Governor of Fort St. George in Council shall forthwith, by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, nominate so many fit and proper persons to be Fellows of the said University as, with the then Fellows of the said University shall make the number of such Fellows exclusive, as aforesaid, thirty. But nothing herein contained shall prevent the Governor of Fort St. George in Council from nominating more than thirty persons to be Fellows of the said University if he shall see fit.

The appointment of a Fellow may be cancelled.

VII. The Governor of Fort St. George in Council may cancel the appointment of any person already appointed, or hereafter to be appointed, a Fellow of the University, and, as soon as such order is notified in the *Gazette*, the person so appointed shall cease to be a Fellow.

Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to superintend the affairs of the University

VIII. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have the entire management of, and superintendence over, the affairs, concerns, and property of the said University; and in all cases unpro-

vided for by this Act, it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to act in such manner as shall appear to them best calculated to promote the purposes intended by the said University. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have full power, from time to time, to make and alter any Bye-laws and Regulations (so as the same be not repugnant to law or to the general objects and provisions of this Act) touching the examination for Degrees and the granting of the same, and touching the examination for honors and the granting of marks of honor for a higher proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art; and touching the qualifications of the candidates for Degrees and the previous course of instruction to be followed by them, and the preliminary examinations to be submitted to by them; and touching the mode and time of convening the meetings of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows; and, in general, touching all other matters whatever regarding the said University. And all such Bye-laws and Regulations, when reduced into writing, and after the common seal of the said University shall have been affixed thereto, shall be binding upon all persons, members of the said University, and all candidates for Degrees to be conferred by the same, provided such Bye-laws and Regulations shall have been first submitted to, and shall have received the approval of, the Governor of Fort St. George in Council.

Bye laws

IX. All questions which shall come before the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall be decided at a Meeting of the Senate by the majority of the Members present; and the Chairman at any such Meeting shall have a vote, and, in case of an equality of votes, a second or casting vote. No questions shall be decided at any Meeting unless the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, and five Fellows, or, in the absence of the Chancellor and

Meetings of the Senate

Vice-Chancellor, unless six Fellows at the least shall be present *at the time of the decision.* At every Meeting of the Senate the Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor, shall preside as Chairman; and, in the absence of both, a Chairman shall be chosen by the Fellows present, or the major part of them.

Appointment and removal of Examiners and Officers.

X. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have full power, from time to time, to appoint, and, as they shall see occasion, to remove all Examiners, Officers, and servants of the said University.

Power to confer Degrees.

XI. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power, after examination, to confer the several Degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, and Master of Civil Engineering; they shall also have power, after examination, to confer upon the candidates for the said several Degrees marks of honor for a high degree of proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, according to rules to be determined by the Bye-laws to be from time to time made by them under the power in that behalf given to them by this Act.

Qualification for admission of candidates for Degrees

XII. Except by special order of the Senate, no person shall be admitted as a candidate for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, or Master of Civil Engineering, unless he shall present to the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, a certificate from one of the Institutions authorized in that behalf by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, to the effect that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and

Fellows of the said University, in the Bye-laws to be made by them under the power in that behalf by this Act.

Examination for Degrees

XIII. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall cause an examination for degrees to be held at least once in every year; on every such examination, the candidates shall be examined either by Examiners appointed for the purpose from among the Fellows by the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows, or by other Examiners, so to be appointed; and on every such examination, the candidates, whether candidates for an ordinary degree or for a degree with honors, shall be examined on as many subjects and in such manner as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall appoint.

Grant of Degrees

XIV. At the conclusion of any examination of the candidates, the Examiners shall declare the name of every candidate whom they shall have deemed entitled to any of the said Degrees, and his proficiency in relation to other candidates; and also the honors which he may have gained in respect of his proficiency in that department of knowledge in which he is about to graduate; and he shall receive from the said Chancellor a certificate, under the seal of the said University of Madras, and signed by the said Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, in which the particulars so stated shall be declared.

Fees.

XV. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellow shall have power to charge such reasonable fees for the Degrees to be conferred by them, and upon admission into the said University, and for continuance therein, as they, with the approbation of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, shall from time to time see fit to impose. Such fees shall be carried to one General Fee Fund for the payment of expenses of the said

University, under the directions and regulations of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, to whom the accounts of income and expenditure of the said University shall once in every year be submitted for such examination and audit as the said Governor of Fort St. George in Council may direct.

Annual accounts.

SUPPLEMENTARY ACT.

ACT No. XLVII OF 1860.

THE following Act passed by the Legislative Council of India, received the assent of the Right Honorable the Governor-General on the 6th October, 1860.

AN ACT *for giving to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, the power of conferring Degrees, in addition to those mentioned in Acts II., XXII., and XXVII. of* 1857.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to give to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, established under Acts II., XXII., and XXVII. of 1857, the power of conferring Degrees other than the Degrees in that Act expressly provided for; It is enacted as follows:—

Power of Universities to confer Degrees.

I. It shall be competent to the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay respectively, to confer such Degrees, and to grant such Diplomas or Licences in respect of Degrees, as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of any such University shall have appointed, or shall appoint by any Bye-laws or Regulations made and passed, or to be made or passed by them in the manner provided in the said Acts, and submitted to, and approved by, the Governor-General in Council as far as regards the University of Calcutta, or by the Governor in Council of Madras or Bombay as regards the Universities of Madras and Bombay respectively.

Construction.

II. All the provisions contained in the said Acts II., XXII., and XXVII. of 1857, with respect to the Degrees therein mentioned and the examinations for those Degrees, shall apply to any Degrees which may be conferred under this Act and to the examinations for such Degrees.

111.

Bye-Laws and Regulations

OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

I. THE SENATE.

1. The Senate shall meet ordinarily once a year in the month of April, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

2. The Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence, the senior Fellow, according to date of appointment, shall convene a Meeting of the Senate on the requisition of any six of the Fellows.

3. Nine Fellows shall constitute a quorum, and all questions shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the Fellows present.

4. The Vice-Chancellor, in the absence of the Chancellor, shall preside at Meetings of the Senate, or, if the Vice-Chancellor be not present, a Chairman for the occasion shall be elected by the Fellows present. If the votes including that of the Chairman are equally divided, the Chairman shall have a casting vote.

II. THE FACULTIES.

5. The Senate shall be divided into four Faculties, namely, Arts, Law, Medicine, and Engineering: every Fellow shall belong to one Faculty at least, and any Fellow may belong to more than one Faculty.

6. The Faculties shall be appointed by the Senate at its Annual Meeting in April.

7. Each Faculty shall elect its own President at the Annual Meeting in April. Every Meeting of a Faculty shall be convened by its President, or, in his absence, by the senior Fellow belonging to that Faculty according to date of appointment.

8. If any Faculty omit to elect a President within one month after its appointment or after a vacancy occurs, the Vice-Chancellor may appoint any Fellow of such Faculty to be its President.

9. At all Meetings of a Faculty the President shall take the Chair, but in case of his absence the Fellows present shall appoint a Chairman. If the votes including that of the Chairman are equally divided, the Chairman shall have a casting vote.

10. Three Fellows of any Faculty shall constitute a quorum of that Faculty.

III. THE SYNDICATE.

11. The executive government of the University shall be vested in a Syndicate, consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and eight of the Fellows, who shall be elected for one year by the several Faculties, at the Annual Meeting of the Senate, in April, in the following proportions :—

Five by the Faculty of Arts.
One by the Faculty of Law.
One by the Faculty of Medicine.
One by the Faculty of Engineering.

12. No Fellow shall be eligible as a Member of the Syndicate who is not resident in or near Madras; and any Member of the Syndicate who shall have been absent from the town of Madras for a period of more than three months, or shall have quitted the town of Madras with the intention of being absent for more than three months, may be declared by the Syndicate to have vacated his seat.

13. In the event of a vacancy occurring in the Syndicate, a new Member shall forthwith be elected by the Faculty for the remainder of the current year.

14. If any Faculty omit to elect a Member of the Syndicate within one month after a vacancy occurs, the Vice-Chancellor shall appoint one from among the Members of that Faculty.

15. The Syndicate shall meet ordinarily in the first week of every alternate month, or at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence, by the senior Member of the Syndicate according to date of election.

16. Three Members of the Syndicate shall constitute a quorum, and all questions shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the Members present.

17. The Vice-Chancellor shall preside at Meetings of the Syndicate; but, in case of his absence, the Members present shall appoint a Chairman, for the occasion, and, if the votes, including that of the Chairman, are equally divided, the Chairman shall have a casting vote.

18. It shall be the duty of the Syndicate to appoint and to remove the Examiners and all other Officers of the University, except the Registrar; to regulate examinations; to recommend for Degrees, Honors, and Rewards; to keep the accounts of the University; and to correspond on the business of the University with the Government and all other authorities and persons.

19. The Syndicate shall be empowered to appoint during the current year, until the Annual Meeting of the Senate in April, any Fellow recently appointed, to any one or more of the Faculties.

20. The Syndicate shall be empowered to frame such Bye-laws as may, from time to time, be necessary, and to submit them to the Senate for confirmation.

21. The Syndicate shall be empowered to refer any subject to a Faculty for consideration, and to call upon it for a report thereupon.

22. No question shall be brought under the consideration of the Senate which has not first been submitted to the Syndicate.

23. Any Faculty or Fellow shall be at liberty to submit any question to the Syndicate for its consideration, and subsequently to bring before the Senate the decision of the Syndicate thereupon, with a view to its modification or annulment.

24. It shall be in the power of the Syndicate, under special circumstances, to dispense with a strict compliance with the Bye-laws, so far as they regulate the time, place and manner of any examination and the interval to elapse between one examination and another, provided that the Resolution passed in every such case shall be reported to the Senate at its next Meeting with a full statement of the special grounds upon which the Syndicate acted.

IV. THE REGISTRAR.

25. The Registrar shall be appointed by the Senate.

26. The tenure of the office of Registrar shall be limited to two years, but the same individual shall be eligible for re-election.

27. In the event of a vacancy occurring in the office of Registrar, a special Meeting of the Senate, if necessary, shall be convened for the purpose of appointing a Registrar, and in the meanwhile the Syndicate may appoint a Registrar *pro-tempore.*

28. The Registrar shall be the custodian of the Records, Library, Common Seal, and such other property of the University as the Syndicate shall commit to his charge.

29. The Registrar shall conduct the duties of his office under the instructions of the Syndicate.

30. It shall be the duty of the Registrar to give notice of Meetings of the Senate, Syndicate, and Faculties, to the respective Members thereof, and to keep a record of the proceedings of all such Meetings.

31. The Registrar shall give not less than five days' notice of a Meeting of the Senate, and three days' notice of a Meeting of the Syndicate or of a Faculty, to each Member thereof.

32. The Registrar shall circulate, together with the notice of any Meeting, the subjects to be considered, and any papers connected therewith which have to be laid before such Meeting. He shall further, within four days after every Meeting of the Senate or Syndicate, circulate to such Members as were present, a draft of the Minutes of such Meeting for confirmation, and the Minutes so confirmed shall be attested by the Vice-Chancellor or Chairman.

V. EXAMINATIONS AND DEGREES

I.—Matriculation Examination.

33. A Matriculation Examination shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the 15th day of December, unless that day falls on a Sunday, in which case it shall be held on the Monday following. Candidates may also be examined at other places appointed by the Syndicate.

The Syndicate shall publish annually, in the month of January, the list of places at which examinations shall be held.

34. Applications for admission to the Matriculation Examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st October preceding, and Candidates must, at the same time, notify the optional language in which they elect to be examined.

35. No Candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of Ten Rupees. Candidates failing to pass a Matriculation Examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of ten Rupees on each occasion.

36. The Matriculation Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, which shall be the same for all Candidates, and shall be given out to them on the same days and hours at each place of examination.

37. Candidates for the Matriculation Examination shall be examined in the following branches of knowledge :—

i. ENGLISH LANGUAGE,

in which each Candidate must undergo examination.

ii. OPTIONAL LANGUAGE.

One of the following languages at the option of the Candidate :—

Sanskrit.*	Persian.	Malayalam.
Greek.	Tamil.	Hindustani.
Latin.	Telugu.	Uriya.
Arabic.	Kanarese.	

iii. MATHEMATICS.

(*a.*) *Arithmetic.*—The first four Rules, Reduction, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Proportion, Practice, Extraction of the Square Root, Interest.

(*b.*) *Algebra.*—Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, Division, Involution and Evolution of Algebraical Quantities, and Simple Equations with Easy Problems.

(*c.*) *Geometry.*—The first three books of Euclid with easy deductions.

* In the Déva Nágari character only.

iv. GENERAL KNOWLEDGE.

(*a.*) The leading facts of the History of India.

(*b.*) General Geography, and the Geography of India in particular.

(*c.*) Physical Geography—Prof. Geikie's *Physical Geography* (Science Primer Series.)

(*d.*) Elements of Physics—Prof. Balfour Stewart's *Physics* (Science Primer Series), first 67 paragraphs.

38. There shall be two papers of questions in the English language, one of which shall bear exclusively upon the selected text-books, and the other contain a piece or pieces for paraphrase not selected from the text-books and questions on the language generally.

In the second language there shall also be two papers, of which one shall contain questions on the text-books, and on the grammar, structure, and idiom of the language, while the other shall consist wholly of passages for translation from English into the second language and from the second language into English, with the addition, in the case of Vernacular languages, of original composition.

The passage for translation from English into the Vernacular shall be the same for all languages. The passages for translation from the second language into English shall consist partly of extracts from the text-books and partly of extracts of somewhat less difficulty from other authors.

39. The questions in each subject shall not be more in respect of number or of difficulty than can be answered within the allowed time by a candidate of decided ability well prepared in the subject.

40. The Matriculation Examination shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table,

and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as herein specified.

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
First day	10—1 2—5	English	100
Second day	10—1 2—5	Optional language.....	80
Third day.	10—12.30 2— 3.30	Arithmetic.....	50 } 120
		Algebra.....	30
Fourth day.	10—12 1— 4	Geometry.....	40
		Indian History.	40 } 120
Fifth day.	10—12 1— 4	Physics	30 } 120
		Geography, Physical and General	50

41. At the close of each day's examination the answers of the Candidates shall be sealed up by the officer appointed to superintend the examination, and transmitted immediately to the Registrar, who shall forward them directly to the Examiners.

42. The Examiners shall be appointed not less than three months before the time fixed for the Examination, in order that they may have ample time for exercising care and deliberation in the preparation of their papers.

43. Previous to the transmission of the examination papers to the Registrar, each Examiner shall submit his paper, together with the marks he intends to assign to each question, to his colleagues in the same subject for remarks and suggestions, the adoption of which, however, shall be left to his own discretion.

44. On or before a day to be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate, each Examiner shall prepare a list of the marks awarded by him to each Candidate in each paper or portion of a paper set by him, and shall forward the same to the Registrar or to the gentleman appointed by the Syndicate to assist

the Registrar in the Tabulation of the results. The Tabulator shall thereupon draw up a statement in the annexed form and submit it to the Syndicate through the Registrar.

45. The Candidates shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each, and shall be arranged in two classes—

The 1st, consisting of those who have obtained not less than one-half of the aggregate number of marks.

The 2nd, of those who have obtained not less than one-third of the aggregate number of marks.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks in English, one-fourth in each of the other branches, or one-third upon the whole, shall not pass.

The Tabulator shall be at liberty to bracket men, when the difference between them amounts only to a very small number of marks.

Form of Statement to be submitted by the Tabulator.

Register Number.	Name of Candidate.	Optional language.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.				Total number of Marks obtained.	Whether passed or not passed.	If passed, in what Class ranked.	Remarks.
			English.	Optional Language.	Mathematics.	General Knowledge.				
			100	80	120	120				

46. A certificate signed by the Registrar shall be given to each passed Candidate, setting forth the date of the examination, the optional language in which he was examined, and the class in which he was placed.

II.—First Examination in Arts.

47. The First Examination in Arts shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the 15th day of December, unless that day falls on a Sunday, in which case it shall be held on the Monday following. Candidates may also be examined at other places appointed by the Syndicate.

The Syndicate shall publish annually, in the month of January, a list of places at which examinations shall be held.

48. Candidates for this examination must have completed two years from the time of passing the Matriculation Examination either in this or some other Indian University.

49. Applications for admission to this examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st of October preceding. Candidates must forward with their application their Matriculation certificate, and also notify the optional language in which they elect to be examined.

50. No Candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of Twenty Rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty Rupees on each occasion.

51. The First Examination in Arts shall be conducted by means of printed papers, which shall be the same for all Candidates, and shall be given out to them on the same days and hours at each place of examination.

52. Candidates shall be examined in the following branches of knowledge :—

i. ENGLISH LANGUAGE,

in which each Candidate must undergo examination.

ii. OPTIONAL LANGUAGE.

One of the following languages at the option of the Candidate :—

Sanskrit.*	Persian.	Malayalam.
Greek.	Tamil.	Hindustani.
Latin.	Telugu.	Uriya.
Arabic.	Kanarese.	

iii HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

(*a*) Freeman's General Sketch of European History.

(*b*) A selected portion of Ancient History, to be specified by the Syndicate two years previous to the examination.

N. B.—The Examiners shall be at liberty to put geographical questions bearing upon the historical subjects.

iv. MATHEMATICS.

(*a*) *Arithmetic.*—The whole subject.

(*b*) *Algebra.*— Addition, Subtraction, Division, Involution, and Evolution.

Greatest Common Measure and Least Common Multiple.

Simple and Quadratic Equations, with Problems.

Proportion and Variation.

Permutations and Combinations.

Arithmetical, Geometrical, and Harmonical Progressions, Binomial Theorem.

(*c*) *Geometry.*—Euclid—Books I, II, III, IV, VI, and XI to proposition 21, with Deductions.

* In the Déva Nágari character only

(*d*) *Plane Trigonometry.*—The solution of Plane Rectilineal Figures, with the investigations of the Formulæ required in the several processes.

The construction of Tables of Goniometric Functions. The use of the Level and Theodolite.

v. ELEMENTS OF HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY.

Huxley's *Elementary Lessons in Physiology*. (First seven lessons).

53. There shall be three papers on the English language, two of which shall bear *exclusively* on the authors brought up for examination, while the third shall contain passages for paraphrase and explanation not taken from the text-books, and general questions on the grammar, idiom, and structure of the language.

In the second language there shall be two papers, of which one shall contain questions on the text-books and on the grammar, structure, and idiom of the language, while the other shall consist wholly of passages for translation from English into the second language, and from the second language in English, with the addition, in the case of Vernacular languages, of original composition.

The passage for translation from English into the Vernacular shall be the same for all languages. The passages for translation from the second language into English shall consist partly of extracts from the text-books and partly of extracts of somewhat less difficulty from other authors.

54. The paper on Euclid, Books I to VI, and Algebra, as well as that on Euclid, Book XI, and Plane Trigonometry, shall consist mainly of book-work, and the riders and problems introduced into it shall be only of moderate difficulty.

55. The questions in each subject shall not be more in respect of number or of difficulty, than can be answered within the allowed time by a Candidate of decided ability well prepared in the subject.

56. The First Examination in Arts shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified :—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
First day..	10—1 2—5	English Poetry..... . English Prose.	60 50 } 150
Second day	10—1 2—5	General English . . Physiology	40 } 50
Third day.....	10—1 2—5	Optional Language.....	80*
Fourth day.	10—1 2—5	History ... . Arithmetic..	70 50 } 120
Fifth day.	10—1 2—5	Algebra and Geometry. Trigonometry and Euclid, Book XI.....	70 } 120 70

57. The Examiners shall be appointed not less than three months before the time fixed for the examination, in order that they may have ample time for exercising care and deliberation in the preparation of their papers.

58. Previous to the transmission of the examination papers to the Registrar, each Examiner shall submit his paper, together with the marks he intends to assign to each question, to his colleagues in the same subject for remarks and suggestions, the adoption of which, however, shall be left to his own discretion.

*100 marks are allowed for Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, Arabic and Persian.

59. On or before a day to be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate, each Examiner shall prepare a list of the marks awarded by him to each Candidate in each paper or portion of a paper set by him, and shall forward the same to the Registrar or to the gentleman appointed by the Syndicate to assist the Registrar in the tabulation of the results. The Tabulator shall thereupon draw up a statement in the annexed form and submit it to the Syndicate through the Registrar.

60. The Candidates shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each, and shall be arranged in two classes:—

The 1st, consisting of those who have obtained not less than one-half of the aggregate number of marks.

The 2nd, of those who have obtained not less than one-third of the aggregate number of marks.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks in English, one-fourth in each of the other branches, or one-third upon the whole, shall not pass.

Provided always that any Candidate who fails in one or more subjects,* except the English language, shall nevertheless be allowed to pass, if he secures one-third of the aggregate number of marks, after deducting the marks gained by him in the subject or subjects in which he has failed.

The Tabulator shall be at liberty to bracket men when the difference between them amounts only to a very small number of marks.

61. A Certificate, signed by the Registrar, shall be given to each passed Candidate, setting forth the date of the examination, the optional language in which he was examined, and the class in which he was placed.

* The word "subject" shall mean in Mathematics either Arithmetic, Algebra and Euclid, Books I to VI, or Trigonometry & Euclid, Book XI.

Form of Statement to be submitted by the Tabulator.

Register Number.	Name of Candidate.	Optional Language.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.						Total Number of Marks obtained.	Whether passed or not passed.	If passed, in what class ranked.	REMARKS.
			English.	Optional Language.	History.	Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry.	Trigonometry and Euclid, Book XI.	Physiology.				
			150	80	70	120	70	50	540			

III.—EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS.

62. An examination for the Degree of B. A. shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the 2nd Monday in February.

63. Candidates for the Degree of B. A. must have completed two years from the time of passing the First Examination in Arts either in this or one of the other Indian Universities

64. Applications for admission to this examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st November preceding. Each Candidate must forward with his application a certificate of his having passed the First Examination in Arts, and notify the optional language and subject in which he elects to be examined.

65. No Candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of Thirty Rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of Thirty Rupees on each occasion.

66. The examination for the Degree of B. A. shall be conducted by means of printed papers.

67. Candidates for the Degree of B. A. shall be examined in the following branches of knowledge :—

i. ENGLISH LANGUAGE,

in which each Candidate must undergo examination.

ii. OPTIONAL LANGUAGE,

One of the following languages at the option of the Candidate :—

Sanskrit.*	Persian.	Malayalam.
Greek.	Tamil.	Hindustani.
Latin.	Telugu.	Uriya.
Arabic.	Kanarese.	

iii. HISTORY.

(*a.*) The History of England.

(*b.*) Selected periods of Modern History or of the Histories of the Jews, Greeks, or Romans, to be specified by the Syndicate two years previous to the examination.

iv. MATHEMATICS.

(*a.*) *Algebra.*—Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, Division, Involution, and Evolution.

Greatest Common Measure and Least Common Multiple.

Simple and Quadratic Equations with Problems.

* In the Déva Nágari character only.

Proportion and Variation.

Permutations and Combinations.

Arithmetical, Geometrical, and Harmonical Progressions.

Binomial Theorem.

Simple and Compound Interest, Discount, Stocks, and Annuities for terms of years.

Calculation and Use of Logarithms.

(*b.*) *Geometry.*—Euclid : Books I., II., III., IV., VI., and XI., to Proposition 21, with definitions of Book V.; also Deductions.

The Fundamental Propositions in Conic Sections, geometrically demonstrated.

(*c.*) *Plane Trigonometry.*—The solution of Plane Rectilineal Figures, with the investigations of the Formulæ required in the several processes.

The construction of Tables of Goniometric Functions.

The use of the Level and the Theodolite.

v. Mental Philosophy.

Bain's *Mental and Moral Science*, Introduction, Books I., II., (Chap. i., ii., iii., iv.), III., (Chap. i., ii.)

Masson's *Recent British Philosophy.*

N.B.—The Examination is not to be confined to the books stated.

vi. Optional Subjects.

One of the three following subjects at the option of the Candidate must be brought up, viz., (*a*), Natural Philosophy; (*b*), Physical Science; (*c*), Logic and Moral Philosophy.

(*a.*) Natural Philosophy.

(1.) *Statics and Dynamics*—Treated mathematically, but without the aid of the Differential and Integral Calculus.

Composition and Resolution of Forces in one Plane.

The centre of Gravity.

The Mechanical Powers and their principal applications.

Virtual Velocities.

Friction.

The three laws of Motion, with different measures of Force, and their relation to one another.

Motion of a material particle under the action of a constant force, in free space, down an inclined plane, and in a circular arc; with theory of the simple pendulum.

Impact.

(2.) *Hydrostatics and Pneumatics*—Treated as in the case of Statics and Dynamics.

The transmission of pressure by fluids, the variation of pressure within a fluid, the conditions of equilibrium of a floating body.

Specific Gravity.

The application of Hydrostatic and Pneumatic Principles to the explanation of the Steam Engine, Barometer, Thermometer, Common Pump, Air Pump, Condenser, Hydraulic Press, Fire Engine, Diving Bell, and Siphon; also the general process of measuring heights by means of the Barometer.

(3.) *Astronomy*—Popularly treated.

The Explanation of the Terrestrial and Celestial Globes.

The origin and general character of Refraction, Parallax, Precession, Nutation, and Aberration.

Kepler's Laws.

The apparent motion of the heavenly bodies explained upon the Copernican system in a general manner.

The magnitudes and distances of the principal members of the Solar System.

The phases of the moon and of the planets.

The general nature of solar and lunar eclipses, of occultations, of stars, and of transits of the inferior planets over the sun's disc.

Illustrative diagrams to be given together with the explanations.

(4.) *Geometrical Optics.*—Reflection and Refraction of direct pencils of light at plane and spherical surfaces, omitting calculations for aberration and dispersion; action of prisms and lenses. Theory of microscopes and telescopes in their simplest forms; Description of the Eye.

(*b.*) PHYSICAL SCIENCE.*

(1.) Physical Geography, (Ansted.)

(2.) Elements of Physics, (Arnott.)

(3.) Inorganic Chemistry, Theoretical and Practical, (Fownes' Manual and Macadam's Practical Chemistry.)

(4.) Elements of Human and Comparative Physiology, (Marshall.)

(*c.*) LOGIC AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

1. *Logic.*—Deduction.—Including the functions and value of the Syllogism, and the relations between Deduction and Induction.

Induction.—Bain's *Logic*, Books III. and IV.

2. *Morals.*—Bain's *Mental and Moral Science*, Ethics, Part I.

* The practical examination will be conducted in a Chemical Laboratory

Butler's Three Sermons *Upon Human Nature.*

——— Dissertation *Of the Nature of Virtue.*

The History of Morals during the 18th century.

N.B.—The Examination is not to be confined to the books stated.

68. There shall be four papers in the English language, two of which shall bear *exclusively* upon the authors brought up for examination. The third paper shall consist of questions on the English language generally in relation to its history, grammar, idiom, and structure. The fourth paper shall be devoted to testing the Candidate's ability in original prose composition.

In the second language, if a classical language, there shall be two papers, of which one shall contain questions on the text-books and on the grammar, structure, and idiom of the language, while the other shall consist wholly of passages for translation from English into the second language and from the second language into English.

If the second language be a Vernacular, there shall be three papers, of which the first shall contain questions on the text-books and on the grammar, structure, and idiom of the language, the second, passages for translation from English into the Vernacular and from the Vernacular into English, and the third shall be devoted to testing the Candidate's ability in original prose composition. Two hours shall be allowed for each paper.

The passage for translation from English into the Vernacular shall be the same for all languages. The passages for translation from the second language into English shall consist partly of extracts from the text books and partly of extracts of somewhat less difficulty from other authors.

69. The questions in each subject shall not be more in respect of number or of difficulty than can be answered within the allowed time by a Candidate of decided ability well prepared in the subject.

70. The written examination for the Degree of B. A. shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified.—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
Monday ...	10—1	English Poetry 60	200
	2—5	English Prose 60	
Tuesday ..	10—1	General English 40	
	2—5	English Composition 40	
Wednesday		Optional Language.	
		Classical.	
	10—1	Text-books and Grammar ..	140
	2—5	Translations	
		Vernacular.	
	10—12	Text-books and Grammar . ..	120
	12— 2	Translation	
	3— 5	Composition	
Thursday ..	10—1	Mathematics	130
	2—5		
Friday ...	10—1	Optional Subject	130
	2—5		
Saturday...	10—1	Mental Philosophy	90
	2—5		
Monday ...	10—1	History	110
	2—5		

71. The Examiners shall be appointed not less than three months before the time fixed for the examination, in order that they may have ample time for exercising care and deliberation in the preparation of their papers.

72. Previous to the transmission of the examination papers to the Registrar, each Examiner shall submit his paper, toge-

ther with the marks he intends to assign to each question, to his colleagues in the same subject, for remarks and suggestions, the adoption of which, however, shall be left to his own discretion.

73. On or before a day to be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate, each Examiner shall prepare a list of the marks awarded by him to each Candidate in each paper or portion of a paper set by him, and shall forward the same to the Registrar or to the gentleman appointed by the Syndicate to assist the Registrar in the tabulation of the results. The Tabulator shall thereupon draw up a statement in the annexed form and submit it to the Syndicate through the Registrar.

74. The Candidates shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each, and shall be arranged in three classes—

The 1st, consisting of those who have obtained not less than seven-twelfths of the aggregate number of marks.

The 2nd, of those who have obtained not less than five-twelfths of the aggregate number of marks.

The 3rd, of those who have obtained not less than one-third of the aggregate number of marks.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks assigned to English, one-fourth of the marks assigned to each of the other branches, or one-third on the whole, shall not pass.

Provided always that any Candidate who fails in one or more subjects, except the English language, shall nevertheless be allowed to pass if he secures one-third of the aggregate number of marks after deducting the marks gained by him in the subject or subjects in which he has failed.

The Tabulator shall be at liberty to bracket men when the difference between them amounts only to a very small number of marks.

Form of Statement to be submitted by the Tabulator.

Register Number.	Name of Candidate.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.						Total number of Marks obtained.	Whether passed or not passed.	If passed, in what class ranked.	REMARKS.
				English.	Optional Language.	Mathematics	Optional Subject.	Mental Philosophy	History.				
				200	120	130	130	90	110	780			

IV.— EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS.

75. An examination for the Degree of M. A. shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the second Monday in February.

76. Candidates for the Degree of M. A. must have taken the Degree of B. A. in this or some other University in the British Empire.

77. Applications for admission to this examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 30th June preceding. Each candidate must forward with his application his B. A. Diploma, or afford other satisfactory evidence of having obtained such a Degree, and notify the Branch in which he elects to be examined. Candidates in the First Branch must also specify the optional language which they propose to bring up.

78. No Candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of Fifty Rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee on each occasion.

79 The examination for the Degree of M. A. shall be conducted by means of printed papers.

80. Candidates for the Degree of M. A. shall be examined in one or other of the following branches of knowledge :—

FIRST BRANCH.

Language.

(1.) *English*—in which each Candidate must undergo examination.

(2.) One of the following languages at the option of the Candidate :—

Sanskrit.	Arabic.
Greek.	Persian
Latin.	

SECOND BRANCH.

Mathematics, Pure and Applied.

(1.) The more advanced parts of Algebra, including the theory of Equations.

(2.) Plane and Spherical Trigonometry.

(3.) Co-ordinate Geometry of two and three dimensions.

(4.) Differential and Integral Calculus, with Differential Equations.

(5.) Statics, Hydrostatics, and Dynamics.

(6.) Newton's Principia Sections 1, 2, 3.

(7.) Geometrical Optics,

(8.) Plane Astronomy.

THIRD BRANCH.

Physical Science.

(1.) Experimental Physics, including Light, Heat, Sound, Electricity and Magnetism.

(2.) Chemistry, Inorganic and Organic, including a knowledge of Quantitative Analysis.

(3.) Geology, Mineralogy and Palæontology.

FOURTH BRANCH.

Biology.

(1.) Botany and Vegetable Physiology.

(2.) Zoology and Palæontology.

(3.) Physiology, Animal and Comparative.

FIFTH BRANCH.

Mental Philosophy and Sociology

(1.) Psychology.

(2.) Logic.

(3.) Morals.

(4.) Political Economy.

(5.) History.

81. The examination in English shall embrace the History of the Language and the History of the Literature during the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th centuries, and selections from any ten of the following authors:—

Chaucer, Spenser, Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, Massinger, Milton, Dryden, Wordsworth, Byron, Shelley, Tennyson, Addison, Johnson, DeQuincey, Coleridge, Hallam, and Carlyle.

The examination in the optional languages shall be in the following works:—

SANSKRIT.*

Twelve Hymns from the 1st Mandala of the Rig-Veda, with Sáyana's Commentary.

Manu, (Book 2, 7, and 8.)

Dásakumáracharita (or the Púrvabhága of the Kádambarî.)

Mrichchhakati.

Kálidása, (one Play; either the Śakuntalá or Vikramorvási.)

Bhavabhúti, (one Play; either the Vira-Charita or Uttararámacharita.)

Mégha-dûta, by Kálidása.

Védánta-sára of Sadánanda, or the Tarkasangraha, together with the Tarkadípiká.

The examination shall include a passage from Milton or Shakespeare, to be translated into the Sanskrit Anushtup metre, as well as Sanskrit prose composition. The Candidate shall also be required to possess a competent knowledge of the native system of grammar.

GREEK.

Æschylus.—Two Plays.

Homer's Iliad.—Three Books.

Thucydides.—Three Books.

Aristophanes.—Two Plays.

Demosthenes—Two Orations.

Plato.—Two Dialogues.

Aristotle.—Three Books of the Ethics.

* In the Déva Nágari character only.

LATIN.

Vergil.—One Georgic.
Horace.—The Satires or the Epistles.
Plautus.—Two Plays.
Juvenal.—Three Satires.
Terence.—Two Plays.
Cicero.—Epistles or De Oratore.
Livy.—First or Second Decade.
Tacitus.—One Book of Annals.
Pliny.—Letters or Portions of Natural History.

ARABIC AND PERSIAN.

A list of the books in Arabic and Persian will be published hereafter.

The examination shall include translation from English into the optional language and *vice versâ*, together with original prose composition in each language: there shall also be questions in comparative grammar and philology.

A general acquaintance with the subject-matter of the works in the respective languages shall be required, as also such a knowledge of general history as may be necessary for their due appreciation.

82. In the Second Branch, the book-work questions on Statics, Hydrostatics, and Dynamics, shall bear chiefly upon such parts of those subjects as require for their complete investigation the use of the Differential and Integral Calculus.

83. The text-books recommended in the Third Branch are as follows:—

(1.) EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

Deschanel—*Physics*.
Ganôt—*Physics*.

Clerk Maxwell—*Theory of Heat.*
Stewart—*Elementary Treatise on Heat.*
Jenkin—*Electricity and Magnetism.*

(2) CHEMISTRY.

Miller—*Elements of Chemistry.*
Fownes—*Manual of Chemistry.*
Fresenius—*Quantitative Analysis.*

(3.) GEOLOGY, MINERALOGY, & PALÆONTOLOGY.

Lyell—*Students' Elements of Geology.*
—*Principles of Geology.*
Jukes and Geikie—*Manual of Geology.*
Nicol—*Elements of Mineralogy.*
Owen—*Palæontology.*
Nicholson—*Manual of Palæontology.*

The Candidates will be required to compose an essay on a subject connected with the foregoing sciences; and the Examiners will test the practical knowledge of the Candidates.

84. The text-books recommended in the Fourth Branch are as follows:—

(1.) BOTANY AND VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY.

Balfour—*Class Book of Botany.*
Bentley *Manual of Botany.*
Oliver—*First Book of Indian Botany*
Carpenter—*Vegetable Physiology.*

(2.) ZOOLOGY AND PALÆONTOLOGY.

Nicholson—*Manual of Zoölogy.*
Huxley—*Introduction to the Classification of Animals*
Owen—*Palæontology.*
Nicholson—*Manual of Palæontology.*

(3.) PHYSIOLOGY.

Carpenter—*Manual of Physiology.*
—*Animal Physiology.*
—*Physiology, General and Comparative.*

The Candidates will be required to compose an essay on a subject connected with the foregoing sciences; and the Examiners will test the practical knowledge of the Candidates.

85. The text-books recommended in the Fifth Branch are as follows:—

(1.) PSYCHOLOGY.

Sir W. Hamilton—*Lectures on Metaphysics.*

J. S. Mill—*Examination of Sir W. Hamilton's Philosophy* (omitting Chapters XVII–XXIII, inclusive.)

H. Spencer—*Principles of Psychology*, vol. i and vol. ii, Part viii.

(2.) LOGIC.

J. S. Mill—*System of Logic.*

Stanley Jevons— *Principles of Science.*

(3.) MORALS.

Selected Portion of Ancient Ethics.

Selected Portion of Modern Ethics.

(4.) POLITICAL ECONOMY.

J. S. Mill—*Principles of Political Economy.*

Professor Cairnes—*Some Leading Principles of Political Economy newly expounded.*

(5.) HISTORY.

Selected Portion of Ancient History.

Selected Portion of Modern History.

The Candidates will be required to compose two essays on subjects connected with the foregoing sciences :—

86. The questions in each paper, with the exception of the problems proposed in the Second Branch, shall not be more in respect of number or difficulty than can be answered within the allowed time by a Candidate of decided ability well prepared in the subject.

87. The examination for the Degree of M. A. shall be conducted in the following order of time and subjects in the several branches :—

BRANCH I.

Days	Hours	Subjects.	Marks.
Monday	10—1	English Language and Literature.	400
	2—5	Do	
Tuesday	10—1	Do.	
	2—5	Do.	
Wednesday.	10—1	English Prose Composition.	150
	2—5	Translation from English into Optional Language	150
Thursday	10—1	Optional Language and Literature.	400
	2—5	Do.	
Friday	10—1	Do.	
	2—5	Do.	
Saturday.	10—1	Original Composition in Optional Language.	150
	2—5	Translation from Optional Language into English.	150
			1,400

BRANCH II.

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
Monday.	10—1	Algebra and Trigonometry, Plane and Spherical	100
	2—5	Co-ordinate Geometry of two and three Dimensions	150
Tuesday.	10—1	Newton and Differential Calculus	125
	2—5	Integral Calculus and Differential Equations	125
Wednesday.	10—1	Statics and Hydrostatics	150
	2—5	Geometrical Optics and Plane Astronomy	150
Thursday.	10—1	Dynamics of a Particle and of a Rigid System.	150
	2—5	Problems	150
Friday.	10—1	Additional Paper on Pure Mathematics	150
	2—5	Problems	150
Saturday.	10—1	Additional Paper on Mixed Mathematics.	150
	2—5	Problems	150
1,700 = 1,250 Book-work + 450 Problems.			1,700*

BRANCH III.

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
Monday.	10—1	Experimental Physics	360
	2—5	Do.	
Tuesday.	10—1	Do.	360
	2—5	Chemistry	
Wednesday.	10—1	Do.	
	2—5	Do.	
Thursday.	10—1	Laboratory	250
	2—5	Do.	
Friday.	10—1	Geology	350
	2—5	Mineralogy	
Saturday.	10—1	Palæontology	80
	2—5	Essay	
			1,400

BRANCH IV.

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
Monday	10—1	Botany and Vegetable Physiology	500
	2—5	Do.	
Tuesday	10—1	Do.	
	2—5	Do.	
Wednesday	10—1	Zoology and Palæontology	500
	2—5	Do.	
Thursday	10—1	Do.	
	2—5	Do.	
Friday	10—1	Animal and Comparative Physiology	320
	2—5	Do.	
Saturday	10—1	Do.	
	2—5	Essay	80
			1,400

BRANCH V.

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
Monday	10—1	Psychology	250
	2—5	Do.	
Tuesday	10—1	Logic.	250
	2—5	Do.	
Wednesday	10—1	Morals.	250
	2—5	Do.	
Thursday	10—1	Political Economy.	300
	2—5	Do.	
Friday	10—1	History.	250
	2—5	Do.	
Saturday	10—1	Essay.	100
	2—5	Do.	
			1,400

88. The Examiners shall be appointed not less than six months before the time fixed for the examination, in order that they may have it in their power to exercise due care and deliberation in the preparation of their papers.

89. Previous to the transmission of the examination papers to the Registrar, the Examiners shall hold a meeting, at which each shall submit his papers to his colleagues for remarks and suggestions, the adoption of which, however, shall be left to his own discretion.

90. On or before a day to be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate, each Examiner shall prepare a list of the marks awarded by him to each Candidate in each paper or portion of a paper set by him, and shall forward the same to the Registrar, together with a letter containing any remarks or suggestions which he may consider to be deserving of the attention of the Senate with reference to the results of the examination or to the regulations of the University regarding the same, and bringing to notice any striking defects that may have characterized the answers of the students generally, or of particular students.

91. The Candidates shall be arranged in three classes :—

The 1st, consisting of those who have obtained not less than 60 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks.

The 2nd, of those who have obtained not less than 50 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks.

The 3rd, of those who have obtained not less than 40 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks.

Candidates failing to obtain 40 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks shall not pass.

In Branch II., the Candidates shall be at liberty to obtain their marks out of both Problem and Book-work papers; but

the aggregate corresponding to which the aliquot parts are to be taken shall be 1,400.

The names of the Candidates placed in the several classes shall be ranked in the order of merit as determined by the total marks obtained by each. The Examiners, however, shall be at liberty to bracket men when the difference between them amounts only to a very small number of marks.

92. A Diploma shall be given to each successful Candidate, specifying the branch in which he was examined for his M. A. Degree, and also the class in which he was placed by the Examiners.

V.—Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws.

93. An examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the second Monday in February.

94. Candidates for the Degree of B. L. must have taken the Degree of B. A. in this or some other Indian University.

95. Applications for admission to this examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st November preceding. Each Candidate must forward with his application his B. A. Diploma, (or furnish other satisfactory evidence of his having obtained that Degree), and a certificate from the Law Professor of the Presidency College, or some other person delivering lectures with the sanction of the Syndicate, that the Candidate has attended courses of Lectures for two consecutive years subsequent to graduation in Arts upon subjects to be from time to time specified by the Syndicate, and that he has undergone examination in such subjects.

96. No Candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of Thirty Rupees. Candidates failing to pass

one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of Thirty Rupees on each occasion.

97. The examination for the Degree of B. L. shall be conducted partly by printed or written papers, and partly *vivâ voce*.

98. The *vivâ voce* examination shall be held at an interval of one week from the close of the examination by printed or written papers.

99. Candidates for the Degree of B. L. shall be examined in the following subjects :—

The Law of Evidence....	(As prevailing in India).*
The Law of Contracts....	
The Law of Torts	(Collett).
Equity Jurisprudence....	(Story and Snell).
Hindu Law.....	(Sir Thomas Strange).
Muhammadam Law	(McNaughten).
Criminal Law..	(Mayne's Penal Code).
Procedure	(The Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure).
General Jurisprudence .	(Lindley's Introduction, Pt. I., excepting Chapters 4, 5 & 6; Pt II., Chapters 1 and 2, and the 1st Division of Chapter 3, with the corresponding notes of the translator in the Appendix).

100. The examination by printed or written papers shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the

* Candidates will be expected to answer questions as to the source from which the rule existing is derived, the degree, nature and extent of any changes it has undergone, and all matters bearing directly or indirectly upon the understanding of the Act

following table, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified :—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
Monday	10—1	Law of Evidence..	130
	2—5	Contracts...	120
Tuesday.....	10—1	Torts...	80
	2—5	Criminal Law....	100
Wednesday	10—1	Procedure..	80
Thursday	10—1	Equity Jurisprudence..	120
	2—5	Hindu and Muhammadan Law	100
Friday..... ..	10—1	General Jurisprudence.	110

In addition to the above, 120 marks shall be allowed for the *vivâ voce* portion of the examination.

101. The Examiners shall be appointed not less than three months before the time fixed for the examination, in order that they may have ample time for exercising care and deliberation in the preparation of their papers.

102. Previous to the transmission of the examination papers to the Registrar, the Examiners shall hold a meeting, at which each Examiner shall submit his papers and also the value which he intends to assign to each question ; in the event of a difference of opinion, the decision of the majority of the Examiners present shall prevail.

103. Within one month from the completion of the examination, the Examiners shall furnish to the Registrar a tabular statement prepared in the annexed form, exhibiting the results of the examination, together with a letter containing any remarks or suggestions which they may consider to be deserving of the attention of the Senate.

104. The Candidates shall be ranked in the order of profi-

ciency as determined by the total marks obtained by each, and shall be arranged in three classes :

The 1st, consisting of those who have obtained not less than nine-twelfths of the aggregate number of marks.

The 2nd, of those who have obtained not less than seven-twelfths of the aggregate number of marks.

The 3rd, of those who have obtained not less than five-twelfths of the aggregate number of marks.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks assigned to each subject, or five-twelfths on the whole, shall not pass.

The Examiners shall be at liberty to bracket men when the difference between them amounts only to a very small number of marks.

Form of tabular Statement to be submitted by the Examiners.

Register Number.	Name of Candidate.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.									Total No. of marks obtained.	Whether passed or not passed	If passed, in what class ranked	Remarks.
		Law of Evidence.	Contracts.	Torts.	Criminal Law.	Procedure.	Equity Jurisprudence.	Hindu and Muhammadan Law.	General Jurisprudence	Vivâ Voce.				
		130	120	80	100	80	120	100	110	120	960			

VI.—EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF LAWS.

105. An examination for the Degree of Master of Laws shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the second Monday in February.

106. Candidates for the Degree of M. L. must have taken the B. L. Degree in this or some other Indian University.

107. Applications for admission to this examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st November preceding. Each Candidate must forward with his application his B. L. Diploma, or furnish other satisfactory evidence of his having obtained that Degree.

108. No Candidate shall be registered unless he has previously paid a fee of Fifty Rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of Fifty Rupees on each occasion.

109. The examination for the Degree of M. L. shall be conducted partly by printed or written papers, and partly, *vivâ voce*.

110. The *vivâ voce* examination shall be held at an interval of one week from the close of the examination by printed or written papers.

111. Candidates for the Degree of M. L. shall be examined in the following subjects :—

I. The entire course prescribed for the B L Examination with the following additions :—

1st.—Any Codes of substantive Law relating to the subjects of examination which may have been enacted by the Indian Legislature.

2nd.—The Cases and Notes in Smith's Leading Cases (the edition of 1867, by Maude and Chitty), and in White and Tudor's Leading Cases in Equity (edition of 1866).

3rd.—Leading Cases on Hindu and Muhammadan Law decided by the High Courts of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, and by the Privy Council.

4th.—The whole of Lindley's Introduction, instead of the parts selected for the B. L. Examination.

II. Mercantile and Maritime Law—

J. W. Smith's Compendium, by Dowdeswell, 1865.

(Maude and Pollock's Laws of Shipping).

Tudor's Leading Cases on Mercantile and Maritime Law, (2nd edition).

The Indian Code on Bills and Notes, if enacted.

III. The Law of Real and Personal Property—

(Joshua William's Principles of the Law of Real Property, edition 1865).

(Joshua William's Principles of the Law of Personal Property, edition 1866).

Lewin on Trusts, 5th edition.

Dart's Vendors and Purchasers, 4th edition.

The Indian Succession Act.

The following cases from Tudor's Leading Cases on the Law of Real Property, with the notes.

Bowle's Case; Clun's Case; Doe *v.* Hiscoke.

Morley *v.* Bird; Richardson *v.* Langridge.

Rouse's Case; Seymor's Case.

Sury *v.* Pigot.

IV. Constitutional History—

(Hallam's Middle Ages, C. 8).

(Hallam's Constitutional History).

(George Norton's Rudimentals).

V. Public and Private International Law—

(Dr. Phillimore).

VI. Roman Civil Law—

(Sandar's Justinian).

(Lord Mackenzie's Studies on Roman Law).

112. The examination by printed or written papers shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified :—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
Monday.	10—1	Law of Evidence	130
	2—5	Contracts	120
Tuesday	10—1	Torts and Criminal Law ..	150
	2—5	Hindu and Muhammadan Law	100
Wednesday	10—1	The Law of Real and Personal Property	120
	2—5	Procedure . ..	80
Thursday .	10—1	Equity Jurisprudence . .	120
	2—5	Mercantile and Maritime Law	100
Friday	10—1	Constitutional History... ..	100
	2—5	Public International Law ...	100
Saturday	10—1	Private International Law .	110
	2—5	Roman Civil Law	110

In addition to the above 220 marks shall be allowed for the *viva voce* portion of the examination.

113. The Examiners shall be appointed not less than three months before the time fixed for the examination, in order that they may have ample time for exercising care and deliberation in the preparation of their papers.

114. Previous to the transmission of the examination papers to the Registrar, the Examiners shall hold a meeting, at which each Examiner shall submit his papers and also the value which he intends to assign to each question ; in the event of a difference of opinion, the decision of the majority of the Examiners present shall prevail.

115. Within one month from the completion of the examination, the Examiners shall furnish to the Registrar a tabular statement prepared in the annexed form, exhibiting the results of the examination, together with a letter containing any

remarks or suggestions which they may consider to be deserving of the attention of the Senate.

116. The Candidates shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each, and shall be arranged in three classes :—

The 1st, consisting of those who have obtained not less than nine-twelfths of the aggregate number of marks.

The 2nd, of those who have obtained not less than seven-twelfths of the aggregate number of marks.

The 3rd, of those who have obtained not less than five-twelfths of the aggregate number of marks.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks assigned to each subject, to five-twelfths on the whole, shall not pass.

The Examiners shall be at liberty to bracket men when the difference between them amounts only to a very small number of marks.

Form of Tabular Statement to be submitted by the Examiners.

Register Number.	Name of Candidate.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.												Total No. of marks obtained.	Whether passed or not passed.	If passed, in what Class ranked.	REMARKS
		Law of Evidence	Contracts.	Torts and Criminal Law.	Hindu & Muhammadan Law	Law of Real and Personal Property	Procedure	Equity Jurisprudence.	Mercantile and Maritime Law.	Constitutional History.	Public International Law.	Private International Law.	Roman Civil Law.	Viva Voce.					
		130	120	150	100	120	80	120	100	100	100	110	110	220	1560				

VII.—Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery.

117. Candidates for the Degree of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery shall be required—

1. To have been engaged during four years in their professional studies, three of which shall have been passed at a School of Medicine.

2. To have passed, before entering on their medical studies, the Matriculation Examination in the University of Madras, or any other recognized University.

First Examination.

118. The first examination shall take place once a year, and shall commence on the first Monday in July.

119. Applications for admission to this examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st May preceding.

120. No Candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of Ten Rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of Ten Rupees on each occasion.

121. No Candidate shall be admitted to this examination unless he has produced certificates to the following effect :—

1. Of having completed his nineteenth year.

2. Of having been engaged in medical studies for at least three years, one of which may be pre-collegiate.

3. Of having attended courses of lectures on the following subjects :—

Anatomy, two courses of not less than			70 lectures each.
Physiology, one course	do		70 lectures.
Chemistry,	do	do	70 do

Materia Medica, one course of not less than 70 lectures.
Practical Chemistry, one course.
Practical Pharmacy, do.

[*N.B.*—In lieu of the course on Practical Pharmacy a certificate, from a competent Authority, of having received instruction in Practical Pharmacy for six months, may be accepted.

4. Of having dissected during two winter sessions, and of having completed the dissection of the human body.

122. These certificates shall be transmitted to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the examination begins.

123. Candidates shall be examined in the following subjects:—

Anatomy.	Physiology.	Practical Chemistry.
Chemistry.	Materia Medica.	Practical Pharmacy.

The examinations in these subjects shall be written, oral, and practical.

124. Candidates will be examined in accordance with the following scheme:—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.	Remarks.
Monday.....	10–1 2–4	Chemistry and Practical Chemistry ...	100	A written examination. An oral examination.
Tuesday....	10–1 2–4	Anatomy ...	150	A written examination. An oral and practical examination.
Wednesday	10–1 2–4	Materia Medica. Pharmacy ...	100	A written examination An oral and practical examination.
Thursday..	10–1 2–4	Physiology. ...	100	A written and oral examination

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks in each subject or one-half of the aggregate number, shall not pass.

125. At the end of one week from the last day of the examination, the Examiners shall arrange in order of merit the successful Candidates in two divisions : all Candidates who have obtained 75 per cent. or more of the aggregate number of marks being placed in the first division.

Form of Tabular Statement to be submitted by the Examiners.

Register Number.	Name of Candidate.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.				Total number of Marks obtained.	Whether passed or not passed	If passed, in what Class ranked.	REMARKS.
		Chemistry and Practical Chemistry.	Anatomy.	Materia Medica and Pharmacy.	Physiology.				
		100	150	100	100	450			

SECOND EXAMINATION.

126. The second examination shall take place once a year, and shall commence on the 2nd Monday in July.

127. Applications for admission to this examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st May preceding.

128. No Candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of Twenty Rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of Twenty Rupees on each occasion.

129. No Candidate shall be admitted to this examination within one year of the time of his passing the first examination, nor unless he has produced certificates to the following effect:—

1. Of having passed the first examination.

2. Of having been engaged at least one year in medical studies subsequently to passing his first examination; and of having attended the following courses:—

Surgery, two courses of not less than 70 lectures each.			
Medicine,	do	do.	70	do.
Midwifery, &c., one course		do.	50	lectures.
Ophthalmology,	do.	do.	30	do.
Hygiene,	do.	do.	30	do.
Medical Jurisprudence,		do.	30	do.
Operative and Minor Surgery, one course.				

3. Of having attended the practice of a midwifery hospital for three months, and of having conducted at least twelve labours. Certificates on this subject will be received from any duly-qualified Practitioner of Medicine.

4. Of having attended the medical and surgical practice of a recognized hospital or hospitals during twenty-four months, and lectures on clinical medicine and clinical surgery during such attendance.

5. Of having attended the practice of an Ophthalmic Hospital during three months.

130. The Candidate shall produce reports of six medical and of six surgical cases, drawn up and written by himself during his period of service as clinical clerk or student.

The said cases to be authenticated by a duly recognized Medical Officer.

131. These certificates shall be transmitted to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the examination begins.

132. Candidates shall be examined in the following subjects:—

Surgery.	Hygiene.
Medicine.	Medical Jurisprudence.
Midwifery.	Operative and Minor
Ophthalmology.	Surgery.

133. The examination shall be written, oral, and practical. The Practical (Clinical) Examination in Medicine and Surgery shall be conducted in the wards of a hospital by the Examiners of those branches.

The Candidate shall, in addition, perform such of the minor operations of surgery as may be required in the out-door dispensary of the hospital at the time of the examination, and as the Examiners may select.

Each Candidate shall perform, if it be possible, three capital operations upon the dead subject.

He shall also apply apparatus for great surgical injuries, and explain the objects to be attained by them, as well as the best manner of effecting those objects.

134. Candidates will be examined in accordance with the following scheme:—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.	Remarks.
Monday....	10-1 2-4	Medicine.	100	A written examination. A clinical and oral examination.
Tuesday....	10-1 2-4	Surgery & Ophthalmology..	100	A written examination. A clinical and oral examination.
Wednesday	10-1 2-4	Midwifery, &c... Medical Jurisprudence	70 30	Written and oral examination.
Thursday...	10-1 2-4	Operative Surgery ... ... Hygiene.	50 25	Practical examination. A written and oral examination.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks in each subject or one-half of the aggregate number shall not pass.

135. On Monday, in the week following the conclusion of the Clinical examination, the Examiners shall arrange in two divisions, each in alphabetical order, such of the candidates as have passed, and a diploma under the Seal of the University, and signed by the Chancellor, shall be delivered to each Candidate. All Candidates who obtain 75 per cent. or more of the aggregate number of marks shall be placed in the first division.

Form of Tabular Statement to be submitted by the Examiners.

Register Number.	Name of Candidate.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.				Total number of Marks obtained.	Whether passed or not passed.	If passed, in what class ranked.	Remarks.
		Medicine.	Surgery and Ophthalmology.	Midwifery and Medical Jurisprudence.	Operative Surgery & Hygiene				
		100	100	100	75	375			

VIII.—Examination for Degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Master in Surgery.

136. Candidates for the Degree of M. B. and C. M. are required to have passed the First Examination in Arts of this or of some other recognized University,* and subsequently to have

* Such Candidates as have not passed in Latin at the F. A. Examination, shall be required to pass an examination in that language up to the F. A. standard. Vide Regulation 143.

been engaged during five years in their professional studies. They shall be required to pass one preliminary scientific and two professional examinations.

Preliminary Scientific Examination.

137. A Preliminary Scientific Examination shall be held in Madras once a year commencing on the second Monday in July.

138. Applications for admission to this examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st of May preceding.

139. No Candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of Ten Rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of Ten Rupees on each occasion.

140. Candidates must have completed their 18th year, and shall produce certificates of having attended courses of lectures, as follows :—

Chemistry, (Inorganic, with Elements of Organic Chemistry) —one course of, at least, 100 lectures.

Botany—one course of, at least 40 lectures.

Practical Chemistry—one course.

141. These certificates shall be transmitted to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date of examination.

142. The examination in systematic Botany shall comprise the following natural orders only : Ranunculaceæ, Papaveraceæ, Cruciferæ, Malvaceæ, Rutaceæ (includes Aurantiaceæ), Leguminosæ, Rosaceæ, Myrtaceæ, Cucurbitaceæ, Umbelliferæ, Rubiaceæ, Compositæ, Apocyneæ, Asclepiadeæ, Loganiaceæ, Gentianaceæ, Convolvulaceæ, Solanaceæ, Scrophulariaceæ, Labiatæ, Euphorbiaceæ, Piperaceæ, Coniferæ, Palmaceæ, Liliaceæ, Scitamineæ, Gramineæ, and Filices.

143. Candidates will be examined in accordance with the following scheme :—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.	Remarks.
Monday ...	10–1 2–5	Chemistry.....	100	A written examination. An oral examination.
Tuesday ..	10–1 2–5	Botany	50	A practical examination. An oral examination.
Wednesday	7–10	Practical Chemistry.	100	A practical examination.
	2–5	Latin	100	An examination up to the F. A. standard for candidates who have not passed in Latin at the F. A. Examination.*

144. Candidates failing to obtain one-fourth of the marks in Latin, one-third in each of the other subjects, and one-half of the aggregate number, shall not pass.

145. At the end of one week from the last day of the examination, the Examiners shall arrange the successful Candidates in the order of merit as ascertained by the numerical results of the examination.

Form of Tabular Statement to be submitted by the Examiners.

Register Number.	Name of Candidate.	Number of Marks obtained.				Total No. of Marks obtained.	Whether passed or not passed.	Order of Merit	Remarks.
		Chemistry.	Botany.	Practical Chemistry.	Latin.				
		100	50	100	100	350			

* The Text-books in Latin for this examination will be the same as those appointed for the F A Examination of December previous.

First Examination.

146. The First M. B. and C. M. Examination shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the 4th Monday in July.

147. Applications for admission to this examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st of May preceding.

148. No Candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of Twenty Rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of Twenty Rupees on each occasion.

149. Candidates must produce certificates of having passed the Preliminary Scientific Examination at least two years previously, and of having attended the following courses :—

Anatomy—two courses of, at least, 100 lectures each,

Physiology—two courses of, at least, 80 lectures each.

Materia Medica and Therapeutics—one course of, at least, 100 lectures.

Comparative Anatomy—one course of, at least, 40 lectures.

150. They must also produce certificates of having attended a course of Practical Pharmacy at a College, Hospital, or Dispensary, and of having dissected the whole human body.

151. These certificates shall be transmitted to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date of examination

152. Candidates will be examined in the subjects above specified in accordance with the following scheme :—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.	Remarks.
Monday.	10—1 2—5	Anatomy.....	150	A written examination. An oral and practical examination
Tuesday.	10—1 2—5	Physiology ..	150	A written examination. An oral examination.
Wednesday	10—1 2—5	Materia Medica... Pharmacy . .	100 50	A written examination. An oral and practical examination
Thursday.	10—1 2—5	Comparative Anatomy .... Practical Anatomy.....	50 100	A written & oral examination. A practical examination.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks in each subject, or one-half of the aggregate number, shall not pass.

153. At the end of one week from the last day of examination, the Examiners shall arrange the successful Candidates in the order of merit as ascertained by the numerical results of the examination.

Form of Tabular Statement to be submitted by the Examiners.

Register Number	Name of Candidate.	Number of Marks obtained						Total number of Marks obtained	Whether passed or not passed	Order of Merit.	Remarks
		Anatomy.	Physiology.	Materia Medica.	Pharmacy	Comparative Anatomy	Practical Anatomy.				
		150	150	100	50	50	100				

154. The Second M. B. and C. M. Examination shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the third Monday in July.

155. Applications for admission to this examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st of May preceding.

156. No Candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of Thirty Rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of Thirty Rupees on each occasion.

157. Candidates must produce certificates of having passed the Preliminary Scientific and First M. B. and C. M. Examinations; of having, subsequently to passing their First M. B. and C. M. Examination, been engaged at least two years in Medical studies; and of having attended the following courses:—

Surgery—two courses of, at least, 100 lectures each.

Medicine and Pathology—two courses of, at least, 100 lectures each.

Midwifery, &c.—one course of, at least, 80 lectures.

Medical Jurisprudence—one course of, at least, 60 lectures.

Hygiene—one course of, at least, 40 lectures.

Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery—one course of, at least, 40 lectures.

Organic Chemistry (the Medical Chemistry of animal secretions, morbid products, &c.)—one course.

Operative Surgery—one course.

Clinical Surgery—three courses of, at least, 40 lectures each.

Do. Medicine— do. do. do.

Of having attended the Surgical and Medical practice of a recognized Hospital during four academic years, contemporaneously with the above-mentioned lectures on Clinical Surgery and Clinical Medicine; of having attended the practice of an Ophthalmic Hospital during six months; of having attended the practice of a Midwifery Hospital during three months; of being competent to attend cases of labour; of having performed the principal major and minor

surgical operations on the dead body, and of having dissected during two Winter Sessions.

158. Candidates must also produce reports with comments of six Medical and of six Surgical cases observed and recorded by themselves, and certified by the professors of Medicine and Surgery respectively of the School at which the Candidate has studied.

159. These certificates shall be transmitted to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date of examination.

160. Candidates shall be examined in the subjects above specified in accordance with the following scheme :—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.	Remarks.
Monday ..	10–1	Medicine and Pathology	150	A written examination
	2–5			An oral examination.
Tuesday ...	7–10	Clinical Medicine...	100	Practical examination in hospital.
	2–5	Do. Surgery...	100	
Wednesday	10–1	Surgery	150	A written examination
	2–5			An oral examination.
Thursday...	10–1	Midwifery, &c..	100	Written and oral examination.
	2–5	Medical Jurisprudence	75	
Friday ..	7–10	Hygiene	50	Written and oral examination.
	2–5	Ophthalmic Medicine & Surgery	75	Written, oral & practical examination.
Saturday ..	7–10	Organic Chemistry & use of the Microscope ..	50	Oral and practical.
	2–5	Operative Surgery	75	Practical examination
		Reports of six Medical cases.	100	Vide para 158.
		Reports of six Surgical cases	100	

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks in each subject, or one-half of the aggregate number, shall not pass.

161. Candidates are expected to exhibit the mode of applying surgical apparatus of kinds; to undertake the chemical examination of morbid products, and to have a fair knowledge of the mode of employing the microscope in the detection of normal and abnormal objects connected with the study of medicine.

162. At the end of one week from the last day of examination, the Examiners shall arrange the successful Candidates in the order of merit, as ascertained by the numerical results of the examination. A certificate, under the seal of the University and signed by the Chancellor, shall be delivered to each passed Candidate.

Form of Tabular Statement to be submitted by the Examiners.

Register Number.	Name of Candidate.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.												Total number of marks obtained.	Whether passed or not passed	Order of Merit.	REMARKS
		Medicine and Pathology.	Clinical Medicine.	Clinical Surgery	Surgery.	Midwifery, &c.	Medical Jurisprudence.	Hygiene	Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery	Organic Chemistry & use of the Microscope.	Operative Surgery.	Reports of six Medical Cases.	Reports of six Surgical Cases.				
		150	100	100	150	100	75	50	75	50	75	100	100				

163. Candidates, who have been exempted under former rules from examination in Comparative Anatomy and Hygiene on taking the degree of M. B. and C. M., shall be required to

undergo examination in these subjects on proceeding to the Degree of M. D.

164. In certain exceptional cases, to be decided upon by the Syndicate, Candidates will be permitted to appear for the Preliminary Scientific and First Examinations in the same year, and to come up in the succeeding year for the Second or Pass Examination, on condition that the requisite certificates be presented, and that the total period of study does not fall short of five years.

IX.—Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

165. Candidates who have obtained the degrees of B. A. and M. B. and C. M. will be permitted to proceed to the degree of M. D. *without examination*, on producing a certificate of having been engaged two years in the practice of their profession subsequent to having taken the degree of M. B. and C. M. of this or of some other recognized University.

166. Each Candidate must produce a testimonial, signed by at least two Doctors of Medicine, that he is in habits and character a fit and proper person for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

167. Applications for admission to the Degree of M. D., together with the certificates and testimonial above referred to, shall be transmitted to the Registrar at least one month before the date of the Convocation conferring Degrees.

168. No Candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of Fifty Rupees.

169. Graduates of the Medical College shall be allowed to present themselves *for examination* for the Degree of M. D. on producing the diploma of the Medical College and a certificate of having been engaged subsequently for five years in the practice of their profession.

170. The examination for the Degree of M. D. shall be held once a year, commencing on the first Monday of July.

171. Applications for admission to this examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st May preceding.

172. No Candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of Fifty Rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of Fifty Rupees on each occasion.

173. Candidates shall forward their certificates and the testimonial indicated in Bye-Law 166 to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date of examination.

174. They shall pass an examination in accordance with the following scheme:—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects	Marks	Remarks.
Monday ..	10 –1 3—6	Surgery & Clinical Surgery	250	Written examination. Practical examination in Hospital
Tuesday....	10—1 3—6	Medicine and Pathology.	250	Written examination. Practical examination in Hospital.
Wednesday	7—10 2—5	Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.	150	Practical examination in Hospital. Written & oral examination.
Thursday...	10—1 3—6	Hygiene ..... Comparative Anatomy	50 50	Written & oral examination.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks in each subject, or one-half of the aggregate number, shall not pass.

175. At the end of one week from the last day of the examination, the Examiners shall arrange the successful Candidates in the order of merit, as ascertained by the numerical results of the examination.

Form of Tabular Statement to be submitted by the Examiners.

Register Number.	Name of Candidate.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.					Total number of Marks obtained.	Whether passed or not passed.	Order of Merit.	Remarks.
		Surgery and Clinical Surgery.	Medicine and Pathology.	Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.	Hygiene.	Comparative Anatomy.				
		250	250	150	50	50				

X.—Examination for the Degree of BACHELOR OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

176. An examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering shall be held at Madras once a year, commencing on the second Monday in February.

177. Candidates for the Degree of B. C. E. must have completed two years from the time of passing the First Examination in Arts either in this or one of the other Indian Universities.

178. Applications for admission to this examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st November preced-

ing. Each Candidate must forward with his application, a certificate of having passed the First Examination in Arts, and notify the optional subjects in which he elects to be examined.

179. No Candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of Thirty Rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of Thirty Rupees on each occasion.

180. The examination shall be conducted partly by means of printed papers and partly *vivâ voce*, and in respect to Surveying and Levelling it shall be practical as well as theoretical.

181. Candidates for the Degree of B. C. E. shall be examined in the following branches of knowledge; it being imperative upon Candidates to pass an examination in the first three branches, but optional with them to select either IV., V. and VI., *or* VII. and VIII:—

I. Mathematics.
II. Natural Philosophy.
III. Mensuration and Estimate-making.
IV. Surveying and Levelling.
V. Constructive Engineering.
VI. Architectural and Topographical Drawing.
VII. Mechanical Engineering.
VIII. Machine Drawing.

i. MATHEMATICS.

1.—*Algebra.*

Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, Division, Involution, and Evolution of Algebraical quantities.

Greatest Common Measure and Least Common Multiple.

Simple and Quadratic Equations, and questions producing them.

Surds.

Algebraic Proportion and Variation.
Permutations and Combinations.
Binomial Theorem.
Arithmetical, Geometrical, and Harmonical Progressions.
Simple and Compound Interest, and Discount.
Calculation and use of Logarithms.

2.—*Geometry.*

Euclid—Books I., II., III., IV., VI., and XI., to Proposition 21, with definitions of Book V.; also easy Deductions.

3.—*Plane Trigonometry.*

The solution of Plane Triangles, especially as applied in practice, and the investigation of the formulæ required in the several processes.

The construction of Tables of Goniometric Functions.

ii. NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

(1.) *Statics and Dynamics.*—Treated mathematically, but without the aid of the Differential and Integral Calculus.

Composition and resolution of forces in one plane.
The Centre of Gravity.

The mechanical powers and their principal applications.

Virtual Velocities.

Friction, and the Rigidity of Cords.

The three laws of motion, with the different measures of force, and their relation to one another.

Motion of a material particle under the action of a constant force, in free space, down an inclined plane, and in a circular arc, with the theory of the Simple Pendulum.

Unit of *work*; useful work of the simple machines; sources and reservoirs of force.

(2.) *Hydrostatics and Pneumatics.*—Treated as in the case of Statics and Dynamics.

Equilibrium and Pressure of Fluids, elastic and non-elastic. Specific Gravity.

The application of Hydrostatic and Pneumatic principles to the examination of the Steam Engine, Barometer, Thermometer, Common Pump, Forcing Pump, Condenser, Hydraulic Press, Fire Engine, Diving Bell, and Siphon; also the general process of measuring heights by means of the Barometer.

(3.) *Hydraulics.*—Discharge of fluid through various orifices under varying circumstances.

Effects of Vena Contracta.

Flow of water in Rivers and Canals, and over Weirs and Calingulas.

Time of filling and emptying Locks.

iii. MENSURATION AND ESTIMATE-MAKING.

Mensuration of Planes and Solids.

Preparation of Estimates for Roads, Canals, and Masonry work connected therewith, as well as for ordinary buildings.

iv. SURVEYING AND LEVELLING.

Surveying with the Chain, with Prismatic Compass and Chain, with Theodolite and Chain, and with Circumferentor and Chain.

Keeping a Field Book and Plotting.

The Theory and Practice of Levelling, including the use and adjustments of the Y Level and Troughton and Simms' Level; also the keeping of Field Book and Drawing Sections. Measurement of heights by means of the Aneroid and the Mountain Barometer.

v. CONSTRUCTIVE ENGINEERING.

Preparation of building materials, and estimation of their strength.

The equilibrium of arches and roofs.

Stability of abutments, piers, and retaining walls.

Construction of, and determination of, proper proportions for Buildings, Brick Bridges, Stone Bridges, Weirs, Calingulas, Sluices, Canals, Locks, and Roads.

General principles of Carpentry, Smith's work, Iron founding and casting.

vi. ARCHITECTURAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL DRAWING.

Plans, Elevations, and Sections of Buildings, Bridges, Locks, Anicuts, Calingulas, and all kinds of Sluices.

Plans of Road Surveys.

Maps of general Surveys.

vii. MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

Calculation of dimensions of parts of machinery.

Expedients for transmitting and modifying motion, and for gaining power.

The nature of steam, with the properties of ordinary kinds of fuel, and the estimation of their caloric power.

The construction and working of all classes of Steam Engines.

The management of Workshops, rates of prices, value of work, estimation of labour in Carpentry, Smith's work, Iron founding and casting.

viii. MACHINE DRAWING.

Plans, elevations, sections and projections of machines, such as Crabs, Cranes, Lathes, Dredges, Punching and Shearing Machines, Pile Drivers, and Steam Engines of all classes.

Drawing of all kinds of Tools.

Working drawings of the component parts of Machines.

182. *Scheme of Examination for B. C. E. Degree.*

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.	Remarks
Monday ...	10—1 2—5	Surveyng and Levelling.	150	*Viva voce* included.
Tuesday ...	10—1 2—5	Constructive Engineering.	300	
Wednesday	10—1 2—5	Hydraulics . . . . Estimating	100 50	
Thursday...	10—1	Euclid and Algebra... ..	125	Algebra ... = 50 Euclid..... = 75
	2—5	Mensuration and Plane Trig	125	Mensur.... = 50 Plane Trig. = 75
Friday .	10—1 2—5	Architectural Drawing .. Topographical Drawing ..	50 50	
Saturday...	10—1	Statics and Dynamics ...	150	Each 75
	2—5	Hydrostatics & Pneumatics	100	Hydrostatics .. = 60 Pneumatics . = 40
		Total 1,200		

183. To qualify for the Degree of B. C. E., Candidates must obtain one-third of the total marks assigned to each Branch, and one-half of the aggregate number.—Further in Branch II. the marks allotted to Hydraulics shall be 100, of which number one-third must be secured to entitle a Candidate to pass.

184. The passed Candidates shall be arranged in three classes.

The first, consisting of those who have obtained not less than nine-twelfths of the aggregate number of marks.

The second, of those who have obtained not less than seven-twelfths of the aggregate number of marks.

The third, of those who have obtained not less than the minimum qualifying for a degree.

The names of the Candidates placed in the first class shall be ranked in order of merit as determined by the total marks obtained by each: but the Examiners shall be at liberty to bracket men when the difference between them amounts only to a very small number of marks.

185. The Examiners shall be appointed not less than three months before the time fixed for the examination, in order that they may have ample time for exercising care and deliberation in the preparation of their papers.

186. Previous to the transmission of the examination papers to the Registrar, the Examiners shall hold a meeting, at which each Examiner shall submit his papers to his colleagues for remarks and suggestions, the adoption of which, however, shall be left to his own discretion.

187. Within one month from the completion of the examination the Examiners shall furnish to the Registrar a tabular statement prepared in the annexed form, exhibiting the results of the examination, together with a letter containing any remarks or suggestions which they may consider to be deserving of the attention of the Senate, with reference to the results of the examination, or to the Regulations of the University as bearing upon the Faculty of Civil Engineering, and bringing to notice any striking defects that may have characterized the answers of the students generally, or of particular students.

Form of Tabular Statement to be submitted by the Examiners.

Register Number.										
Name of Candidate.										
Mathematics.	200									
Natural Philosophy.		350								
Mensuration and Estimate-making.			100							
Surveying and Levelling.				150						
Constructive Engineering.					300					
Architectural and Topographical Drawing.						100				
Mechanical Engineering.							450			
Machine Drawing.								100		
Total.									1200	
Passed or not passed.										
If passed, in what class placed.										
REMARKS.										

Forms of Application for Registration.

I.

MATRICULATION.

Name.	
	Age.
	Name and position of father or guardian.
	Race (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c.) and religion.
	Town or village where resident.
	Different schools at which candidate has been educated, and time at each.
	Present position or occupation.
	Where to be examined.
	Optional Language.

II.

F. A.

Name.	
	Age.
	Name and position of father or guardian.
	Race (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c.) and religion.
	Date of passing the Matriculation Examination.
	Institution or Institutions at which Candidate has studied, since passing the Matriculation Examination.
	Present position or occupation.
	Where to be examined.
	Optional Language.

III

B. A.

NAME.
Age.
Name and position of father or guardian.
Race (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c.) and religion.
Town or village where resident.
Date of passing the First Arts Examination.
Institution or Institutions at which Candidate has studied, since passing the First Arts Examination.
Present position or occupation.
Optional Language.
Optional Subject.

IV.

M A.

NAME.
Age.
Name and position of father or guardian.
Race (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c.) and religion.
Town or village where resident.
Date of receiving the B. A. Degree.
College, or Colleges, (if any) at which Candidate has studied since passing the B. A. Examination.
Present position or occupation.*
Branch.
Optional language (if Branch I).

V.

B. L.

NAME.
Age.
Name and position of father or guardian.
Race (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c.) and religion.
Town or village where resident.
Date of receiving the B. A. Degree.
College, or Colleges, at which Candidate has prosecuted his legal studies, & time at each.
Present position or occupation.

VI.

M. L.

NAME	
	Age.
	Name and position of father or guardian.
	Race (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c.) and religion.
	Town or village where resident.
	Date of receiving the B. L. Degree.
	College, or Colleges, (if any) at which Candidate has prosecuted his legal studies, and time at each.
	Present position or occupation.

VII.

First L. M. S.

NAME	
	Age.
	Name and position of father or guardian.
	Race, (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c.) and religion.
	Town or village where resident.
	Date of passing the Matriculation Examination.
	College, or Colleges, at which Candidate has prosecuted his medical studies, & time at each.
	Present position or occupation

VIII.

Second L. M. S.

NAME.	
	Age.
	Name and position of father or guardian.
	Race (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c.) and religion.
	Town or village where resident.
	Date of passing the First Examination.
	College, or Colleges, at which Candidate has prosecuted his medical studies since passing the first examination.
	Present position or occupation.

IX.

PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC.

NAME.
Age.
Name and position of father or guardian.
Race (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c.) and religion.
Town or village where resident.
Date of passing the F.A. Examination.
Optional language in which Candidate has passed at the F. A. Examination.
College, or Colleges, at which Candidate has studied Chemistry and Botany.
Present position or occupation.

X.

First M. B. & C. M.

NAME.
Age.
Name and position of father or guardian.
Race (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c.) and religion.
Town or village where resident.
Date of passing the Preliminary Scientific Examination.
College, Hospital, or Dispensary, at which Candidate has studied since passing the Preliminary Scientific Examination.
Present position or occupation.

XI.

Second M. B. & C. M.

NAME
Age.
Name and position of father or guardian.
Race (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c.) and religion.
Town or village where resident.
Date of passing the First M. B. & C. M. Examination
College, Hospital, or Dispensary, at which Candidate has studied since passing the First M. B. & C. M. Examination.
Present position or occupation.

XII.

M. D.

NAME.
Age.
Name and position of father or guardian.
Race (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c.) and religion.
Town or village where resident
Date of obtaining the B. A, and M. B. and C. M. Degrees.
Period during which Candidate has been engaged in the practice of the medical profession subsequently to receiving M B. & C M. Degree.
Present position or occupation

XIII.

B. C. E.

NAME.
Age.
Name and position of father or guardian.
Race (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c.) and religion.
Town or village where resident.
Date of passing the First Arts Examination.
College, or Colleges, at which Candidate has prosecuted his studies in Civil Engineering and time at each.
Present position or occupation.
Optional subjects.

I. A Convocation for the purpose of conferring degrees shall be held annually in the month of March.

II. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall assemble in the Senate-room at the hour named for the Convocation, and shall proceed in procession from it to the hall in which the degrees are to be conferred.

III. The hall shall be so arranged that the Chancellor's chair may be somewhat in advance; the chairs assigned to the Vice-Chancellor and Fellows being placed in a half circle, so as to leave full space for the presentation of the Candidates.

IV. The Candidates shall be arranged in a line opposite to the Chancellor.

V. On the procession entering the hall, the candidates shall rise and remain standing until the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows have taken their seats.

VI. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows having taken their places, the Chancellor shall say:

This Convocation of the Senate of the University of Madras has been called to confer Degrees upon the Candidates who, in the examination recently held for that purpose, have been certified to be worthy of the same. Let the Registrar read the names of the Candidates approved and recommended by the Examiners for Degrees.

The Registrar shall then read the report of the Examiners, which shall be in the following form:

We, the Examiners appointed by the Senate of the University of Madras to conduct the examination for the degree of ————, do hereby certify that we have examined the persons

whose names are hereinafter set down, and that we do adjudge them to be worthy of the degree of ——, and do recommend them accordingly to be admitted to the same.

Witness our hands, &c.

The Chancellor shall then say:

Let the Candidates stand forward.

Then the Candidates standing up and advancing a step or two, the Chancellor shall put them the following questions:

Question. Do you sincerely promise and declare that, if admitted to the degrees for which you are severally Candidates, and for which you have been recommended, you will in your daily life and conversation conduct yourselves as becomes Members of this University?

Answer. I do promise.

Quest. Do you promise that to the utmost of your opportunity and ability you will support and promote the cause of morality and sound learning?

Ans. I do promise.

Quest. Do you promise that you will, as far as in you lies, uphold and advance social order and the well-being of your fellow-men?

Ans. I do promise.

In the case of Candidates for Medical or Legal Degrees, the following addition shall be made:—

Quest. Do you promise that you will faithfully and carefully fulfil the duties of the Medical (or Legal) profession, that you will on all occasions maintain its purity and reputation, and that you will never deviate from the straight path of its honorable exercise by making your knowledge subservient to unworthy ends?

Ans. I do promise.

Then the Chancellor shall say :

Let the Candidates be now presented.

Then the Candidates shall be presented by the heads of their respective schools or colleges, or by one of the Examiners, to the Chancellor, one by one, in the order in which they stand in the Examiners' report.

The manner of presentation shall be as follows :

The presenter taking the right hand of the Candidate shall advance with him to the footstool of the Chancellor, and shall say :

Mr., or my Lord Chancellor, I present unto you this person ————, who has been certified after examination, to be duly qualified to receive the degree of ———— in the University of Madras.

Then the Chancellor shall say to the Candidate :

A. B., by virtue of the authority vested in me as Chancellor of the University of Madras, I admit thee to the Degree of ———— in this University, and in token thereof I present unto thee this Diploma, and authorize thee to wear the hood ordained, as the insignia of thy Degree.

The Chancellor shall then present to the Candidate the Diploma ; and the presenter shall invest him with the hood. The Candidate shall then bow and retire to his place.

When all the Candidates have been presented, the Chancellor shall say to the Registrar :

Let the Degrees conferred now be proclaimed.

Then the Registrar shall read the Record of the Degrees conferred, as follows :

We the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the University of Madras, do hereby proclaim and make known

that we have admitted to the Degree of ———— the following persons, they having been first certified unto us as fit persons to receive the same.

The Registrar shall then present the above Record to the Chancellor, who shall sign the same.

Then an address shall be made to the Candidates by a Member of the Senate appointed by the Chancellor, exhorting them to conduct themselves suitably unto the position to which, by the Degree conferred upon them, they have attained.

The address being ended, the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows shall rise up, and the Chancellor shall say:

I dissolve this Convocation.

Then the Chancellor and Senate shall retire in procession to the Senate room, the Graduates standing.

In the absence of the Chancellor, his place shall be taken and his duties performed, by the Vice-Chancellor.

ACADEMIC ROBES.

(Appointed by the Senate.)

CHANCELLOR.

A purple teray velvet gown, made like an Oxford Proctor's Dress Gown, with two-inch gold lace down the fronts and round the bottom of the sleeves outside.

A black velvet Academic cap, bound round with gold lace, and gold tassel nine inches long.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.

A purple silk gown, same shape as the Chancellor's and trimmed in the same way, but with silver lace.

A cap like the Chancellor's, but with silver lace and tassel.

REGISTRAR.

A black silk laced gown.
A black cloth Academic cap.

SENATE.

A subdued crimson silk gown.
Black velvet Academic cap.

B. A.

A blue silk gown.
A black silk hood, lined with cerise.
An Academic cap (optional.)

M. A.

A gown as B. A. with velvet fronts, &c.
Hood as B. A., but with the addition of a gold coloured border.

B. L.

A puce silk gown.
Hood lined with pink.

M. B. and C. M.

A Maroon silk gown, shape of the B. A., with velvet fronts.
Hood lined with lilac.

M. D.

A Maroon silk gown with velvet fronts, &c.
Hood lined with lilac, and gold coloured binding.

B. C. E.

A red silk gown, same shape as the B. A.
Hood lined with sky-blue.

SUBJECTS FOR EXAMINATION.

LANGUAGES.

MATRICULATION.

1877.

English.

Selections to be published by the University.

Sanskrit.

Hitopadésa—Books I and II.

Rámáyana—Book I, Bálakánda, 26 to 34 Sargams.

Greek.

Homer—Iliad, Lib. I.

Xenophon—Anabasis, Lib. I, II.

Latin.

Vergil—Æneid, Lib. II.

Sallust—Catilina.

Persian.

Luala-i-Manzuma.

Hikáyat-i-Dilpasand.

Tamil.

Nídi Neri Vilakkam—Second Part, 50 Stanzas.

Bhárata Venba—254-304 Stanzas.

Panchatantram—Parts 1st and 2nd.

Telugu.

Uttara Rámáyana—by Thikkanna, 2nd Canto.

Harichandra Upakiyanamu—5th Canto.

Dasa Kumára Charitra—70 pages, (Edition published by the School Book Society).

Kanarese.

Prákavya Málika—Selections from *Bhárata.*
Kathásangraha—Part I.

Malayalam.

Chánákya Sútram—Parts VII and VIII.
Manipraválam—The 4th Sargam, 86 Slókams.
Harichandra Puránam—(A brief account, printed at the Scottish Press, Madras).

Hindustani.

Char Derwish—1st and 2d Derwish (School Book Society's Edition).
Gulzar-i-Naseem—(Expurgated Edition).

Uriya.

Hitopadésa—The whole.
Srinipatha—Part I, (Printed at the Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta).
Uriya Poetical Reader—Part I (Calcutta School Book Society).

1878

English.

Selections to be published by the University.

Sanskrit.

Hitopadésa—Book III.
Rámáyana—Bálakánda, 35 to 45 Sargams.

Greek.

Euripides—Medea.
Xenophon—Anabasis, Lib. III. and IV.

Latin.

Cornelius Nepos—Hamilcar, Hannibal, Cato, and Atticus.

Ovid—Metamorphoses

Cadmus	Lib.	III,	vv.	1—130 inclusive.
Niobe	,,	VI,	,,	146—312 ,,
Daedalus	,,	VIII,	,,	183—259 ,,
Meleager	,,	,,	,,	260—545 ,,
Philemon and Baucis	,,	,,	,,	611—724 ,,
Achelous	,,	IX,	,,	1—100 ,,
Orpheus and Eurydice	,,	X,	,,	1— 77 ,,
Midas	,,	XI,	,,	85—145 ,,

Persian.

Gulistán—1st, 2nd, and 3rd Chapters.

Bustáni—1st, and 2nd Chapters.

Tamil.

Nala Venba—First 100 Stanzas.

Nanmani Kadigai—First 50 Stanzas.

Dasa Kumára Charitram—50 pages, (Edition published by the S. B. & V. L. Society.)

Telugu.

Uthara Rámáyana by Thikkanna—3rd and 4th Cantos.

Bhartruhari—Niti Satakam.

Sakuntala and Veni Samhára—Tales of, (published by the School Book Society.)

Kanarese.

Rámáyana—Bala Kanda, First five Sandhis.

Panchatantra—Parts 3rd and 4th (Mangalore Edition.)

Malayalam.

Manipraválam—1st Sargam.

Agnanakudnaram—4th Chapter, 82nd page to be omitted. (3rd Edition, Kottayam.)

Harischandra Purana—from the 21st page to the end.

Hindustani.

Gulistán—First Chapter.
Guldasta-i-Amanat.

Uriya.

Mahábhárata—Birat Parvá.
Raghuvansa.
Batris Singhasan.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1877.

English.

Milton—Paradise Lost, Books VII and VIII.
Byron—The Siege of Corinth.
Do. —Ode to Napoleon Buonaparte.
Tennyson—Morte D'Arthur (As originally published in the *Poems*).
Macaulay—Essay on Clive.
Ancient Classics for English Readers—Cicero.

*Sanskrit.**

Raghuvamsa—Cantos I to IX inclusive.
Uttararámacharitra—(Prákrit passages to be omitted).

Greek.

Sophocles—Electra.
Herodotus—Lib. VI and VII.

Latin.

Vergil—Georgic. Lib. IV.
Terence—Heautontimoroumenos.
Cicero—Pro Milone.
Livy—Lib. XXVI.

* In the Déva Nágari character only.

Persian.

Gulshan-i-Saadat.

Sikandar Namah—to the end of the Chapter Jasn-i-Nou-shaba.

Guldasta-i-Sukhan

Tamil.

Bhárátam—Udhyogaparvam. First half of Krishnan Túdu.

Náladiyár—First 10 Chapters.

Ramáyanam (Prose)—5 Padalams, from the Gangai Padalam.

Telugu.

Bháratamu—Viráta Parvamu, First Canto.

Manucharitramu—4th Canto.

Vigraha Tantramu—(by K. Venkataratnam Pantulu).

Kanarese.

Channa Basava Purána—3rd Kánda, Ch. 1 to 5 inclusive.

Prákavya Málike—pp. 353—388.

Panchatantra—5th Tantra. (Mangalore edition).

Malayalam.

Rámáyanam—Aranya Kándam.

Kirátam—Katha Kali (Drama).

Keralotpatti—First 100 pages (2nd Edition, Mangalore).

Hindustani.

Diwan-i-Vazir—to Radif-i-Dal, inclusive.

Suroor-i-Sultani—to the death of Rustum.

Araish-i-Mahfil, commonly called Kissa-i-Hatim.

Uriya.

Charee Patha—Part II. By Beechund Putnaik (Printed at the Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta).

Mahábhárat—Birát Parva (Calcutta School Book Society).

Nitibodh—(Calcutta School Book Society).

1878.

English.

Shakespeare—Tempest.
Milton—Paradise Lost, Book II.
Bulwer—Lost Tales of Miletus: Secret Way.
Scott—Essay on Chivalry.
Ancient Classics for English Readers—Caesar

Sanskrit.

Panchatantra—Book I.
Kálidása's Málavikágnimitra—(Prákrit passages to be omitted).

Greek.

Sophocles—Antigone.
Herodotus—Lib. II, III.

Latin.

Vergil—Æneid. Lib. VI.
Ovid—Fasti, Lib. I.
Horace—Select Odes.*
Cicero—De Amicitia.
—— De Senectute.
—— Somnium Scipionis.
Livy—Lib. XXVII.

Persian.

Anvar-i-Soheili—Chapters 5-8 inclusive.
Diwan-i-Saib—The first half.
Diwan-i-Hafiz—Rudeef-i-Dal only.

* Book I.—Odes 1, 2, 3, 7, 10, 12, 18, 21, 24, 28, 31, 35, 37.
Book II.—Odes 1, 3, 6, 10, 13, 14, 16, 18, 20.
Book III.—Odes 1, 3, 5, 8, 17, 21, 23, 29.
Book IV.—Odes 2, 7, 14

Tamil.

Bháratam—Udhyogaparvam. Second half of Krishnan Túdu.
Náladiyár—Second 10 Chapters. 100 Stanzas.
Rámáyanam—Ayódya Kándam, from Gugan Padalam in Araniya Kándam, to the end of Karan Vadai Padalam (Prose).

Telugu.

Jaimini Bháratamu—7th Canto.
Ranganádha Rámáyana—Sundra Kándam ; first half.
Níthichandrika—Part II ; by Chinnia Súri.

Kanarese.

Poetical Anthology—Nos. 31, 40, 54, 58, 59, 62, 63, 66, 67, 72, 73, 75, 80, 85, 89, 93, 97. (3rd Edition, Mangalore).
Kathásangraha—Part V.

Malayalam.

Bháratam—Karna Parvam.
Rámáyanam—Bála Kándam.
Bálabhúshanam—The whole.

Hindustani.

Hamalat-i-Hyderi—200 pages of the Edition of 1849.
Diwan-i-Aseer.

Uriya.

Raghuvansa—(Calcutta School Book Society).
Jeebun Charita—By Pukeer Mohun Senapaty of Balasore (Printed at the Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta).
History of India—By Beechund Putnaik (Printed at the Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta).

1879.

English.

Milton—Paradise Lost, Book IV.
Chapman—Homer: Odyssey, Book IX.
Shakespeare—Julius Caesar.
Ancient Classics for English Readers—Xenophon.
Scott—The Talisman.

Sanskrit.

Raghuvamsa—10 to 16 Cantos.
Vikramorvasi—(Prakrit passages omitted).

Greek.

Sophocles—Ajax.
Herodotus—Lib. VIII. and IX.

Latin.

Vergil—Eclogues.
Horace—Ars Poetica.
—Epistles Bk. I., Ep. i., iii., vi., vii., x., xi., xvi., xviii., xx., Bk. II., Ep. i.
Cicero—Oratio Philippica Secunda.
Livy—Lib. XXI.

Persian.

Ruznáma-i Safar-i Ferangistan (Diary of the Shah).
Diwán-i Hafiz.

Tamil.

Bháratam—From the commencement of Padaiyezhuchi Sargam, to the end of Mudalpór Sargam, in Bishma Parvam.
Náladiyár—Chapters 21 to 30.
Periapuranam—From Eripattanayanar puranam to Anayanaynar puranam, and from Apputinayanar puranam to Tirugnama Sampantanar puranam. (Expurgated edition).

Telugu.

Bhárata—Aswamedha Parvam, 1st Canto.

Kuchelopaukhyanamu.

Nithi Chandrika—Vigrahamu, Part II. (by Viresalingam Pantulu).

Kanarese.

Channa Bavasa Purana—4th Canto, 8 chapters.

Panchatantra—Parts 3rd and 4th (Mangalore Edition).

Malayalam.

Nalacharitam—the whole.

Hindustáni.

Akhwán-us-Safa.

Divani Goya (lithographed in the Matba' i Nizami at Cawnpore).

Uriya.

History of India—By Beechund Putnaik (Printed at the Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta.)

Jeebun Charita—By Pukeer Mohun Senapaty of Balasore (Printed at the Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta.)

Uriya Poetical Reader—Part I (Calcutta School Book Society.)

B. A. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

1878.

English.

Shakespeare—Coriolanus.

Milton—Comus.

Pope—The Rape of the Lock.

Ancient Classics for English Readers—Æschylus, Chapters I, II, III and VII.

Sidney—Apologie for Poetrie.

Carlyle—Lectures on Heroes—The Hero as King.

*Sanskrit.**

Kirátárjuniya—Chapters I to XIV inclusive.
Málatimádhava.

Greek.

Sophocles—Philoctetes.
Demosthenes—De Coronâ.

Latin.

Lucretius—De Rerum Naturâ, Lib. II.
Horace—Epistolæ.
Cicero—De Finibus, Lib. III and IV.
Tacitus—Annal. Lib. XII and XIII.

Persian.

Jahan Kushai Nadiri of Mirza Mahdee Khan.
Diwan-i-Ghani.

Tamil.

Rámáyanam—Kishkinda Kándam, from Arasiyal Parvam.
Bhágavatam—from the 201st to 400th stanza.
Alankáram—Porulani.

Telugu.

Vasucharitramu—2nd Canto.
Harivamsamu—5th and 6th Cantos, Part II.
Párijáthápaharanamu—3rd and 4th Cantos.

Kanarese.

Jaimini Bhárata—Chaps. 3, 6, 28, 29, 30 and 31.
Rájasékhara Vilása. Ásvása 6th.

Malayalam.

Bháratam—Bhishma Parvam.
Daksha Yágam—Katha Kali.
Panchadasáprakaranam—Prose.—Parts 9, 10 and 11.

* In the Déva Nágari character only

Hindustani.

Diwan-i-Nasikh—First and Second Diwan.
Araish-i-Mahfil.
Jama-ul-Akhlak (Translation of the Akhlak-i-Jalali).

Uriya.

Charu Patha—Part III—By Beechund Putnaik.
Batris Singhasan—
Rámáyana—Sundra Kand. (Calcutta School Book Society).

1879

English.

Chaucer—Prologue.
Shakespeare—Romeo and Juliet.
Burns—The Cotter's Saturday Night.
Wordsworth—Laodamia.
Roger Ascham—The Scholemaster, Bk. I.
DeQuincey—Flight of the Tartars.
Vision of Sudden Death.
Tyndall—Use and Limit of the Imagination in Science.

Sanskrit.

Dandia's Daśakumáracharita—Púrvapithiká, and Uchchhvásas, I and II.
Bhavabhúti's Mahávíracharita.

Greek.

Æschylus—Eumenides.
Thucydides—Lib. III.

Latin.

Lucretius—Lib. VI.
Juvenal—Lib. I, III, IV, V.
Cicero—Pro Plancio.
Tacitus—Annal, Lib. XIV, XV.

Persian.

Akhlak-i-Nasiri.
Diwan-i-Aseer-i-Farsi.

Tamil.

Rámáyanam—Sundra Kándam, from Kadaltávu Padalam to Nindanai Padalam, 487 Stanzas.
Kural—The first 25 Chapters.
Silappadikáram—1, 2, 4, 5, 6 Cantos.

Telugu.

Harivamsamu—7th Canto of Part II.
Amucta Malyada—1st and 2nd Cantos.
Párijáthápaharanamu—Last Canto.

Kanarese.

Anubhavámrata.
Rájasékhara Vilása—Ásvása V.

Malayalam.

Ramáyanam—Sundara Kandam.
Santánagópálam—Katha Kali.
Keralotpatti—From the 55th page, 3rd Edition, Mangalore.

Hindustani.

Fisana-i-Ajaib.
First Diwan-i-Atish.
Suroor-i-Sultani.

Uriya.

Batris Singhasan—
Swasthya Rakha—(Calcutta School Book Society).
Mahábhárat—Birát Parva. (Calcutta School Book Society).

1880

English.

Shakespeare—Cymbeline.
Tennyson—Guinevere.

Taylor—Philip Van Artevelde, Part I.
Emerson—Representative Men: Shakespeare, Napoleon, Goethe.
George Eliot—Silas Marner.
Locke—Conduct of the Understanding.

Sanskrit.

Venisamhára—
Bhatti Kávya—1 to 6 Sargas.

Greek.

Æschylus—Prometheus Vinctus.
Thucydides—Lib. II.

Latin.

Vergil—Georgics, I. and II.
Juvenal—Satires, X, XIII, and XIV.
Cicero—Tusculan Disputations, I, II, and III.
Tacitus—Germania and Agricola.

Persian.

Se Nasri Zahuri.
Khusrau wa Shirin of Nizami (Edited by Munshi Nawal Kishwar).

Tamil.

Rámáyanam—Sundra Kándam, from the commencement of Urukátu Padalam to the end of Panjasénapati Padalam, 445 Stanzas.
Kural—From 26th to 45th Chapter.
Prabódha Chandródya—9th and 10th Sargams.

Telugu.

Vasu Charitra—Fourth Canto.
Harivamsa—Part II, 8th and 9th Cantos.
Sringára Naishada—First Canto.

Kanarese.

Shabarasankara Vilása—First half.

Mudra Manjusha.

Malayalám.

Bharatam—Sambhava Parvam ; from Kacha's studentship under Sukra, to the end of the ceremony of Subhadra's marriage.

Katha Kali—Sitaswayamvaram and Kharavatham.

Hindustani.

Waqi' at i-Hind, (Edited by Munshi Nawal Kishore).

Diwán-e-Momin.

Uriya.

History of England—By Gudha Dhur Tripathy, (Calcutta School Book Society).

Swasthya Rakha—(Calcutta School Book Society).

Rámáyana—Sundra Kand. (Calcutta School Book Society).

M. A. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

1878.

English.

Chaucer—The Knightes Tale.

Shakespeare—Cymbeline.

—Sonnets.

Massinger—New Way to Pay Old Debts.

Milton—Tractate on Education.

—Areopagitica.

Byron—Marino Faliero.

Shelley—Hellas.

Tennyson—Enid and Guinevere.

De Quincey—The Lake Poets.

Hallam—Literature of Europe, Part II (omitting Chapters I, II), Part III (omitting Chapters I, II, IX).

Carlyle—The Latter Day Pamphlets.

*Sanskrit.**

Twelve Hymns, from the 1st Mandala of the Rig-Veda, with Sáyana's Commentary.
Manu, (Books 2, 7 and 8).
Dásakumáracharita (or the Púrvabhága of the Kádambari).
Mrichchhakati.
Kálidása (one Play; either the Sákuntala or Vikramorvási).
Bhavabhúti (one Play; either the Vira-Charita or Uttara-rámacharita).
Mégha-dúta, by Kálidása.
Védánta-sára of Sadánanda, or the Tarkasangraha, together with the Tarkadípiká.

Greek.

Æschylus—Prometheus Vinctus.
—Agamemnon.
Homer—Iliad, Lib. XXII—XXIV.
Thucydides—Lib. I, II and III.
Aristophanes—Nubes.
—Aves.
Demosthenes—Olynth., I and II.
Plato—Phædo.
—Gorgias.
Aristotle—Eth., Lib. I, II and III.

Latin.

Vergil—Georg., Lib. IV.
Horace—Epistolæ.
Plautus—Miles Gloriosus.
—Aulularia.
Juvenal—Satires I, III and X.

* In the Déva Nágari character only.

Terence—Adelphi.
—Andria.
Cicero—Epistolæ.
Livy—Lib. XXI—XXX inclusive.
Tacitus—Annal., Lib. I.
Pliny—Epistolæ, Lib. VIII, IX, and X.

HISTORY.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1877.

Plutarch's Lives—Themistocles, Nikias, and Alexander.

1878.

Julius and Augustus Cæsar.

1879.

The Greeks and Persians.

B. A. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

1878.

The Age of Charles V.

1879.

The Thirty Years' War.

1880

The Early Plantagenets and their relation to the History of Europe.

M. A. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

1878.

The History of the Jews from the Babylonish Captivity to the taking of Jerusalem by Titus.
Hildebrande and His Times.

1879

The Twelve Caesars.
The Times of Charlemagne.

1880.

The Roman Empire to the death of Constantine.
The Age of Elizabeth.

ETHICS.

M. A. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

1878.

Ancient Epicureanism and Stoicism.
Kant's *Metaphysic of Ethics* (*Translation.*)

1879.

The Morality of the Heroic Age of Greece as deduced from Homer and Hesiod.
Sidgwick's *Methods of Ethics.*

1880

The Ethics of Socrates and Plato.
The Moral Sense Theory from the time of Hutcheson to the present day.

THE UNIVERSITY.

SENATE.

CHANCELLOR.

His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.

The Honourable Mr. Justice Innes.

FELLOWS.

1. The Honourable Sir Walter Morgan, *Knight, Chief Justice.** 1871. — *Ex-officio.*
2. The Right Reverend F. Gell, D.D, Lord Bishop of Madras.* 1861. — *Ex-officio.*
3. His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Neville Bowles Chamberlain, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief.* 1876. — *Members of Council.* / *Ex-officio.*
4. The Honourable Sir W. Robinson, K.C.S.I.,* 1873. — *Members of Council.* / *Ex-officio.*
5. The Honourable W. Hudleston, 1859. — *Members of Council.* / *Ex-officio.*
6. Colonel R. M. Macdonald, Director of Public Instruction. 1867. — *Ex-officio.*
7. Edmund Thompson, Esq., M.A., Principal of the Presidency College.* 1862. — *Ex-officio.*
8. M. C. Furnell, Esq., F.R.C.S., Principal of the Medical College. 1872. — *Ex-officio.*

* Not Gazetted.

1857.

9. J. Townshend Fowler, Esq., F.R.G.S., F.S.A.
10. C. Ranganadha Sastri.
11. The Reverend G. Hall, B.A.
12. Deputy Surg.-General William Judson vanSomeren, M.D.
13. Samuel Jesudasen Pillai.

1859.

14. The Right Reverend R. Caldwell, LL.D.
15. The Reverend G. U. Pope, D.D.
    The Honourable W. Hudleston.
16. The Honourable D. F. Carmichael.

1860.

17. Colonel P. P. L. O'Connell, R.E.

1861.

18. His Highness Ráma Varmá, First Prince of Travancore.

1862.

19. Rajah Sir T. Madhava Rau, K.C.S.I.
20. N. R. Pogson, Esq., F.R.A.S.

1863.

21. Surgeon General George Smith, M.D.

1864.

22. W. A. Porter, Esq., M.A.

1865.

23. The Reverend W. Leeming, M.A.
    The Honourable Mr. Justice Innes.

1866.

24. C. Parthasarathi Nayudu Garu.
25. Hyder Jung Bahadur.

1867.

Colonel R. M. Macdonald.

26. T. Gopala Rau, B.A.
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30. R. F. Chisholm, Esq., C. E., F.R.I.B.A., F.A.S.B.
31. F. S. Evans, Esq., M.A.

1868.

32. B. Lovery, Esq.
33. J. Grose, Esq., M.A.
34. The Honourable V. Rama Aiyangar, C.S.I.
35. A. Seshayya Sastri.
36. C. Rangacharulu.

1869.

37. The Right Reverend S. Fennelly, D.D.
38. The Honourable G. N. Gajapati Rau.

1871.

39. The Honourable Mr. Justice Kernan, M.A., Q.C.

1872.

40. M. Sadasiva Pillai.
41. G. L. Narasinga Rau.
42. H. Fortey, Esq., M.A.
43. P. Ranganadha Mudaliyar, M.A.
44. The Reverend George Warlow, M.A.
45. Lieut.-Colonel H. T. Rogers, R.E.
46. George Thom, Esq., M.A.
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    M. C. Furnell, Esq., F.R.C.S.
48. V. Krishnamachariyar.
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50. A. C. Burnell, Esq , Ph.D.

1873.

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53. The Reverend T. Foulkes, F.L.S., M.R.A.S.
54. H. Wigram, Esq., M.A.
55. Gustav Oppert, Esq., Ph.D.

1874.

56. Lieut.-Colonel J. Mullins, R.E.
57. The Reverend E. Sell.
58. Mohideen Sheriff.

1875.

59. Colonel J. Michael, C.S.I.
60. The Honourable Mir Humayun Jah Bahadur.
61. H. E. Stokes, Esq., B.A.
62. The Reverend J M. Strachan, M.D.
63. T. Rama Rau, B.A., B.L.
64. The Reverend W. Stevenson. M.A.
65. W. H. Harris, Esq., M.D.
66. J. Bradshaw, Esq., M.A., LL.D.
67. D. Sinclair, Esq., M.A.
68. P. Srinivasa Rau.
69. P. Chentsal Rau.
70. W. E. Dhanakoti Raju, M.D.

1877.

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72. The Honourable P. O'Sullivan.
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74. Surgeon-Major H. King, A.M., M.B.
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1857.

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1859.

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7. The Honourable W. Hudleston.
8. The Honourable D. F. Carmichael.

1861.

9. His Highness Rámá Varmá, First Prince of Travancore.
10. The Right Reverend Frederick Gell, D.D.

1862.

11. E. Thompson, Esq., M.A.
12. Rajah Sir T. Madhava Rau, K.C.S.I.
13. N. R. Pogson, Esq., F.R.A.S.

1863.

14. Surgeon General George Smith, M.D.

1864.

15. W. A. Porter, Esq., M.A.

1865.

16. The Reverend W. Leeming, M.A.

1866.

17. C. Parthasarathi Nayudu Garu.
18. Hyder Jung Bahadur.

1867.

19. T. Gopala Rau, B.A.
20. The Reverend W. Miller, M.A.
21. F. S. Evans, Esq., M.A.
22. B. Lovery, Esq.

1868.

23. J. Grose, Esq., M.A.
24. The Honourable V. Rama Aiyangar, C.S.I.
25. A Seshayya Sastri.
26. C. Rangacharulu.

1869.

27. The Right Reverend S. Fennelly, D.D.
28. The Honourable G. N. Gajapati Rau.

1871.

29. The Honourable Sir Walter Morgan, *Kt.*

1872.

30. G. L. Narasinga Rau.
31. H. Fortey, Esq., M.A.
32. Lieut.-Colonel H. T. Rogers, R.E.
33. P. Ranganadha Mudaliyar, M.A.
34. The Reverend G. Warlow, M.A.
35. G. Thom, Esq., M.A.
36. T. Muttuswami Aiyar, B.L.
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38. A. C. Burnell, Esq., Ph.D.

1873.

39. The Honourable Sir W. Robinson, K.C.S.I.
40. The Honourable H. S. Cunningham, M.A.
41. W. S. Foster, Esq., M.A.
42. The Reverend T. Foulkes, F.L.S., M.R.A.S.
43. H. Wigram. Esq., M.A.
44. Gustav Oppert, Esq,, Ph.D.

1874.

45. The Reverend E. Sell.
46. Colonel J. Michael, C.S.I.
47. The Honourable Mir Humayun Jah Bahadur.
48. H. E. Stokes, Esq., B.A.
49. The Reverend J. M. Strachan, M.D.
50. The Reverend W. Stevenson, M.A.
51. J. Bradshaw, Esq., M.A., LL.D.
52. D. Sinclair, Esq., M.A.
53. P. Srinivasa Rau.
54. P. Chentsal Rau.

1876.

55. His Excellency Sir Neville Bowles Chamberlain, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.

1877.

56. Surgeon-Major H. King, Esq., A.M., M.B.
57. The Reverend D. Fenn, M.A.
58. D. Duncan, Esq., M.A.
59. The Reverend H. Bower, D.D.
60. The Reverend G. M. Rae, M.A.
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1. The Honourable Mr. Justice Innes, *Vice-Chancellor, President.* 1865.

1857.

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1864.

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1867.

4. Colonel R. M. Macdonald.

1871.

5. The Honourable Sir Walter Morgan, *Kt.*
6. The Honourable Mr. Justice Kernan, M.A., Q.C.

1872.

7. M. Sadasiva Pillai.
8. T. Muttuswami Aiyar, B.L.

1873.

9. The Honourable H. S. Cunningham, M.A.

1875.

10. T. Rama Rau, B.A., B.L.
11. P. Srinivasa Rau.

1877.

12. The Honourable Mr. Justice Kindersley.
13. The Honourable P. O'Sullivan.
14. V. Sundararama Aiyar, M.A., B.L.
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1857.

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1867.

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1872.

7. M. C. Furnell, Esq., F.R.C.S.
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1874.

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12. W. E. Dhanakoti Raju, M.D.

1877.

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1860.

2. Colonel P. P. L. O'Connell, R.E.

1862.

3. N. R. Pogson, Esq., F.R.A.S.

1864.

4. W. A. Porter, Esq., M.A.

1867.

5. Colonel R. M. Macdonald.
6. R. F. Chisholm, Esq., C. E., F.R.I.B.A., F.A.S.B.

1874.

7. Lieut.-Colonel J. Mullins, R.E.

1877.

8. Lieut.-Colonel J. H. M. Shaw Stewart, R E.

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* Named in the Act of Incorporation.

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The Honourable E. Maltby.
The Reverend John Richards, M.A.
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Major General Sir G. Balfour, K.C.B.
Major General J. Maitland.
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Colonel J. H. Bell.
Sir Alexander Grant, *Bart.*, M.A., LL.D.
Lieutenant Colonel G. V. Winscom, R.E.
Sir Adam Bittleston, *Kt.*
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1860.

J. M. Heppel, Esq.
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Colonel C. A. Orr, R.E.

Colonel J. Carpendale, R.E.
Colonel F. H. Rundall, R.E.

1861.

Lieutenant General Sir James Hope Grant, G.C.B.
J. W. Mudge, Esq., M.A
R. Cole, Esq.
The Venerable T. Dealtry, M.A.

1864.

The Reverend W. Sausmarez Smith, M.A.
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1865.

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1867.

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The Reverend S. Wright, M.A.
The Honourable V. Sanjiva Rau, B.A., B.L.

1868.

The Honourable Charles Collett.
W. N. Chipperfield, Esq., M.R.C.S.,L.S.A.
A. Macdonald Ritchie, Esq., B A.
The Honourable R. S. Ellis, C.B.

1869.

Beresford Anderson, Esq., C.E.

1870.

The Honourable J. D. Sim, C.S I.

1871

His Excellency Sir Frederick Paul Haines, K.C.B.

Surgeon General E. G. Balfour, L.R.C.S.E.

1872.

S. Vijaya Raghavulu Chetti.

The Reverend J. Barton, M.A.

1873.

Major General G. W. Walker, R.E.

1874.

The Reverend E. H. DuBois.

Matriculation and F. A. Examinations will be held at the following places in December, 1877 :—

Bangalore.

Bellary.

Berhampore.

Calicut.

Coimbatore.

Ernakulam in Cochin.

Jaffna.

Kumbhakonam.

Madras.

Mangalore.

Masulipatam.

Mysore.

Negapatam.

Nellore.

Palamcotta.

Rajamandri.

Tanjore.

Trichinopoly.

Trivandram.

Vizagapatam.

INSTITUTIONS

AFFILIATED TO THE UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

Church Mission Society's Native English School, Palamcotta.

Church Mission Society's College, Cottayam.

Church Mission Society's Institution, Cotta, near Colombo

Church Mission Society's High School, Jaffna.

Civil Engineering College, Madras.

Free Church Mission Institution, Madras.

Government Normal School, Madras.

High School, Bangalore.

London Mission Institution, Madras.

London Mission Institution, Bangalore.

Medical College, Madras.

Presidency College, Madras.

Provincial School and College, Kumbhakonam.

Provincial School, Bellary.

Provincial School, Calicut.

S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.

Wesleyan Anglo-Vernacular Institution, Madras.

Wesleyan Native Educational Institution, Bangalore.

Wesleyan Central School, Jaffna.

ENDOWMENTS.

THE GOVERNOR'S SCHOLARSHIP.

THIS INDENTURE is made the twenty-third day of May one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight Between the Right Hon'ble Francis Napier *Baron* Napier, K.T., and Governor of Fort Saint George of the one part, and The University of Madras of the other part. Whereas the said Francis Baron Napier, being desirous of promoting the advancement of sound learning and education amongst persons born in the City and Collectorate of Madras, hath determined, with the approbation of the said University of Madras, to institute a Scholarship tenable for three years to be the subject of competition between students born as aforesaid who have Matriculated at the said University of Madras, and to be awarded and given under such regulations and according to such scheme as are hereinafter established and set forth; and whereas for effectuating such desire and determination the said Francis Baron Napier hath proposed to give and appropriate the sum of six thousand and five hundred Rupees to be applied in such manner as should be deemed most conducive to the purposes aforesaid. And whereas it hath been agreed that the said sum of six thousand and five hundred Rupees should be invested in the name and under the control of the said University of Madras in the manner hereinafter provided, and that the said University of Madras should hold the said sum of six thousand and five hundred Rupees together with all further sums which the said Francis Baron Napier may hereafter pay to the said University of Madras for the purposes herein provided for and the Securities wherein the same respectively shall from time to time be invested and the interest, dividends, and income thereof upon the trust hereinafter declared and contained concerning the same respectively: And whereas in pursuance of the said agreement the said Francis Baron

Napier hath this day paid to the said University of Madras the sum of six thousand and five hundred Rupees; Now this INDENTURE witnesseth that in further pursuance of the said agreement and for effectuating the said desire of the said Francis Baron Napier and in the consideration of the premises it is hereby agreed and declared that the said University of Madras shall with all convenient speed lay out and invest the said sum of six thousand and five hundred Rupees and also any further sums which may hereafter be paid to them by the said Francis Baron Napier in the name and under the legal control of the said University of Madras in any of the public stocks, or funds or securities of the Government of India or in or upon freehold or leasehold or chattel real securities in the Presidency of Madras and may from time to time vary or transpose such stocks, funds, or securities into or for others of the same or a like nature, and shall from time to time receive the dividends and interest which shall accrue due on the said stocks, funds and securities and pay and apply the same interest and dividends as and for a Scholarship to be the subject of competition between students who have been born in the City and Collectorate of Madras at their Matriculation at the said University of Madras without any limitation of race, caste or creed and to be awarded and given under such regulations and according to such scheme as are hereinafter established and set forth: And this INDENTURE also witnesseth that for further effectuating the said desire of the said Francis Baron Napier and in consideration of the premises it is hereby agreed and declared as follows (that is to say)—

I. The income arising from the funds for the time being subject to the trust herein declared and contained shall be devoted to maintain the Scholarship hereinafter named.

II. The Scholarship shall be called or known as the "Governor's Scholarship."

III. The Scholarship shall be awarded to the Candidate who at the usual Matriculation Examination shall have obtained the highest number of marks, provided that such number of marks shall not be less than two hundred and fifty, and provided also

that in the event of the present scale of marks being at any time or times hereafter altered such number of marks shall not be less than three-fifths of the whole number of marks for the time being attainable.

IV. In the event of two or more Candidates at the said examination obtaining the same or an equal number of marks the said Scholarship shall be awarded to such one of the said two or more Candidates as shall be nominated and declared by the Syndicate of the said University of Madras to be the proper person entitled thereto.

V. The first Scholarship shall be awarded at the Matriculation Examination held in the month of December one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

VI. The Scholarship shall be tenable for three years* subject to the following conditions:—

1. The holder for the time being of the Scholarship shall forfeit the same if he fail to present himself for examination at the examination for the grade of First Arts next ensuing after his Matriculation and if he fail to obtain a position in the first class at the said examination.

2. After the examination for First Arts and between that period and the termination of the period of three years during which the Scholarship can be held one-third of the income of the funds for the time being subject to the trusts of these presents shall be kept in reserve and accumulated and shall only be paid over to the holder for the time being of the Scholarship in the event of his passing the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts on the first occasion on which he is admissible to that examination.

3. If the holder for the time being of the said Scholarship fails to pass the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts within

* At a Meeting of the Senate held on the 28th November, 1874, it was resolved that the Scholarship should be tenable for *four* instead of three years.

the earliest period at which he is admissible to that degree then the accumulations of the one-third of the income of the said funds so held in reserve under the provisions of the last clause shall be added to the corpus of the said funds for the time being subject to the trusts of these presents and invested in manner hereinbefore provided.

4. It shall be lawful for the Syndicate of the said University of Madras to declare that the holder of the Scholarship has forfeited it for any misconduct which they may consider a sufficient cause for such forfeiture and there shall be no appeal from the decision of the Syndicate of the said University of Madras.

5. In the case of the death of any holder of the said Scholarship or in the event of the same being vacated or forfeited by the holder thereof from any cause whatever then and in any such case the Scholarship shall be awarded to and held by the person who in accordance with the provisions herein contained shall become entitled to the same at the next or a succeeding Matriculation Examination.

VII. Provided always and it is hereby agreed and declared that it shall be lawful for the Senate of the said University of Madras at the expiration of six years from the date of these presents and also at the expiration of every succeeding six years to make any new regulation with respect to the said Scholarship and the terms and duration upon and for which the same may be held or the mode and subjects of the examinations for the same either instead of the regulations herein contained or in addition thereto and such regulations when so made shall be of the same force and effect as if they had been inserted in these presents and the regulations herein contained (if any) instead of which they shall be made had been omitted from these presents. Provided nevertheless that the said Senate of the said University of Madras shall have no power to divide the said Scholarship or save as hereinbefore provided reduce the amount thereof.

In witness whereof the said Francis Baron Napier hath hereunto set his hand and seal and the Senate of the said University

of Madras have caused the Common seal of the said University to be hereunto affixed the day and year first above written.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered by
the above-named Francis Baron Napier in the presence of (Signed) NAPIER.

(Signed) A. R. SYMONDS, M.A.,
Domestic Chaplain to
His Excellency the Governor,
Madras.

(Signed) J. H. GARSTIN,
Private Secretary to
H. E. the Governor of Madras,
Madras.

RAJAH SIR TANJORE MADAVA RAU'S PRIZES.

THIS INDENTURE is made the twenty-ninth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine between Sir Tanjore Madava Rau, Knight, Commander of the most Exalted Order of the Star of India, residing at Trevandrum in Travancore in the East Indies of the one part, and the University of Madras of the other part. Whereas the said Sir Tanjore Madava Rau being desirous of promoting the advancement of sound learning and education amongst Hindus born in the Collectorate of Tanjore hath determined with the approbation of the said University of Madras to institute certain Prizes to be the subject of competition between students born as aforesaid, who shall respectively pass the First Arts Examination and Matriculate at the University at Madras and to be conferred awarded and given under such regulations and according to such schemes as are hereinafter established and set forth: And whereas for the purpose of effectuating such desire and determination the said Sir Tanjore Madava Rau hath proposed to give and appropriate the sum of Rupees two thousand and five hundred—Four Rupees per cent. Government Promissory Notes or Securities of the Government of India hereinafter particularly mentioned to be applied in such manner as should be deemed most conducive to the purposes aforesaid. And hath accordingly this day endorsed over and transferred to the said University of

Madras the Promissory Notes or Securities of the Government of India following that is to say one Promissory Note or Security No. 3672 dated the first day of May one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five for Rupees one thousand five hundred and one other Promissory Note or Security No. 002006 dated the said first day of May one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five for the sum of Rupees one thousand.

Now this INDENTURE witnesseth that in further pursuance of the said agreement and for the effectuating the said desire of the said Sir Tanjore Madava Rau and in consideration of the premises it is hereby agreed and declared that the said University of Madras shall either retain the whole or any part of the said two Promissory Notes or Securities of the Government of India hereinbefore particularized in their present actual state of investment or shall at any time at their discretion sell the same or any part thereof and lay out and invest the proceeds thereof and also any further sum or sums which may at any time hereafter be received by them under the trusts hereinafter declared in the name or under the legal control of the said University of Madras in any of the public stocks or funds or Securities of the Government of India or in or upon freehold or leasehold or chattel real securities in the Presidency of Madras and may from time to time vary or transpose such stocks funds or securities into or for others of the same or a like nature and shall from time to time receive the dividends and interest which shall accrue due on the said stocks funds and securities and pay and apply the same interest and dividends as and for certain Prizes to be the subject of competition between Hindu Students born in the Collectorate of Tanjore and who shall respectively pass the First Arts Examination and Matriculate at the University of Madras without any limitation as to caste or creed and to be awarded and given under such regulations and according to such scheme as are hereinafter established and set forth and this INDENTURE also witnesseth that for further effectuating the said desire of the said Sir Tanjore Madava Rau and in consideration of the premises it is hereby agreed and declared as follows (that is to say)—

1 The income arising from the funds for the time being sub-

ject to the trusts herein declared and contained shall be divided into two sums in the proportion of six-tenths and four-tenths and shall be devoted to maintaining the two Prizes hereinafter named

2. The two Prizes shall be respectively called or known as the "Sir Tanjore Madava Rau's Prizes."

3. The Prizes shall be awarded annually.

4. The Prizes shall be limited to competition between Hindu Students by race born in the Collectorate of Tanjore and who have lived ten years in that Collectorate.

5. The first Prize of six one-tenths of the income of the said trust funds shall be awarded to Hindu Students born as aforesaid who shall stand highest in the First Class at the annual First Examination in Arts of the said University of Madras.

6. The second Prize of four one-tenths of the income of the said trust funds shall be awarded to the Hindu Students born as aforesaid who shall stand highest at the annual Matriculation examination of the said University of Madras.

7. The first Prizes shall be awarded at the First in Arts and Matriculation Examinations to be held in the month of December one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

8. The Prizes shall be awarded either in Money or in Books of the like value at the discretion of the said University of Madras.

9. If at any of the said annual First in Arts and Matriculation Examinations at the said University of Madras there shall be no Candidate who shall succeed in passing the required examination then and in any such case the Prize or Prizes (as the case may be) shall not be awarded and the amount thereof shall be added to the corpus of the funds for the time being subject to the trusts of these presents and invested in manner hereinbefore provided.

10. No Candidate shall be allowed to compete unless he produces a Certificate of good conduct and satisfactory progress either from the Master of the School in which his studies were prosecuted or from some person whose testimony is accepted as satisfactory by the Syndicate of the University.

11 The Certificates of good conduct shall be in such form as the Senate of the said University of Madras shall from time to time determine

Provided always and it is hereby agreed and declared that it shall be lawful for the Senate of the said University of Madras at the expiration of three years from the date of these presents and also at the expiration of every succeeding three years to make any new Regulations with respect to the said Prizes or either of them and the terms upon which the same may be obtained or the mode and subject of the examinations for the same either instead of the regulations herein contained or in addition thereto and such regulations when so made shall be of the same force and effect as if they had been inserted in these presents and the regulations herein contained (if any) instead of which they shall be made had been omitted from these presents. Provided nevertheless that the said Senate of the said University of Madras shall have no power to divide the said Prizes respectively or reduce the amount thereof respectively. In witness whereof the said Sir Tanjore Madava Rau hath hereunto set his hand and seal and the Senate of the said University of Madras have caused the Common Seal of the said University to be hereunto affixed the day and year first above written.

Signed Sealed and Delivered by
the above-named Sir Tanjore Madava Rau in the presence of (Signed) T. MADAVA RAU.

(Signed) SHUNGRA SOOBYER,
Police Sheristadar, Dewan's Cutchery,
Trevandrum.

(Signed) T. WATTS,
Manager, Dewan's English Office,
Trevandrum.

The Common Seal of the University of Madras was hereunto affixed in the presence of

(Signed) A. R. SYMONDS.

THE MAHARAJAH OF TRAVANCORE'S SCHOLARSHIP.

THIS INDENTURE is made the first day of August One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy between His Highness Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanchi Bala Rama Vurmah Kulasekhara Kireetapati Munnay Sultan Maharajah Rajah Ramarajah Bahadur Shamsher Jung, G.C.S.I., Maharajah of Travancore of the one part and the University of Madras of the other part. Whereas the said Rama Vurmah Maharajah of Travancore being desirous of promoting the advancement of sound learning and education amongst his subjects hath determined with the assent of the said University of Madras to institute a Scholarship for the support of a student in Medicine or Civil Engineering to be open to students born subjects of the State of Travancore who have Matriculated in the said University of Madras or passed the First Arts Examination at the option of the Syndicate and to be awarded and given under such regulations and according to such scheme as are hereinafter established and set forth. And whereas for effectuating such desire and determination the said Maharajah of Travancore hath proposed to give and appropriate the sum of Ten thousand Rupees to be applied in such manner as should be deemed most conducive to the purposes aforesaid. And whereas it hath been agreed that the said sum of Ten thousand Rupees should be invested in the name and under the control of the said University of Madras in the manner hereinafter provided and that the said University of Madras should hold the said sum of Ten thousand Rupees together with all further sums which the said Maharajah of Travancore may hereafter pay to the said University of Madras for the purposes herein provided for and the securities wherein the same respectively shall from time to time be invested and the interest dividends and income thereof upon the trusts hereinafter declared and contained concerning the same respectively. And whereas in pursuance of the said Agreement the said Maharajah of Travancore hath this day paid to the University of Madras the sum of Ten thousand Rupees. Now this INDENTURE witnesseth that in further pursuance of the said Agreement and for effectuating the said desire of the said Maharajah of Travancore and in consider-

ation of the premises it is hereby agreed and declared that the said University of Madras shall with all convenient speed lay out and invest the said sum of Ten thousand Rupees and also any other further sums which may hereafter be paid to them by the said Maharajah of Travancore in the name and under the legal control of the said University of Madras in any of the public stocks, or funds or securities of the Government of India or in or upon freehold or leasehold or chattel real securities in the Presidency of Madras and may from time to time vary or transpose such stocks funds or securities into or for others of the same or a like nature and shall from time to time receive the dividends and interest which shall accrue due on the said stocks funds and securities and pay and apply the same interest and dividends as and for a Scholarship to be open to students born in the State of Travancore at their Matriculation in the said University of Madras or on their passing the First Arts Examination at the option of the Syndicate to be awarded and given under such regulations and according to such scheme as are hereinafter established and set forth. And this INDENTURE also witnesseth that for further effectuating the said desire of the said Maharajah of Travancore and in consideration of the premises it is hereby agreed and declared as follows (that is to say)

I. The income arising from the funds for the time being subject to the trusts herein declared and contained shall be devoted to maintain the Scholarship hereinafter named.

II. The Scholarship shall be called or known as the "Scholarship of the Maharajah of Travancore."

III. The Scholarship shall be awarded by the Syndicate of the University of Madras at their discretion to one of the three students who shall attain the highest number of marks in the Matriculation Examination or to any one of the students who shall pass the First Arts Examination having in view the particular objects to which the Scholarship is devoted namely the education of a student in the profession of Medicine or of Civil Engineering provided however that in case the Syndicate should not consider the

number of marks attained by either of the three Matriculated students who shall attain the highest marks or by any of the students who shall pass the First Arts Examination to be satisfactory, the Syndicate shall have the power of abstaining from making any nomination

IV. The first Scholarship shall be awarded as soon as possible after the results of the first Matriculation and First Arts Examination held after the first day of December next are known.

V. The Scholarship shall be tenable for such period of time from the date of the awarding of the same as the Bye-Laws of the University may from time to time require to be completed to render the holder of the Scholarship admissible to the Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine or Bachelor of Civil Engineering as the case may be and no longer.

(1.) If the holder of the Scholarship for the time being shall be a Matriculated Student he shall forfeit the same if he fail to attain the grade of First Arts at the first Examination in Arts to which he is admissible after his Matriculation.

(2.) If a First Arts Student be elected to the Scholarship one-third of the income of the funds for the time being subject to the trusts of these presents shall be kept in reserve and accumulated and shall only be paid over to the holder for the time being of the Scholarship in the event of his passing the Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine or Bachelor of Civil Engineering as the case may be on the first occasion on which he is admissible to the Examination for one or other of those degrees, and in the event of a Matriculated Student being elected such deduction shall be made and accumulated from the time of his passing the First Arts Examination and in like manner paid over to him.

(3.) If the holder for the time being of the Scholarship fails to pass the Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine or Civil Engineering within the earliest period at which he is admissible to the degree for which he is studying then the accumulations of the one-third of the income of the said funds so held in reserve under the provisions of the last clause shall be added to the corpus

of the said Funds for the time being subject to the trusts of these presents and invested in manner hereinbefore provided.

(4.) It shall be lawful for the Syndicate of the said University of Madras to declare that the holder of the Scholarship has forfeited it for any misconduct which they may consider a sufficient cause for such forfeiture, and there shall be no appeal from the decision of the Syndicate of the said University of Madras.

(5.) In the case of the death of any holder of the said Scholarship or in the event of the same being vacated or forfeited by the holder thereof from any cause whatever then and in any such case the Scholarship shall be awarded to and held by the person who in accordance with the provisoes herein contained shall become entitled to the same at the next or a succeeding Matriculation or First Arts Examination.

VI. Provided always and it is hereby agreed and declared that it shall be lawful for the Senate of the said University of Madras at the expiration of six years from the date of these presents and also at the expiration of every succeeding six years with the assent of the reigning Maharajah of Travancore to make any new regulations with respect to the said Scholarship and the terms and duration upon and for which the same may be held or the mode and subjects of the Examinations for the same either instead of the regulations herein contained or in addition thereto and such regulations when so made shall be of the same force and effect as if they had been inserted in these presents and the regulations herein contained (if any) instead of which they shall be made had been omitted from these presents.

VII. The object of the Scholarship now instituted by the said Maharajah of Travancore being to support a Student at the University of Madras either in the faculty of Medicine or Civil Engineering as may be most expedient in the interest of the State of Travancore it is reserved to the said Maharajah and to his successors to determine on the occasion of each examination for the said Scholarship to which branch of study the holder for the time being of the Scholarship shall be destined.

In witness whereof the said Maharajah of Travancore hath hereunto set his hand and seal and the Senate of the said University of Madras have caused the Common seal of the said University to be hereunto affixed the day and the year first above written.

Signed Sealed and Delivered by the above-named the Maharajah of Travancore in the presence of (Signed) RAMA VURMA

(Signed) { T. MADAVA ROW, KISTNA ROW.

The Common Seal of the University of Madras was hereunto affixed in the presence of (Signed) T. F. JOHNSON, Clerk to the Registrar of the University.

THE MAHARAJAH OF COCHIN'S SCHOLARSHIP.

THIS INDENTURE is made the twenty-fifth day of July One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy between His Highness Rama Vurmah Maharajah of Cochin of the one part and the University of Madras of the other part. Whereas the said Rama Vurmah Maharajah of Cochin being desirous of promoting the advancement of sound learning and education amongst his subjects hath determined with the assent of the said University of Madras to institute a Scholarship for the support of a student in Medicine or Civil Engineering to be open to students born subjects of the State of Cochin who have Matriculated in the said University of Madras or passed the First Arts Examination at the option of the Syndicate and to be awarded and given under such regulations and according to such scheme as are hereinafter established and set forth. And whereas for effectuating such desire and determination the said Maharajah of Cochin hath proposed to give and appropriate the sum of six thousand and five hundred Rupees to be applied in such manner as should be deemed most conducive to the purposes aforesaid and whereas it hath been agreed that the said sum of six thousand and five hundred Rupees should be invested in the name and under the control of the said University of Madras in the manner hereinafter provided and that

the said University of Madras should hold the said sum of six thousand and five hundred Rupees together with all further sums which the said Maharajah of Cochin may hereafter pay to the said University of Madras for the purposes herein provided for and the securities wherein the same respectively shall from time to time be invested and the interest dividends and income thereof upon the trusts hereinafter declared and contained concerning the same respectively. And whereas in pursuance of the said agreement the said Maharajah of Cochin hath this day paid to the said University of Madras the sum of six thousand and five hundred Rupees Now this INDENTURE witnesseth that in further pursuance of the said agreement and for effectuating the said desire of the said Maharajah of Cochin and in consideration of the premises it is hereby agreed and declared that the said University of Madras shall with all convenient speed lay out and invest the said sum of six thousand and five hundred Rupees and also any other further sums which may hereafter be paid to them by the said Maharajah of Cochin in the name and under the legal control of the said University of Madras in any of the public stocks or funds or securities of the Government of India or in or upon freehold or leasehold or chattel real securities in the Presidency of Madras and may from time to time vary or transpose such stocks funds or securities into or for others of the same or a like nature and shall from time to time receive the dividends and interest which shall accrue due on the said stocks funds and securities and pay and apply the same interest and dividends as and for a Scholarship to be open to a student born in the State of Cochin at his Matriculation or on his passing his First Arts Examination in the said University of Madras to be awarded and given under such regulations and according to such scheme as are hereinafter established and set forth. And this INDENTURE also witnesseth that for further effectuating the said desire of the said Maharajah of Cochin and in consideration of the premises it is hereby agreed and declared as follows (that is to say)—

I The income arising from the funds for the time being subject to the trusts herein declared and contained shall be devoted to maintain the Scholarship hereinafter named

II. The Scholarship shall be called or known as the "Scholarship of the Maharajah of Cochin."

III The Scholarship shall be awarded by the Syndicate of the University of Madras at their discretion to a student of Cochin who shall pass creditably in the Matriculation or First Arts Examination having in view the particular objects to which the Scholarship is devoted namely the education of a student in the profession of Medicine or Civil Engineering provided however that in case the Syndicate should not consider the number of marks attained by any Matriculated student or by any student who shall pass the First Arts Examination to be satisfactory the Syndicate shall have the power of abstaining from making any nomination.

IV. The first Scholarship shall be awarded as soon as possible after the results of the first Matriculation and First Arts Examination held after the first day of December next are known.

V. The Scholarship shall be tenable for such period of time from the day of the awarding of the same as the Bye-Laws of the University may from time to time require to be completed to render the holder of the Scholarship admissible to the Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine or Bachelor of Civil Engineering as the case may be and no longer

(1.) If the holder of the Scholarship for the time being shall be a Matriculated Student he shall forfeit the same if he fail to attain the grade of First Arts at the first Examination in Arts to which he is admissible after his Matriculation.

(2.) If a First Arts Student be elected to the Scholarship one-third of the income of the funds for the time being subject to the trusts of these presents shall be kept in reserve and accumulated and shall only be paid over to the holder for the time being of the Scholarship in the event of his passing the Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine or Bachelor of Civil Engineering as the case may be on the first occasion on which he is admissible to the Examination for one or other of those degrees and in the event of a Matriculated student being elected such deduction

shall be made and accumulated from the time of his passing the First Arts Examination and in like manner paid over to him.

(3.) If the holder for the time being of the Scholarship fails to pass the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine or Civil Engineering within the earliest period at which he is admissible to the degree for which he is studying then the accumulation of the one-third of the income of the said funds so held in reserve under the provisions of the last clause shall be added to the corpus of the said funds for the time being subject to the trusts of these presents and invested in manner hereinbefore provided *

(4.) It shall be lawful for the Syndicate of the said University of Madras to declare that the holder of the Scholarship has forfeited it for any misconduct which they may consider a sufficient cause for such forfeiture and there shall be no appeal from the decision of the Syndicate of the said University of Madras.

(5.) In the case of the death of any holder of the said Scholarship or in the event of the same being vacated or forfeited by the holder thereof from any cause whatever then and in any such case the Scholarship shall be awarded to and held by the person who in accordance with the provisions herein contained shall become entitled to the same at the next or a succeeding Matriculation or First Arts Examination.

VI. Provided always and it is hereby agreed and declared that it shall be lawful for the Senate of the said University of Madras at the expiration of six years from the date of these presents and also at the expiration of every succeeding six years with the assent of the reigning Maharajah of Cochin to make any new regulations with respect to the said Scholarship and the terms and duration upon and for which the same may be held or the mode and subjects of the Examinations for the same either instead of the regulations herein contained or in addition thereto and such regulations when so made shall be of the same force and effect as if they had been inserted in

* Rupees One Thousand of accumulated interest were, on the 23rd February 1876, added to the Fund, which now amounts to Rupees Seven Thousand Five Hundred

these presents and the regulations herein contained (if any) instead of which they shall be made had been omitted from these presents.

VII. The object of the Scholarship now instituted by the said Maharajah of Cochin being to support a Student at the University of Madras either in the faculty of Medicine or Civil Engineering as may be expedient in the interest of the State of Cochin it is reserved to the said Maharajah and to his successors to determine on the occasion of each examination for the said Scholarship to which branch of study the holder for the time being of the Scholarship shall be destined.

In witness whereof the said Maharajah of Cochin hath hereunto set his hand and seal and the Senate of the said University of Madras have caused the Common seal of the said University to be hereunto affixed the day and year first above written.

Signed Sealed and Delivered by
the above-named the Maharajah of Cochin in the presence of (Signed) RAMA VURMAH.

(Signed) { T. SHUNGUNNI MANON,
E. RAMER MANON.

The Common Seal of the University of Madras was hereunto affixed in the presence of (Signed) T. F. JOHNSON,
Clerk to the Registrar of the University

SRI GODAY VARI SANSKRIT PRIZE.

THIS INDENTURE made the twenty-fifth day of July One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy between the Honorable Goday Narrain Gujputee Rau residing at Saint Thome within the local limits of Madras in the East Indies of the one part and the University of Madras of the other part. Whereas the said Goday Narrain Gujputee Rau being desirous of encouraging and promoting the study of Sanskrit in the said Madras University hath determined with the approbation of the said University of Madras to institute a Prize to be the subject of competition as hereinafter mentioned and whereas for the purpose of effectuating such desire and determination the said Goday Narrain Gujputee Rau hath

proposed to give and appropriate the sum of Rupees One thousand —Five Rupees per cent. Government Promissory Notes or Securities of the Government of India hereinafter particularly mentioned to be applied in such manner as should be deemed most conducive to the purposes aforesaid, and hath accordingly this day endorsed over and transferred to the said University of Madras the Promissory Notes or Securities of the Government of India following that is to say one Promissory Note or Security Number 040249, and one Promissory Note or Security Number 040250 each dated February 28th, 1857. Now this INDENTURE witnesseth that in further pursuance of the said agreement and for effectuating the said desire of the said Goday Narrain Gujputee Rau and in consideration of the premises. It is hereby agreed and declared that the said University of Madras shall either retain the whole or any part of the said Promissory Notes or Securities of the Government of India hereinafter particularized in the present actual state of investment or shall at any time at their discretion sell the same or any part thereof and lay out and invest the proceeds thereof and also any further sum or sums which may at any time hereafter be received by them under the trusts hereinafter declared in the name or under the legal control of the said University of Madras in any of the public stocks or funds or securities of the Government of India or in or upon freehold or leasehold or chattel real securities in the Presidency of Madras and may from time to time vary or transpose such stocks funds or securities into or for others of the same or a like nature and shall from time to time receive the dividends and interest which shall accrue due on the said stocks funds and securities and pay and apply annually the annual income of the said stocks funds and securities as and for a prize as hereinafter mentioned. And this INDENTURE also witnesseth that for further effectuating the said desire of the said Goday Narrain Gujputee Rau and in consideration of the premises it is hereby agreed and declared as follows (that is to say)—

1 The annual income arising from the funds for the time being subject to trusts herein declared and contained shall be annually devoted to maintaining the Prize hereinafter named

2. The Prize shall be called or known as the "Sri Goday Vari Sanskrit Prize."

3 The Prize shall be awarded annually.

4. The Prize shall be open to competition between all students irrespective of caste or creed or place of instruction who shall take up and study Sanskrit as the optional language in which to be examined at the Bachelor of Arts Examination of the said University

5 The Prize shall be awarded to such student as aforesaid who shall obtain the highest number of marks for Sanskrit and who shall also at the same examination pass the Bachelor of Arts Examination of the said University of Madras. Provided that no Student shall be entitled to the Prize hereby provided unless he shall obtain one-half of the marks assigned to the subject of Sanskrit.

6. The Prize shall be awarded either in money or in books of the like value at the discretion of the said University of Madras.

7 If at any of the said Annual Bachelor of Arts Examinations of the said University of Madras there shall be no Candidate who shall succeed in passing the required Examination then and in any such case the Prize shall not be awarded and the said University may hold and apply the same in any subsequent year as a second Prize to any Student as aforesaid who may pass the required Examination and who may not be entitled to the first Prize to be given in that year but who may be deemed worthy of receiving such second Prize.

In witness whereof the said Goday Narrain Gujputee Rau hath hereunto set his hand and seal, and the Senate of the said University of Madras have caused the Common seal of the said University to be hereunto affixed the day and year first above written

Signed Sealed and Delivered
by the above-named Goday
Narrain Gujputee Rau in (Signed) G. N. GUJPUTEE RAU
the presence of

(Signed) { D W. KIDD, Clerk in Orders, / J P. VANDERVEEN, Clerk, M. D C S P. G. Office, } Madras.

The Common Seal of the University of Madras was hereunto affixed in the presence of (Signed) T. F JOHNSON, Clerk to the Registrar.

JOHNSTON OF CARNSALLOCH SCHOLARSHIPS.

This Indenture is made the sixth day of May One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy-two BETWEEN PATRICK FRANCIS CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON of Carnsalloch, in the county of Dumfries in Scotland, Esquire of the first part, the University of Madras of the second part and THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL hereinafter described for the sake of brevity as "the said Secretary of State" of the third part. WHEREAS the late Right Honorable Sir Alexander Johnston who died in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine during his life-time claimed to be entitled to certain lands and buildings situated near the town of Madura in the district of Madura in the Presidency of Madras in the East Indies and commonly called or known as the "Tunkum" and which said premises are particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written. AND WHEREAS the said premises were for many years previously to and at the date of the death of the said late Sir Alexander Johnston in the sole possession and enjoyment of the late Honorable East India Company who disputed the claims of the said Sir Alexander Johnston thereto. AND WHEREAS the said premises have since the date of the extinction of the said late East India Company been in the uninterrupted possession and enjoyment of the said Secretary of State. AND WHEREAS the said late Sir Alexander Johnston was during his life-time desirous that the said premises should be made over to him for the purpose of being converted into a Public institution for the education and instruction of the Natives of the District of Madura and with such intent applied to the said late East India Company to give effect to his wishes AND WHEREAS the said late East India Company although disputing the right of the said Sir Alexander Johnston to the said premises agreed to comply with his said request but no steps were ever taken during his life-time for carrying the said desire into effect. AND WHEREAS the said Patrick Francis Campbell-Johnston is a son and also the sole acting Executor of the Will of the said late Sir Alexander Johnston and being desirous of carrying into effect the wishes of his said late Father hath requested the Govern-

ment of Fort Saint George acting for and on behalf of the said Secretary of State to give effect to the arrangement agreed to be entered into between the said late Sir Alexander Johnston and the said late East India Company subject however to such modifications as the altered circumstances of the case might require· AND WHEREAS the said Government of Fort Saint George acting on behalf of the said Secretary of State have proposed that the said premises should be effectually vested in the said Secretary of State and should be held by him and his successors upon the trusts and for the ends intents and purposes hereinafter declared and further that the net income arising from the said premises should be applied for the founding and due and proper maintenance and support of two or more Scholarships to be called "The Johnston of Carnsalloch Scholarships" to be held by Natives of the said district of Madura of any class caste or religion being Matriculated Students of the said University of Madras and to be elected according to such scheme and under such rules as shall hereafter be framed by the Vice-Chancellor and fellows for the time being of the said University of Madras. AND WHEREAS the said Patrick Francis Campbell-Johnston hath agreed to the hereinbefore recited proposals of the said Government of Fort Saint George and for the purpose of giving effect thereto hath agreed to execute such conveyance and assignment of the said premises as are hereinafter contained. NOW THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH that in pursuance of the hereinbefore recited agreement and for effectuating the said intention and also in consideration of all and singular the premises he the said Patrick Francis Campbell-Johnston as such son and Acting Executor of the will of the said late Sir Alexander Johnston as aforesaid and according to his Estate and interest therein doth hereby convey release assign and confirm according to the nature and tenure thereof respectively unto the said Secretary of State and his successors all and singular the lands buildings and premises respectively particularly described in the said Schedule hereunder written TOGETHER with all ways waters watercourses rights privileges easements advantages and appurtenances whatsoever to the said premises or any part thereof appertaining or with the same or any part thereof held used or enjoyed or

reputed as part thereof or appurtenant thereto and all the estate right title interest claim and demand of him the said Patrick Francis Campbell-Johnston as such son and Acting Executor of the will of the late Sir Alexander Johnston as aforesaid into and upon the said premises TO HOLD the said premises unto and to the use of the said Secretary of State his successors and assigns but nevertheless upon the trusts and for the ends intents and purposes and with under and subject to the powers provisoes agreements and declarations hereinafter declared and contained of and concerning the same AND the said Patrick Francis Campbell-Johnston doth hereby for himself his heirs executors and administrators covenant with the said Secretary of State his successors and assigns that he the said Patrick Francis Campbell-Johnston hath not done or knowingly suffered or been party or privy to any thing whereby the said premises or any part thereof are is or can be impeached incumbered or affected in title or otherwise AND THIS INDENTURE ALSO WITNESSETH that in further performance of the said agreement and for effectuating the said desire of the said Patrick Francis Campbell-Johnston it is hereby agreed and declared that the said Secretary of State and his successors shall from time to time and at all times hereafter receive and take the rents issues and profits arising from the said premises and after payment thereout of all costs charges and expenses as hereinafter provided will pay and apply the clear residue of such rents issues and profits for the founding and due and proper maintenance and support of two or more scholarships to be called "The Johnston of Carnsalloch Scholarships" to be held by natives of the said district of Madura of any class caste or religion being matriculated students of the said University of Madras and to be elected according to such scheme and under such rules as shall be hereafter framed by the Vice-Chancellor and Fellows for the time being of the said University of Madras or according to such further amended or other scheme and under such further amended or other rules as shall for the time being be in force in respect of the said proposed Scholarships PROVIDED ALWAYS and it is hereby agreed and declared that it shall be lawful for the Vice-Chancellor and Fellows for the time being of the said University of Madras

at any time or times hereafter to change alter or amend the scheme and rules with respect to the said proposed Johnston of Carnsalloch Scholarships so to be framed by them as aforesaid in such manner as they may think fit AND IT IS HEREBY AGREED AND DECLARED that the said Secretary of State and his successors shall at all times hereafter by such ways or means as he or they shall in his or their absolute discretion think fit order or direct the management and improvement of the said premises and shall keep up and maintain the same in good order and repair when not tenanted and in order thereto that it shall be lawful for the said Secretary of State and his successors to purchase such materials and other articles and things as shall be requisite or necessary for the due and proper repair and keeping in tenantable condition of the said premises and to pay such sum or sums of money for the salary or salaries or wages of such person or persons as he or they shall think proper to employ as hereinafter mentioned AND ALSO that it shall be lawful for the said Secretary of State and his successors to fell or cut down any timber or wood that now is or hereafter shall or may be growing upon the said premises or any part thereof and to employ the same in or for the benefit of the said premises or any part thereof or to sell the same and the money arising from the sale thereof shall be considered as part of the rents and profits of the said premises and shall be applied accordingly and for the several purposes aforesaid or any of them to employ from time to time such agents workmen and servants upon such terms and in such manner as he or they shall think proper AND GENERALLY to do or cause to be done all such acts and things respecting the management and improvement of the said premises as he or they might or could do if he or they have the absolute ownership thereof AND ALSO that it shall be lawful for the said Secretary of State and his successors at his or their discretion from time to time to demise or let the said premises or any part or parts thereof either from month to month or else for any term or terms of years not exceeding twenty-one years in possession or commencing within six Calendar months after the date of the lease at such monthly rent or rents and upon such terms stipulations and agreements in all other respects as the said Secretary

of State and his successors shall in his or their discretion think fit AND it is hereby agreed and declared that the said Secretary of State and his successors shall at all times hereafter apply the rents and profits of the said premises in such manner as he or they shall think proper in or towards the expenses of management maintenance repairs and improvements in or to the said premises and subject thereto shall hold and apply the residue of the said rents issues and profits in manner hereinbefore declared. In witness whereof the said Patrick Francis Campbell-Johnston hath hereunto set his hand and seal the Senate of the said University of Madras have caused the common seal of the said University of Madras to be hereunto affixed and the Honorable the Governor of Fort Saint George in Council acting for and on behalf of the said Secretary of State hath hereunto caused the official seal of the Government of Fort Saint George to be affixed the day and year first above written.

SCHEDULE to which the above written INDENTURE refers.

Firstly. All that piece or parcel of land together with the Messuage or tenement and dwelling house out-offices stables godowns and other buildings erected and built and now standing and being thereon and commonly called or known as the "Tunkum" situated in the villages of Tallacolum and Chanagery in the Taluq and district of Madura and in the sub-registration and registration district of Madura bounded on the north side thereof partly by a cross road leading from the river Vaigay to the Trichinopoly road and partly by Alaga Pillai's punjah land Numbers 173 and 174, on the east side thereof by the punjah land Number 1 held by Solamalai Muttem, M. Curpenen and Aiganen, on the south side thereof partly by Vellai Melai Andi's punjah land Number 1, and partly by the said cross road and on the west side thereof by the said cross road, and containing together in the whole by admeasurement Thirteen Acres and Twenty-six thousand, Eight hundred and thirty-six square feet be the same little more or less and all which said piece or parcel of land buildings and premises were formerly in the occupation of H. F. Clogstoun,

Esq, but are now in the occupation of Lieutenant R. Smith, Executive Engineer.

Secondly. All that piece or parcel of land together with the several buildings and other erections erected and built and now standing and being thereon situated in the said Villages of Tellacolum and Chauagery in the said Taluq and district of Madura and in the said sub-registration and registration district of Madura bounded on the north-east and west sides thereof respectively by Government waste land Number 172 and on the south side thereof by the Tunkum road and containing together in the whole by admeasurement Thirteen thousand, six hundred and sixty-eight square feet be the same little more or less and all which said last mentioned piece or parcel of land and buildings are now and have for several years past been occupied and enjoyed as forming part of the said piece or parcel of land, buildings and premises firstly hereinbefore particularly described and were formerly in the occupation of the said H. F. Clogstoun but are now in the occupation of the said Lieutenant R. Smith.

Signed Sealed and Delivered by Henry George Prichard as the duly constituted Attorney of the above named Patrick Francis Campbell-Johnston in the presence of
J Burton,
Clerk to Messrs. Prichard and Barclay Attornies Madras.
Chas. Piellow,
Clerk to Messrs. Prichard and Barclay Attornies Madras.

Patrick Francis Campbell-Johnston by his Attorney H G Prichard

The Common Seal of the above named the University of Madras was hereunto affixed in the presence of
(Signed) A A. GORDON, M.A,
Registrar,
University Madras.

The Official Seal of the Government of Fort Saint George was hereunto affixed in the presence of
(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
Officiating Chief Secretary Government of Madras.

Presented between 4 and 5 p m. on the 6th May 1872 in the office of the Registrar Madras by Henry G. Prichard. Execution admitted by Patrick Francis Campbell-Johnston of Carnsalloch in the County of Dumfries in Scotland Esquire by his Attorney Henry George Prichard.

(Signed) A. A. GORDON, M. A.,
Registrar,
University Madras.

Known personally to the Registrar.

6th May 1872.

(Signed) J G. FERRAND,
Registrar.

Registered as No. 1041 of Book 1, Vol. 58, pages 421 to 427.

(Signed) D. S. WHITE,
Ag. Registrar for Registrar

7th May 1872.

THE NORTON PRIZE.

THIS Indenture made the Thirty-first day of October One thousand Eight hundred and seventy-four between The Honorable Goday Narain Gujputee Rao, a Hindu Gentleman, residing at the Teynampet Villa on the Mount Road at Teynampet within the local limits of Madras in the East Indies, Thiruvalur Muttusami Aiyar, a Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Madras aforesaid, residing at No. 3 in Kabalaswarer Pagoda Street to the North of the Big Tank at St. Thome within the said local limits of Madras, Roobgoonda Ragoonatha Rao, Deputy Collector of Madras aforesaid residing at No. 34 in Elapatha Matha Covil Street at Saint Thome aforesaid, Paulium Somoosoonthrum Chettiar, a Merchant residing at No. 104 in Linghy Chetty Street within the Black Town of Madras aforesaid, Motharapoo Vencataswamy Naidoo, Dubash in the service of Messieurs Parry and Company of Madras aforesaid, Merchants and Agents, residing at No. 17 in Luz Road at St. Thome aforesaid, Covoor Venoyaga Iyasawmy Moodelliar, a Dubash in the service of Messieurs Arbuthnot and

Company of Madras aforesaid, Bankers Merchants and Agents residing at No. 36 in Soobramania Moodelly Street within the said Black Town, Pulicat Ramasawmy Chettiar Assessor to the Municipality of Madras aforesaid residing at No. 310 in Thumboo Chetty Street within the said Black Town, Namacara Vencatasooboo Chettiar, Dubash in the service of Messieurs Arbuthnot and Company aforesaid, residing at No 29 in Thumboo Chetty Street aforesaid, Sydapet Vijia Ragavooloo Chettiar, Uncovenanted Assistant to the Secretary to the Government of Madras aforesaid, in its Revenue Department, residing at Sydapet within the District of Chingleput near Madras aforesaid, Gudivada Lutchmi Narsinga Rao, a Hindu Gentleman residing at Vizagapatam within the Presidency of Madras aforesaid, and Amaravathy Sashiah Sastriar, Dewan to His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore in the East Indies and residing at Trevandram in the East Indies of the one part, and the University of Madras, of the other part. Whereas at a general meeting of the Native Community of Madras aforesaid, held at Patcheappah's Hall in the said Black Town of Madras on or about the twenty-sixth day of October one thousand Eight hundred and seventy-one, it was (among other things) resolved that subscriptions be raised from the said Native Community of Madras for the purpose of founding a Scholarship, or an Annual Prize in the Presidency College of Madras aforesaid for perpetuating the name of The Honorable John Bruce Norton, late Advocate-General of Madras aforesaid on his retirement from India, in consideration of the important service rendered by him to the cause of Native Education and the general advancement of Natives in India, of his long connection with Patcheappah's Educational Institutions of Madras aforesaid as the Patron thereof and of the interest he has uniformly taken in all matters concerning the well-being of the people of this country, and it was also, at the same meeting further resolved that the said Goday Narain Gujputee Rao, Thiruvalu" Muttusami Aiyar, Roobgoonda Ragoonath Rao, Paulium Somoosoonthrum Chettiar, Motharapoo Vencatasawmy Naidoo, Covoor Venoyaga Iyasawmy Moodelliar, Pulicat Ramasawmy Chettiar, Namacara Vencatasooboo Chettiar, Sydapet Vijia Ragavooloo Chettiar, Gudivada Lutchmi Narsinga Rao, and

Amaravathy Sashiah Sastriar (hereinafter called and referred to as "the said Trustees") do form themselves and they accordingly did form themselves into a Committee as Trustees for and on behalf of the said Native Community of Madras for the purpose (among other things) of giving effect to the said last mentioned resolution. And whereas in conformity with the said resolution of the said General Meeting held on or about the said Twenty-sixth day of October, One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy-one, subscriptions were collected from various members of the said Native Community of Madras and in the provinces within the Presidency of Madras, for the purpose of carrying out the said resolution, and at a meeting of such members of the said Native Community of Madras, as were subscribers to such purpose, held at Patcheappah's Hall aforesaid on or about the Twenty-eighth day of February One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy-three it was resolved in modification of the original proposition, that an endowment consisting of securities of the Government of India of their four per cent. loan for not less than Two thousand and five hundred Rupees be made over to the said University of Madras, in trust from and out of the annual interest dividends and produce thereof or of such other stocks, funds or securities, in which the same with or without such further sum or sums as may hereafter be collected for the said purpose shall under the provision for investment hereinafter contained from time to time and for the time being, stand invested to award an annual prize of no less than One hundred Rupees under the designation of "The Norton Prize" to such person and in such manner and on such conditions and subject to such provisoes as are hereinafter appearing. And whereas in pursuance of the said last mentioned resolution of the said meeting of subscribers so held as aforesaid on or about the said Twenty-eighth day of February One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy-three and with the permission of the Senate of the said University of Madras the said trustees have, at or before the execution of these presents endorsed, assigned and delivered to the said University of Madras, the four Promissory Notes or Securities of the Government of India hereinafter particularised (that is to say) One Note or Security of their four per cent. Loan of 1885-86

for Nine hundred Rupees numbered 009345 and bearing interest from the Thirty-first day of March, One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy-four, one other Note or Security of their four per cent. Loan of 1842-43 for Five hundred Rupees Numbered 020067 and bearing interest from the first day of August One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy-three, one other note or security of their four per cent. Loan of 1854-55 for Five hundred Rupees Numbered 021452 and bearing interest from the Thirtieth day of June One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy-four, and one other note or security of their four per cent Loan of 1865 for Six hundred Rupees Numbered 047214 and bearing interest from the First day of May One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy-four upon the trusts and subject to the provisoes and declarations hereinafter contained. Now this Indenture witnesseth and it is hereby agreed and declared by and between the parties hereto, that in further pursuance of the said last mentioned resolution of the said meeting of subscribers so held as aforesaid on or about the said twenty-eighth day of February One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy-three the said University of Madras shall and will stand possessed of and interested in all and singular the four several Promissory Notes or Securities of the Government of India hereinbefore particularised for the aggregate sum of two thousand and Five hundred Rupees (with power for the said University of Madras at any time or times hereafter at their discretion to sell the same or any part or parts thereof by private contract, and to lay out and invest the proceeds thereof and also all such sum and sums of money as may at any time or times hereafter be collected and received for the purpose of the said Prize and all accumulations or unapplied portions of Interest, dividends, and produce thereof respectively either together or separately in any of the Public Stocks Funds or Securities and from time to time to vary or transpose such Stocks, Funds or Securities into or for others of the same or like nature) and all such sum and sums of money as may at any time or times hereafter be collected and received for the purpose of the said Prize, together with all accumulations of Interest, dividends, and produce thereof respectively and all Stocks, Funds and Securities in which the same respectively may be invested under

the provision for investment hereinbefore contained, In Trust out of the Interest, dividends and produce of the said four several Promissory Notes or Securities of the Government of India and of all such other Monies, Stocks, Funds and Securities as are hereinbefore mentioned to provide an Annual Prize of not less than One hundred Rupees, either in money or in such books as may be chosen by the Senate of the said University of Madras, such Prize to be awarded annually under the said designation of "the Norton Prize" at the Convocation of the said University of Madras for conferring Degrees to such graduate of the said University of Madras being a Native of Southern India, as at the Examination of the said University of Madras immediately preceding such Convocation, shall have passed successfully for the Degree of Master of Arts in the Fourth* Branch prescribed in that behalf and shall have obtained the highest marks in Political Economy at the said Examination, or, in the event of there being no such graduate, to such Undergraduate of the said University of Madras, being a Native of Southern India as at such Examination as aforesaid shall have passed successfully for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts and shall have taken up as his optional subject Physical Science and attained the highest rank therein at the said Examination. Provided always that, in failure of such Graduate or Undergraduate of the said University of Madras as shall as aforesaid be duly qualified to be entitled to the Prize so instituted as aforesaid then and in such case and so often as the same shall happen, the amount or amounts which would have formed such Prize as aforesaid had there been a Graduate or Ungraduate of the said University of Madras duly qualified as aforesaid, to be entitled to the award thereof as aforesaid shall be added to and form part of the corpus of the Funds subject to the Trusts hereinbefore declared and be invested under the provision hereinbefore contained. In

* Now the Fifth Branch.

Witness whereof the said Trustees have hereunto set their respective hands and seals and the said University of Madras have caused their common seal to be hereunto affixed the day and year first above written.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered by the above-named Goday Naraim Gujputtee Rao,	(Signed) G N GUJPUTTEE RAO
Thiruvalur Muttusami Aiyar,	T. MUTTUSAMI AIYAR
Roobgoonda Ragoonath Row,	R RAGOONATH RAO
Paulium Somoosoonthrum Chetty,	P SOMOOSOONTHRUM CHETTY
Motharapoo Vencatasawmy Naidoo,	M VENCATASAWMY NAIDOO
Cover Venoyaga Iyasawmy Moodelliar,	C V IYASAWMY MOODELLIAR
Pulicat Ramasawmy Chetty,	P RAMASAWMY CHETTY
Namacara Vencatasooboo Chetty,	N. VENCATASOOBOO CHETTY.
Sydapet Vejia Ragavooloo Chetti, in the presence of	S. VEJIA RAGAVOOLOO CHETTY.
A. Streeramuloo Chetti, Clerk, Government Office, Revenue Department, residing at Sydapet,	
D. Veeraragavooloo Chetti, Clerk in the Chingleput Collector's Office, residing at Sydapet.	
Signed Sealed and Delivered by the above named Gudivada Lutchmi Narsinga Rao, in the presence of	
C V Chengulva Rao, District Munsif of Bimlipatam, at Vizagapatam	G L NARSING RAO
P. Hanumanta Rao, English Clerk of G. L. Narsinga Rao, Vizagapatam	

Signed Sealed and Delivered by the above named Amaravathy Sashiah Sastriar, in the presence of J. Watts, Secretary to the Dewan, Trevandrum G. Neelacunda Aiyar, Maramut Sheristadar. } A. SASHIAH SASTRI.

The Common Seal of the University of Madras was hereunto affixed in the presence of

A. A. GORDON, M.A.,
Registrar of the
University of Madras

THE JAGIRDAR OF ARNI'S GOLD MEDAL.

THIS INDENTURE made the Second day of April 1876 between the Jagirdar of Arnee hereinafter described as the Jagirdar, of the one part and the University of Madras of the other part. Whereas the Jagirdar is desirous of commemorating the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Madras in 1875 and of promoting the study of Physical Science in the Presidency of Madras and hath accordingly determined with the assent of the University of Madras to institute the annual grant of a gold medal to be awarded under such regulations as are herein set forth. And whereas for effectuating such determination the Jagirdar hath given and endorsed over and transferred to the University of Madras the Promissory Notes or Securities of the Government of India following that is to say

No. 028706/017045 of 1842/43	for Rs	1,000
,, 038410/010289 of 1842/43	,,	,,	1,000
,, 038411/010287 of 1842/43	,,	,,	500
		Rs.	2,500*

* On the 3rd October, 1876, those three Notes were replaced by two Promissory Notes aggregating Rupees Two Thousand Eight Hundred :—

No. 071729 4% of 1865	for Rs.	2,000
,, 071370	,,	,,	800
		Rs.	2,800

and the University has agreed to hold the said Securities on the trusts hereinafter set forth. Now THIS INDENTURE witnesseth that in pursuance of the said agreement it is hereby agreed and declared by and between the parties hereto that the said University of Madras shall either retain the whole or any part of the said Promissory Notes or Securities of the Government of India hereinbefore particularized in their present actual state of investment or shall at any time at their discretion sell the same or any part thereof and invest the proceeds thereof in any of the public stocks or funds or securities of the Government of India and may from time to time vary or transpose such stocks, funds, or securities into or for others of the same or of a like nature and shall from time to time receive the dividends and interest which shall accrue due on the said stocks, funds, and securities and pay and apply the same interest and dividends in the purchase of a gold medal to be awarded and given under the regulations and according to the following provisions :—

I. The Gold Medal shall be called "The Jagirdar of Arnee's Gold Medal" and shall be inscribed with an inscription commemorative of His Royal Highness' visit to Madras in 1875.

II. It shall be awarded annually by the Syndicate of the University of Madras to the student who in passing the annual Bachelor of Arts Examination in the said University of Madras shall have obtained the greatest number of marks in Physical Science or if only one student has passed that examination in Physical Science, then to such student. Provided that in the event of there not being in any particular year any student who takes up Physical Science as a branch of study for the said annual Bachelor of Arts Examination, the Syndicate may at its discretion award the said gold medal to any student of that year who displays proficiency in any other branch of study prescribed for the said Bachelor of Arts Examination and is selected in this behalf by the Syndicate

III. The first gold medal shall be awarded as soon as possible after the results of the Bachelor of Arts Examination to be held in the year 1877 have been made known.

IV. It shall be lawful for the said University of Madras at the expiration of six years from the date of these presents and also at the expiration of every succeeding six years with the assent of the Jagirdar of Arnee for the time being to make any new regulations with respect to the said gold medal either instead of the regulations herein contained, or in addition thereto, and such regulations when so made shall have the same effect as if they had been inserted in these presents and the regulations herein contained instead of which they shall be made, had been omitted by these presents.

In witness whereof the said Jagirdar of Arnee has set his hand and seal and the Senate of the University of Madras have caused the common seal of the said University to be hereunto affixed the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered by
the above-named Jagirdar of
Arnee in the presence of

(Signed) A. SRINIVASA RAU SAIB,
Jagirdar of Arnee.

(Signed) C. AKILANDAIYA, B.A.,
Secretary to the Jagirdar of Arnee.

(Signed) D. VENKATAKRISHNAIYA,
Arnee.

The common seal of the University of Madras was hereunto affixed in the presence of

D. DUNCAN, M.A.,
Registrar,
University of Madras.

———.o:———

SCHOLARS, PRIZEMEN, AND MEDALLISTS.

GOVERNOR'S SCHOLARSHIP.

1870 Gopalachari, Mandayam D.....Presidency College.
1874 Srinivasachari, Tannirkulam.... S.P.G.H.S., Vepery, & Pres. Coll.

SIR T. MADHAVA RAU'S PRIZES.

1870 F. A.—Vaidyanadhan, N.....Prov. Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Mat.—Subba Aiyar, V. ..... Do. do.

1871 F. A.—Ramachandra Aiyar, S... Do. do. and S. P. G. H. S., Tanjore.
Mat.—Pattabhirama Aiyar, C. R..Prov. Coll., Kumbhakonam.

1872 F. A.—Subba Aiyar, V. .....
F. A.—Krishnaswami Aiyar, V. } Do.
Mat.—Venkataraman, S. ..... Do.

1873 F. A.—PattabhiramaAiyar, C.R... Do.
Mat.—Visvanadha Aiyar, T. V... Do.

1874 F. A.—Swaminadha Sastri, S..... Do.
Mat.—Malhari Rau, S. ..... Do.

1875 F. A.—Sundaram, S. ..... Do.
Mat.—Rangaswami Aiyangar, S.. Do.

1876 F. A.—Duraiswami Aiyar, R..... Do.
Mat.—Nilakantan, A..... Do.

1877 F. A.—Swaminadha Aiyar, R..... Do.
Mat.—Radhakrishnan, S. .. .. Do.

MAHARAJAH OF TRAVANCORE'S SCHOLARSHIP.

1872 Lafrenais, Joseph E. ... .Trivandram College, and Civil Engineering College, Madras.

1875 Kuruvila, K. K..... Do. do. do.

MAHARAJAH OF COCHIN'S SCHOLARSHIP.

1876 Govinda Menon, T. ..... Prov. School, Calicut and Civil Engineering College, Madras.

SRI GODAY VARI SANSKRIT PRIZE.

1874 Chandrasekharam, C. ..... Presidency College.
1876 Venkatarama Sastri, S. ..... Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.
1877 Chandrasekharam, C. ..... Presidency College.

THE NORTON PRIZE.

1876 Gnanamuttu, Sámuel. ..... Private Study.
1877 Padmanabha Aiyar, S. N. ..... Trivandram College & Private Study.

JAGIRDAR OF ARNI'S GOLD MEDAL.

1877 Chandrasekharam, C. ..... Presidency College.

EXAMINATIONS FOR DEGREES.

MASTER OF ARTS.

1869.

EXAMINERS.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. — W. A. Porter, M.A. ; W. S. Foster, M.A.

Second Class.

Sundaramama Aiyu, Velagapudi,
B.A .. . . Presidency Coll. ; & Private Study.

1870.

EXAMINERS.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. — W. A. Porter, M.A. ; M. H. L. Beebee, M.A.

History and Moral Science.. — J. Grose, M.A. ; W. E. Ormsby, B.A., LL.D.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Second Class.

Ranganadha Mudaliyar, Pundi,
B.A . . . .Presidency Coll. ; & Private Study.
Sesha Aiyar, R., B.A . . . . Do. do.

Third Class.

Krishnaswami Chettiyar, Pasu-
murti, B.A. . . .. Presidency Coll. ; & Private Study

History and Moral Science.

Third Class.

Venkataramana Punt, A. L., B.A...Presidency Coll. ; & Private Study
Flanagan, Charles Craig, B.A... .. Do. do

1872.

EXAMINERS.

History and Moral Science... { D. Duncan, M.A.
J. Bradshaw, M.A.

Second Class.

Bamanji Phirozsha, B A..... .. ... . Private Study

1873.

EXAMINERS.

History and Moral Science... { D. Duncan, M.A.
J. Bradshaw, M.A.

Second Class.

Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Salem, B.A. Presidency Coll.; & Private Study.

1874.

EXAMINERS.

History and Moral Science... { W. E. Ormsby, B A., LL.D.
D. Duncan, M.A.

Third Class.

Kuppuswami Aiyar, V., B.A... .. ..Provincial College, Kumkhakonam; and Private Study.

1875.

EXAMINERS.

English and Sanskrit ..... { J. Bradshaw, M.A.
F. Kielhorn, Ph. D.

Third Class.

Seshagiri Sastriyar, M., B A. .. Presidency Coll.; & Private Study

1876.

EXAMINERS.

English and Latin .. ... { J. Bradshaw, M.A. / K. M. Chatfield, B.A.

History and Moral Science. { W. Stevenson, M.A. / D. Duncan, M.A.

Second Class.

Gnanamuttu, Samuel, B A . ...Private Study.

1877.

EXAMINERS.

English and Latin..... { W. F. Grahame, B.A. / F. Brandt, B.A.

History and Moral Science.. { W. Stevenson, M.A. / D. Duncan, M.A.

History and Moral Science.

Second Class.

Padmanabha Aiyar, S. N.. ... Trivandram College and Private Study.
Subbarama Aiya, Chivucula .. F. C. M. Institution and Private Study

Third Class.

Krishna Rau, Nuldroog..... Private Study.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

1858.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English..... ..... A. R. Symonds, M.A.
Tamil.. ..... G. U. Pope, D.D.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy	J. Richards, M A
Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy	J. D Mayne, B A.
History	E. B Powell, M A., C S I

Second Class

Damodaram Pillai, Chittur W American Mission Seminary, Jaffna
Visvanadha Pillai, D C Do do do

*** In 1858, there were but two classes, and Candidates were arranged alphabetically

1859

EXAMINERS

Languages—	
English . .	A. R. Symonds, M A
Tamil and Telugu .	H Bower, D.D.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy	J Richards, M A
Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy	J D Mayne, B A
History .	E B Powell, M A , C.S I.

First Class

Gopala Rau, T	Private Study

Second Class

Balaji Rau, C	Presidency College
Etirajulu, C	Do
Kandaswami, C	Do
Parthasarathi, M	Do
Parthasarathi, S	Do
Ramaswamu, B	Do
Venkatakrishna Rau, R	Do

1860.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English and Latin..... Sir A. Grant, *Bart.*, M.A.

Tamil..... Rev. J. B. Rodgers.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. } R. A. Halley, M.A.

Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy. } J. D. Mayne, B.A.

History.. ..... A. R. Symonds, M.A.

*** In 1859, three classes were instituted, and Candidates were arranged alphabetically in each.

*** In 1860, it was decided that Candidates in the 1st and 2nd classes should be arranged in the order of merit, while those in the 3rd class be placed alphabetically.

First Class.

Pœzold, T. C. E ....Presidency College.

Second Class.

Sanjiva Rau, V ..... Presidency College.

Grant, William ..... Private Study

Third Class.

Chellappa Pillai, T ..... Wes. Cent. School, Jaffna; and Normal School, Madras.

Taylor, Stephen St Andrew .. ...Doveton Protestant College

1861.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English .....J. Richards, M.A.

Tamil.....H. Bower, D.D.

Telugu .....S. Krishnamachariyar.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy	R A Halley, M A
Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy	J. D Mayne, B A
History	A. R Symonds, M A

First Class

Subramanyan, N	Presidency College
Sankara Aiyar, A	Do

Second Class

Subbarayulu, P	Presidency College
Sivasankaram, C	Do
Snell, E	Do
Rama Rau, T	Do

1862

EXAMINERS

Languages—	
English ...	A R Symonds, M A
Tamil . .	H Bower, D D
Telugu	Rev J Clay
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.	R A Halley, M A
Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy.	J D Mayne, B A
History ..	E B Powell, M A, C S I

Second Class

Tiruvenkatachariyar C	Presidency College
Mangalam, A J	Provincial School, Kumbhakonam and Presidency College
Tillainayagam, M	Provincial School, Kumbhakonam and Presidency College
Tirumalachariyar, M	Presidency College
Krishnaswami, A	Do

1863.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English . . . . . E. Thompson, M.A.
Tamil . . . . . Walter Joyes, Esq.
Telugu . . . . . Rev. J. Clay.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. — W. Leeming, M.A.
Physical Science . . . . . R A. Halley, M.A.
Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy. — W. Sausmarez Smith, M.A.
History . . . . . A. R. Symonds, M.A.

Second Class.

Parankusa Rau, T. . . . Presidency College.
Murugesan, C . . . . . Do.
Ariyanayagam Pillai, Gabriel S Amer. Misn. Somy., Jaffna; and Normal School, Madras.
Rangachariyar, Siveram . . . Presidency College.
Raghavendra Rau, R. . . Do.
Venugopalachariyar, Venbakkam. Do.

Third Class

Singaravelu, M . . . . . Presidency College
Saundaranayagam Pillai, Gabriel P. Amer. Misn. Semy., Jaffna; and Normal School, Madras

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1864

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English and Latin . . . . J. Richards, M.A. / A. R. Symonds, M.A.
Tamil . . . . . H. Bower, D.D.
Telugu . . . . . Rev. J. Clay.
Malayalam . . . . . L. Garthwaite, Esq.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.	Henry Fortey, M.A. W. Leeming, M.A.
Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy.	W. Sausmarez Smith, M.A.
History	E. Thompson, M.A. W. Miller, M.A

Second Class

Basiyam, V	Presidency College.
Hari Rau, S	Provincial School, Kumbhakonam, and Presidency College
Raghunadha Rau, R	Do do do.

Third Class

Ratnavelu Mudaliyar, C	Pres. College; and Normal School
Nallatambi Mudaliyar, S	Do do.
Narasimhachariyar, V	Presidency College
Palpmanabha Pillai, K	Free School, Trivandram, and Presidency College
Krishna Rau, B	Presidency College; and Normal School.
Subramanya Aiyar, N	Wesleyan A V. Institution, Madras.
Krishnamachariyar, C V	Presidency College
Seshachariyar, S A	Do.

1865

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English and Latin	A. R. Symonds, M.A. Rev. A. Burgess. W. H. Craig, M.A.
Tamil	H. Bower, D.D. Walter Joyes, Esq.
Telugu	Col. R. M. Macdonald. S. Ramanujayya.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.	W. Leeming, M.A. W. A. Porter, M.A.
Physical Science	W. N. Chipperfield, Esq. S. J. Wyndowe, M.D.
Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy.	W. Sausmarez Smith, M.A.
History	E. Thompson, M.A. W. Miller, M.A.

First Class

Ranganadha Mudaliyar, Pundi .Presidency College.

Second Class.

Nevins Pillai, Samuel.	Presidency College
Sundara Rau, C.	. Provincial School, Kumbhakonâm; and Presidency College.
Ramaswami Aiyar, K	Provincial School, Kumbhakonam; Normal School; and Presidency College.
Balaji Rau, P.	.. Presidency Coll.; & Normal School.
Kuppuramaswami, K.	.. Presidency College.
Srinivasachariyar, V.	... Do.
Gopalakrishna Mudaliyar, C...	Do.
Rama Rau, K	... Do.

Third Class.

Rangachariyar, S.	. Presidency College.
Sura Aiya, N	...Presidency College; and Wesleyan A. V. Institution.

1866.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English and Latin.....	A. R. Symonds, M.A. A. W. Pearson, M.A. Rev. A. Burgess.

Tamil..	Rev. C. E. Kennett. W. Joyes, Esq.
Kanarese.....	Rev. D. Sanderson.
Malayalam.....	L. Garthwaite, Esq.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.	W. Leeming, M.A. W. A. Porter, M.A. W. S. Foster, M.A.
Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy.	J. Grose, M.A.
History	E. Thompson, M.A. C. G. Walker, B.A. Rev. J. Bamforth, F.R.G.S.

Second Class.

Seshadri Aiyar, K . .. . Provincial School, Calicut; and Presidency College

Subbarayan, Carikalavakkam..... .Presidency College.

Murdi Rau, Tenkasala..... .....Provincial School, Bellary; and Presidency College.

Krishnaswami Aiyar, P..... ..Provincial School, Kumbhakonam; and Presidency College.

Jagarau Maridas Pillai, M.. . .... St. Mary's Seminary; and Presidency College.

Third Class.

Rajaram Rau, T..... .....Free School, Trivandram; and Presidency College.

1867.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—	
English	J. Grose, M.A. Rev. A. Burgess.
Latin..	A. R. Symonds, M.A.
Tamil	H. Bower, D.D.

Telugu	Col. T. G. M. Lane. Y. Venkatarama Aiya Garu.
Malayalam	L. Garthwaite, Esq.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.	W. A. Porter, M.A. W. S. Foster, M.A.
Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy.	A R. Symonds, M.A.
History	P. P. Hutchins, Esq. W. Miller, M.A.

Second Class

Ramaswami Sastriyar, K ...Presidency College
Sundararama Aiya, Velagapudi Ch Mis. School, Masulipatam : and Presidency College
Moss, James. ..... Owen's College, Manchester; and Training College, Battersea
Srinivasa Raghava Aiyangar, S ...Provincial School, Kumbhakonam, and Presidency College
Krishnaswami Chettiyar, Pasumurti ..... Presidency College
Sesha Aiyar, R. ..... Do.
Flanagan, Charles Craig..... Do.
Krishnaswami Chettiyar, P ..... Do
Ramalinga Aiya, Yanamandram... Do.
Sundaram, T ..... Provincial School, Kumbhakonam; and Presidency College.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, D..... Presidency College.
Sarvottama Rau, A..... Prov. Sch., Calicut ; and Pres. Coll.

Third Class.

Ramaswami Aiyar, Anandarama Aiyar..... Provincial School, Kumbhakonam; and Normal School, Madras.

1868.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—	
English	J. Grose, M.A. Rev. A. Burgess.

Latin	A R Symonds, M A
Tamil	H Bower, D D W Joyes, Esq
Telugu	Col T. G M Lane Y Venkatarama Aiya Garu
Malayalam	L Garthwaite, Esq
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy	H Fortey, M A W A Porter, M A
Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy	F H Wilkinson, Esq
History	W Stevenson, M A F Brandt, Esq

First Class

Swaminadha Subba Rau, R	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam, and Presidency College

Second Class

Venkataramana A L	Presidency College
Rajagopalachariyar, V	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam, and Presidency College
Kidd Daniel Wilson	S P G Mis Seminary Sullivan s Gardens
Venkatachala Mudaliyar S	Presidency College
Bashyam Chettiyar, D	Do
Sitarama Aiyar, A	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam, and Presidency College
Duraiswami Aiyar, T	Presidency College
Aiyaswami Aiyar, S	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam, & Normal School, Madras
Swaminadha Aiyar, G	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam, and Presidency College
Desikachariyar Venbakkam	Presidency College

Third Class

Amaladas Pillai, T A J	St Mary's Seminary, & Pres Coll
Subramanyan Aiyar, V.	...Presidency College
Gopalachariyar, C V	Do

1869

EXAMINERS

Languages—	
English	H. Wigram, M.A. / Rev. A. Burgess.
Latin	A. R. Symonds, M.A
Tamil	H. Bower, D.D.
Telugu	Y. Venkatarama Aiya Garu. / V. Sundararama Aiya, M.A., B.L.
Kanarese	B. L. Rice, Esq.
Malayalam	L. Garthwaite, Esq.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.	W. S. Foster, M.A. / H. Fortey, M.A.
Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy.	W. E. Ormsby, B.A., LL.D.
History	A. T. Arundel, B.A. / W. Stevenson, M.A.

First Class.

Ramachandra Rau, T	Prov School, Bellary; & Pres Coll

Second Class.

Elliot, Edward Hugh.	Presidency College.
Jayaram Rau, A.	Prov. School, Bellary; Presidency College; and Private Study.
Govinda Pillai, A	High School, Trivandram; and Presidency College
Sesha Aiyar, S	Zillah School, Cuddalore; and Private Study
Rangayya Chettiyar, S	Presidency College
Rangaswami, A	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Varadachariyar, R	Do. do.
Leonard, Charles Michael	Roman Catholic Seminary, Bangaloro; and Presidency College

Subbarayan, V	Provincial College Kumbhakonam
Rama Aiyar, S	Do do
Subba Aiyar, V	Do do
Duraiswami Mudaliyar, M	.. Presidency College
Krishna Aiya, B	Do
Gopala Aiyangar, A	High School Trivandram
Krishnaswami, T S	S P G High School, Tanjore
Satyavageswara Aiyar, V	High School, Trivandram and Presidency College
Akilanda Aiya, C	Presidency College
Rosario John Leonard,	Doveton College, and Free Church Mission Institution, Madras
Chidambara Aiyar, N	Prov College, Kumbhakonam
Sundaram, C V	Presidency College
Ekambara Pillai, M	Do
Narayanaswami, A	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Devaraja Pillai, T	Normal School, Wes Inst and F C M Inst, Madras
Anantachariyar Panakanjeri, Calappa	Presidency College
Achariyalingam, S ..	S P G High School, Tanjore, and Prov College, Kumbhakonam
Achyutan Nayar, U .	Presidency College
Desikachariyar, Cattangalathur	Presidency Coll & Private Study
Ramachandra Rau, P	Pres Coll , and F C M Institution
Madhava Visvanadha Patankar	Prov College, Kumbhakonam

Third Class

Srinivasa Aiyangar, R	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Krishnarau Nayudu, M C	Presidency College
Narayana Rau, T	Pres Coll , & F C Miss Institution
Poonen, T C	C M S Coll , Cottayam, Prov School Calicut, and Presidency College
Sitaram, A	S P G High School, Tanjore
Mangapati Nayudu P	Normal School, and Free Church Mission Institution Madras
Subbarayan, S R	Presidency College
Subramanyan Aiyar R	Do

Subba Aiyar, P. .... Presidency College; and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Govindaraja Aiyangar, R. . . Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.

1870.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English.....	H. Wigram, M.A. / J. Bradshaw, M.A.
Sanskrit.....	Rev. K. M. Banerjea.
Latin.....	A. R. Symonds, M.A.
Tamil..	H. Bower, D.D. / P. Ranganadha Mudaliyar, M.A.
Telugu.....	Rev. J. Clay. / V. Sundararama Aiya, M.A., B.L.
Kanarese.....	Rev. B. Rice.
Malayalam.....	L. Garthwaite, Esq.
Hindustani.....	Major M. W. Carr.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.	H. Fortey, M.A.
Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy.	F. H. Wilkinson, Esq.
History.....	W. Miller, M.A. / J. B. Jones, Esq.

Second Class.

Marsden, E . ... .DovetonCollege and PrivateStudy
Srinivasa Aiyar, V..... . .....Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.
Gopalachariyar, S . .. . Do. do.
Duraiswami Aiyangar, S .....Presidency College.
Hensman, J. M ... . Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.
Panchanadha Aiyar, A. V .....Presidency College.
Pedroza, F. H..... ..... } Do.
Ratnasabhapati Pillai, P. ..... } Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.
Rama Rau, P .... Presidency College.
Raju Sastriyar, C..... ... . Provincial Coll . Kumbhakonam

Periyaswami Mudaliyar, A. ..... Presidency College.
Subbarayar, E. R ....Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Venkatarama Aiya, R. .... Presidency College.
Anantachariyar, Perumpulipakkam Do.
Ramasesha Aiya, C.....t..... .....Presidency College.
Subramanyan, C.. .... Do.
Krishnamurti Aiyangar, T..... Do.
Venkatesan, R.. ....Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Venkatakrishna Rau, S..... .....F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Subramanya Aiyar, K.....t.....Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Rama Rau, M..... .. ..Presidency College.

Third Class.

Krishnaswami Chettiyar, P. V .....Presidency College.
Bower, W L ... .F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Somasundaram, C . .....Presidency College.
Ramaswami, P..... Do.
Adinarayana Chettiyar, T. M..... Do.
Aiya Aiyar, W..... ..... Do.
Bacon, J. D.....t..... . ..... Do.
Nagamayya, V.. . ..... High School, Trivandram
Krishna Aiyar, R.. .....t. .. ..Do. Coimbatore, & Private Study.
Jesudasen Pillai, I.. ..... Presidency College.
Ramaswami Aiyar, C.... ..... Do.
Gopala Aiyar, N. G.....Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Sundara Varadacharulu, G. N.....F C. M. Institution, Madras.

1871.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English and Latin..... { H. Wigram, M.A. / G. Warlow, M.A.
Sanskrit..... Rev. K. M. Banerjea.
Tamil... ... . { H. Bower, D.D. / P. Ranganadha Mudaliyar, M.A.
Telugu..... .... { Rev. J. Clay. / V. Sundararama Aiya, M.A., B.L.

Kanarese ..	Rev B Rice
Malayalam .	Rev E Diez
Hindustani . .	Surgeon-General Balfour
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy	H Fortey, M A W A Willock, B A
Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy	H E Stokes, B A
History	W Stevenson, M A C D Maclean, B A, Mus Doc

Second Class

Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Salem	Presidency College
Kalyanasundaram, K	Provincial Coll, Kumbhakonam
Nagoji Rau, Cuvathamakur	Presidency College
Sivarama Aiyar, P ..	Provincial Coll, Kumbhakonam
Kenny, Michael	Private Study
Ramaswami Raju, P V	Presidency College
Ananda Rau, Tanjore	High School Trivandram
Anantaswami Rau, L	Provincial Coll, Kumbhakonam
Masilamani Pillai, M D	Do do
King, Albert George	Private Study
Krishnamachariyar S	Provincial Coll, Kumbhakonam
Ramaswami Aiyar, S R	High School, Trivandram
Swaminadha Bavaji Pant	Provincial Coll, Kumbhakonam
Ramakrishna Aiyar, Munnirpalam R	High School, Trivandram
Govinda Rau, S	Provincial Coll, Kumbhakonam
Ratnasabhapati Pillai, M	Do do
D'Souza, William Henry	Presidency College
Sankunni Menon, Thaka Curupett.	Do
Narasa Aiya Sastriyar, K. S	Do & Private Study
Subbaji Venkata Rau, A	Provincial Coll, Kumbhakonam, & Private Study
Madhava Rau, Mallur	Presidency College
Muttuswami Aiyar, M P	Provincial Coll, Kumbhakonam
Seshagiri Aiyar M	Presidency College

Third Class.

Rama Rau, Tumparti . .. Presidency College
Chakrapani Nayudu, Tunga } Do
Subba Venkaji Tagat, Tanjore } Provincial Coll, Kumbhakonam
Srinivasa Rau, A..... . . .. Do do
Anantanarayana, A. S... .. ... Do. & Private Study.
Raghavacharulu, Venbakkam.. .. Presidency College
Gundu Rau, J ..... Do.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, A. ... .Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Daniel, Isaac . ... S. P. G. Semy., Sullivan's Gardens and Private Study.
Adimula Mudaliyar, V. ... . Presidency College.
Krishna Menon, Thaka Curupett .. Do.

1872.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English ... . { H. Wigram, M.A. / G. Warlow, M.A. / John Bradshaw, M.A.
Sanskrit ..... Rev. K. M. Banerjea.
Greek and Latin ..... F. Brandt, B.A.
Persian and Hindustani .. Surgeon-General Balfour.
Tamil..... { H. Bower, D.D. / S. Nevins Pillai, B.A., B.L.
Telugu. ..... { Rev. J. Clay. / V. Sundararama Aiya, M.A.
Kanarese ....Rev. B. Rice.
Malayalam..... { V. Achutha Panikkar. / Rev. C. Müller.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. { H. Fortey, M.A. / W. S. Foster, M.A.
Physical Science ..... H. King, A.M, M.B

Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy. — P. Ranganadha Mudaliyar, M.A.

History ..... — J. Boyle, Esq., C.S. / W. Stevenson, M.A.

Second Class.

Ratnavelu Chettiyar, Pulicat ... Presidency College.
Subba Rau, Ammembal .... Do.
Coelho, Antoni John . .. . Do.
Vaidyanadhan, N. . ... Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Subramanya Vajpai, A. G. . . Do. do
Ramanujan, K. .. . . . . Do. do
Sivaramakrishnamma, Oruganti ..Presidency College.
Scott, Thomas Ridsdale ..... . Doveton Protestant College.
Ramadas Aiyar, Sunkagiri ... ..Presidency College.
Parthasarathi Aiyangar, Vythamanithi Mudumbi . ... Do.
Ramachandra Rau, V . .. . Do.
Kuppuswami Aiyar, Villiaverambal ....Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Ramachandra Aiyar, V. .. .. Do. do.
Kidd, Philip Horace.. ... .Doveton Protestant College.
Srinivasa Raghavachariyar, Bahucutumbi . ...Presidency College
Sesha Aiyar, Velandai ..... Do.
Rama Rau, Kallya S..... ..... Do
Srinivasachariyar, Chettipunyam Viravalli . ... Do.
Lawrence, John Charles Skillern..High School, Bangalore.
Tirunarachariyar, Mundayam Ananthampillai .... Presidency College.
Wynne, George .... Presidency Coll., and Private Study.
Conquest, James .... High School, Bangalore.
Narayanaswami Chettiyar, Sunku.F. C. M. Institution, Madras
Ramasastri, V. .... Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Dinadayalu Nayudu, P. ..... Presidency College.
Coleman, Edward ..... H. S., Bangalore; and Private Study.
Rangachariyar, Tirumalai Muppur . . . . . Presidency College.

Muhammed Usman ..... F. C. M. Institution, Madras

Narasimha Aiyar, Nandivada R } Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Kanakasabhai, V. ..... } Presidency College.
Annachariyar, P. S. .. .. } Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Gopala Rau, Mangalore ..... } Presidency College.
Ramaswami Aiyar, M ..... } London Mis. Inst, Bangalore.

Third Class.

Raghunadhachariyar, Navalpakkam ..... } Prov. College, Kumbhakonam; and Private Study.
Raghavachariyar, T. .. .. } Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Swaminadha Aiyar, T. M. ..... } Do. do.
Madhava Rau, T. ..... } Do. do. and Private Study.
Kuppuswami Aiyar, Grinispetta ..... } Presidency College.
Ramachandra Venkaji, T ..... } Prov. College, Kumbhakonam; and Private Study.
Vaidyanadha Aiyar, S ..... Provincial College, Kumbhakonam; and Private Study.
Ramaswami, B. ..... } Wesleyan Mis. School, Mysore; and Private Study.
Srinivasachariyar, Pudupakkam } F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Subramanya Aiyar, I..... } Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam; and Private Study.
Ramaswami, N..... ..... Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Sundararama Aiyar, Viraraghavapuram. ..... } High School, Trivandram.
Vadivelu Mudaliyar, Saidapuram } F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Raghunadha Rau, Mayaveram R... Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Perumal Pillai, Ananda P..... } High School, Trivandram.
Venkatarama Aiyar, Thodla . ... } Presidency College.
Lakshmi Narasimha, Atmury.... } Private Study.
Swaminadha Aiyar, S... . ... } Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Purna Aiya, S. N..... ..... Wesl. Native Ed. Inst., Bangalore
Krishnaswami Mudaliyar, Negapatam ..... Presidency College.
Ratnasabhapati Pillai, N .... Do.
Arbuthnot, James .... Bishop Cotton's College, Bangalore
Chokkalingam Pillai, M . Pres. Coll. and Private Study.

Unni Erati, M...	Pres. College and Private Study.
Gopalachariyar, Wullinellore	Presidency College.
Gurumurti, P	Do.
Ranga Rau, N	High School, Trivandram.
Joseph, K. C.	Presidency College.
Kotilingam, Immanony	F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Subba Rau, N	H. S. Trivandram ; & Private Study
Vasudeva Rau, S	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Krishna Rau, N	Do. and Private Study

1873.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—	
English	Capt. W. Hughes Hallett. H. Wigram, M.A. G. Warlow, M.A.
Sanskrit	A. C. Burnell, Ph. D.
Greek and Latin	R. Rice, B.A.
Tamil	S. Nevins Pillai, B.A., B.L. H. Bower, D.D.
Telugu	Rev. J. Clay. V. Sundararama Aiya, M.A., B.L.
Kanarese	Rev. B. Rice.
Malayalam	V. Achyutha Panikkar. J. R. Thomas, B.A.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.	H. Fortey, M.A. W. S. Foster, M.A.
Physical Science	W. Macrae, A.M., M.B., C.M.
Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy.	J. Thomson, M.A. P. Ranganadha Mudaliyar, M.A.
History	A. J. Boyle, Esq. J. Ross, M.A.

Second Class.

Taylor, J. Theophilus	Bp. Cotton's Coll., & Private Study.
Winckler, Edwin	Doveton Protestant Coll, Madras.

Govinda Pillai, P	High School, Trivandram
Krishna Rau, Nuldroog	Private Study
Seshadriacharyar, V T	Presidency College
Chellaya, C .	Do
Kanakaratnam Pillai, D M .	Do
Varadarajulu Nayudu, Gurrala	F C M Institution, Madras
Setukavalai, Robert Newton	Private Study

Third Class

Krishna Rau T V	Presidency College
Subba Aiya, D	High School, Bangalore and Private Study
Venkatasubba Aiyar, Madur	Private Study
Madhava Aiyan, H	H S, Trivandram, & Private Study
Lewis Henry Maskell	F C M Institution, Madras and Private Study
Raghava Aiya, Gidda	F C M Institution, Madras
Appadurai Aiyar, M	H S, Trivandram, & Private Study
Rangacharyar, Venbakkam V Aiyakanu Nayakar, T	Private Study F C M Institution, Madras
Vijaya Raghavacharyar, Saidapett	Do do
Ramasubba Aiyar, Madura S	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam, and Presidency College
Visvanadha Aiyar, Kadambi Panayur	Private Study
Sankunni Wariyar, N	Presidency College, Madras
Maddox, G Venkatavarada Aiyangar, S	Doveton Protestant Coll, Madras Private Study
Venkataraman, R	S P G High School, Tanjore
Damodara Mudaliyar, Chingleput	Presidency College
Anderson, John Robert	F C M Institution, Madras
Venkata Rau, G	Presidency College
Arumanayagam	Private Study

1874

EXAMINERS

English . { W. L. Ormsby, B A, LL D
John Bradshaw, M A.
Capt W Hughes Hallett

Sanskrit	A. C. Burnell, Ph. D.
Greek and Latin	R. C. W. Raban, M.A.
Tamil	H. Bower, D.D. P. Ranganadha Mudaliyar, M.A.
Telugu	Rev. J. Clay. Y. Venkatarama Aiya Garu.
Kanarese	Rev. B. Rice. J. Sturrock, Esq.
Malayalam	V. Achyutha Panikkar. J. R. Thomas, B.A.
Hindustani	Rev. E. Sell.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.	E. P. Metcalfe, M.A. H. Fortey, M.A.
Physical Science	W. Macrae, A.M., M.B., C.M. G. Bidie, M.B., F.L.S.
Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy.	J. Thomson, M.A.
History	Capt. W. Hughes Hallett. W. Miller, M.A.

First Class.

Sheppard, Robert Stuart ..... Presidency College.
Sarabhalingam Nayudu, Immanouy ..... Do.
Muttukumara Mupanar, T. M .... S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Shutie, Spencer Arbuthnot ..... Doveton Protestant College.

Second Class.

Hanumanta Rau, B. ..... Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Subarama Aiya, Chivucula ..... F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Winfred, Charles Theophilus ..... Presidency College.
Chandrasekharam, C. ..... Do.
Williams, L. C. ..... Do.
Varadachariyar, G. C. ..... Do.
Ganapati Aiyar, P. S. ..... Do.
Gnanamuttu, Samuel ..... S. P. G. Mis. Semy., Madras.

Cooney, Henry ..... Doveton Protestant College.
Lazarus, John ..... Private Study.
Sundara Rau, T. ..... Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Narayanaswmi, A ..... Presidency College.
Krishna Wariyar, Eddekunni ..... Do
Ramalinga Chettiyar, Marcutti-
Muthialpett... ..... F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Subba Aiyar, V. ..... Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Mahadeva Aiyar, K. ..... Presidency College.
Ramakrishna Aiyar, S. R. ..... } High School, Trivandram.
Vedantachariyar, P. ..... } Presidency College.
Krishna Aiyar, V. ..... } Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Kunjunni Menon, K. ..... } High School, Trivandram.
Mahadeva Sastriyar, C. A. ..... } Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Ranganadha Rau, K. ..... Do. do.
Sundararama Aiyar, Kadambi ..... Do. do.
Rajesvara Mudaliyar, Saidapuram. F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Subbarayan, N. ..... Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Narasinga Rau, G. ..... Presidency College.
Dunhill, Edwin Stanley ..... Doveton Protestant College.
Rangachariyar, S ..... Presidency College.
Mathew, Mathew ..... High School, Trivandram.
Gopalachariyar, Vangore. ..... F. C. M. Institution, Madras
Ananta Rau, R. N. ..... High School, Trivandram.
Janakirama Aiya, Chivucula ..... F. C. M. Institution. Madras.
Coelho, Sylvester Cactan Stanis-
laus ..... } Presidency College.
Jackson, William Inkermann.... } Doveton Protestant College.
Ramachandra Aiyar, T. N. ..... S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.

Third Class.

Sundaresa Mudaliyar, R. ..... Provincial Coll, Kumbhakonam.
Subramanya Aiyar, M ..... Do. do.
Mahadeva Aiyar, Cuddalore..... } Presidency College.
Viraraghavachariyar, Velamur. } Do.
Swami Aiyar, S. ..... Do.
Appaswami Aiyar, Conjeveram. } F. C. M. Inst., Madras; Priv Study
Daniel Pillai, A. S... ..... } Presidency College, S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.

Ramanadha Aiyar, K.. ... . Provincial Coll , Kumbhakonam.
Narayanaswami Aiyar, S... .... Presidency Coll., & Private Study.
Tyagaraja Rau, T. S... .. ..Private Study
Noircourt, Edgard de. ... . Do.

1875.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English.....	Captain W. H. Hallett. J. Hudson, B.A. C. Cooper, M.A.
Sanskrit.....	F. Kielhorn, PH. D.
Greek and Latin.....	R. C. W. Raban, M.A.
Persian and Hindustani...	Captain F. H. Tyrrell.
Tamil.....	H. Bower, D.D. S. Nevins Pillai, B.A., B.L.
Telugu.....	Rev. J. Clay. V. Sundararama Aiya, M.A., B.L.
Kanarese.....	Rev. B. Rice. A. Subba Rau, B.A., B.L.
Malayalam...	J. R. Thomas, B.A. V. Achyutha Panikkar.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.	W. A. Porter, M.A. E. P. Metcalfe, M.A.
Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy.	W. E. Ormsby, B.A., LL.D. P. Ranganadha Mudaliyar, M.A.
History.....	W. Miller, M.A. R. B. Michell, M.A.

First Class.

Pattabirama Aiyar, Chetput R.. ..Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Sivasankara Pondiah, R . .....Presidency College.
Home, William Alexander..; ... ..Doveton College, Madras.

Second Class

Gopalachariyar, Mandayam D	Presidency College
Bensley, Oliver Henry	Trivandram College
Padmanabha Aiyar, S N	Do
Kannan, T K	Presidency College
Joseph, David . .	Private Study.
Rangachariyar, Trivellore Thatter	F C Mission Institution, Madras
Narasimha Aiyar, P S	Trivandram College
Vaidyanadhan, R	Provincial Coll , Kumbhakonam
Krishna Rau, P S .. .	Do do
Subbaiayulu Reddiyar, Agaram	Presidency College
Srinivasa Aiyar, T V	Provincial Coll , Kumbhakonam
Vijayaraghavachariyar, Chakravarti	Presidency College
Varadachariyar, Venbakkam	Do
Satagopa Aiyangar, R .	Private Study
Chakiavarti, R .	Provincial Coll , Kumbhakonam
Narasimhachariyar, C M	Presidency College
Nammaiya Chettiyar, Conchi Neayem	F C Mission Institution, Madras
Ratnaswami Aiyar, Mayaveram	Trivandram College, and S P. G High School, Tanjore
Adikesavulu Nayudu, Cokah	F C Mission Institution, Madras
Gopalaswami, T V	Provincial Coll , Kumbhakonam, & Private Study
Krishna Rau, Kundapur	Private Study
Mariappa Mudaliyar, Coovum	Presidency College
Ramaswami Aiyar, S	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Subbaiayulu, Pundi	F C Mission Institution, Madras
Krishnan, K S.	ProvincialCollege, Kumbhakonam
Shutie, Alfred Cyrus	Doveton Coll and Private Study
Raghunadha Aiyar, Suju	Private Study
Vilhyananda Mudaliyar, A	Trivandram College
Bashyam Aiyangar, Comandore	Presidency Col'ege
Sankaran Nayar, U . .	Do
Lokanadha Aiyar, T V	Provincial Col'ege, Kumbhakonam

Third Class

Ramaswami, Palamancii E	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Swami Aiyangai, C S	Do do
Madhavan Krishnan, Kalli C	Trivandram College

Venkataraman, A R	Presidency College
Viraswami Aiyar, A S	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam, and Private Study
Ramalinga Aiyar, S	Trivandram College, and Private Study
Krishnaswami, C	Free Church Mission Institution, Madras, and Private Study
Subbarama Aiyar, V	Pres Coll, and Private Study
Subramanya Aiyar, K	Trivandram College
Singaravelu, Manjakuppam	Pres Coll and Private Study
Murugesa Pillai, V	Provincial Coll, Kumbhakonam
Krishna Rau, Gibicata ..	High School, Bangalore
Seshachariyar, Venbakkam Vengadam	Private Study
Huffton, Joseph Spencer	Do
Venkatarama Aiya, Giddu	F C Mission Institution, Madras
Subba Rau, Tiruvalam	Presidency College
Ince, Thomas Sylvester	Doveton Protestant Coll, Madras
Viswanadha Aiyar, Mundacolattore	Free Church Mission Institution, Madras, and Private Study
Ramaswami Aiyar, M K	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Rangachariyar, Pondapakkam Viravalli	Free Church Mission Institution, Madras, and Private Study
Ramanadhan, Trivarur R	Private Study

1876

EXAMINERS

Languages—

English .... Capt W. H Hallett, J. Hudson, B A., C. Cooper, M A.

Sanskrit .. . .F. Kielhorn, PH D.

Greek and Latin ... R. C W. Raban, M A.

Persian and Hindustani Rev E Sell

Tamil ... . H Bower, D D, S Nevins Pillai, B A, B L

Telugu	V. Sundararama Aiya, M A , B.L Rev. R. D. Johnston
Kanarese	A Subba Rau, B.A., B.L M. Clapham, Esq.
Malayalam	V. Achyutha Panikkar. T. C Poonen, B A.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.	E. P. Metcalfe, M.A. J. Marsh, Esq.
Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy.	W. E. Ormsby, B.A., LL D. P. Ranganadha Mudaliyar, M A.
History	G. Oppert, PH. D. D. Sinclair, M.A.

First Class

Subba Rau, T .... Presidency College
Adolphus, Albert Emanuel ....Doveton College.

Second Class.

Venkatarama Sastriyar, S ..... Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Sundaram Pillai, P. ... . .Trivandram College.
Rajangam Aiyar, S ..... Do.
Narayanaswami, Dasari ....F. C M. Institution, Madras
Ramunni Menon, Chelnat ..... Presidency Collge
Srinivasa Aiyar, C . . Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Itteyara, Pulicat Joseph .....Presidency College.
Rama Rau, Tombut .... Do.
Ramamurti Pantulu, Vepa ... .Private Study
Seshayya, Kuricheti .... F. C. M Institution, Madras
Ramachandra Aiyar, S .....•.. Presidency College.
Subba Rau, Nyapathi .... F. C. M. Institution, Madras
Mangesha Rau, Savur .... Private Study
Ramayya Punja, Attaver..... Presidency College
Swaminadha Sastriyar, S . Provincial Coll , Kumbhakonam
Srinivasacharlyar, Venbakkam Presidency College
Sundaresan, T G .... S P G. High School, Tanjore

Sundara Sastriyar, Bramhadesam Cidambi ..... Presidency College.
Samu Aiyangar, Madapugi R .. Do.
Subramanya Aiyar, P .. Do.
Raghava Aiyangar, S ..... } Provincial Coll, Kumbhakonam.
Visvanadha Aiyar, S ..... } Do. do
Ranga Rau, Vupalam ..... Presidency College.
Ramaswami Aiyar, P. C ..... Do.
Srinivasa Aiyar, S. T ..... Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Krishnaswami, A ..... Do. do.
Raghunadha Aiyangar, R..... Do do.
Sivasubramanya Pillai, M ..... Trivandram College.
Matthan, G. M..... Do.
Appu Sastriyar, S ..... Provincial Coll. Kumbhakonam.
Sarvottama Rau, Cunchi ..... Presidency College.
Seturama Rau, T M ..... Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam. & S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Srinivasan, T. R..... Provincial Coll,, Kumbhakonam.
Krishnaswami Aiyangar, T. ..... Do. do,
Ambrose, Andrew Thompson..... Private Study.
Venkataramana Aiyar, Sonty.. ...Presidency College.
Navanita Krishna Pillai, S. M .....Trivandram College.

Third Class.

Narayana Menon, Karakadtu. Trivandram College.
Srinivasa Rau, Yedathorai .. } Central College, Bangalore.
Sriramulu, Adavi ..... } Presidency College.
Tate, George ..... Doveton College.
Ramakrishna Pillai, Thottackadu..... } F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Subramanya Aiyar, S.... } S. P. G. High School, Tanjore, and Private Study.
Hensman, Edward S.....Presidency College.
Swaminadha Aiyar, T. S .. .. Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Tirumalachariyar, S .....Trivandram College.
Swaminadha Aiyar, V. R ..... } Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Gnanaolivu, Jacob ..... } Private Study
Krishna Pillai, T. V .. ..Trivandram College.

Rajagopalachariyar, Panappakkam	F C M Institution, Madras
Newbigging, Robert Pope	Doveton College.
Ramasubba Aiyar, H	Trivandram Coll., & Private Study
Nityananda Mudaliyar, Vellapakkam	F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Venkata Rau, Gollarcari	Presidency College
Satagopachariyar, Pillapakkam Bahucutumbi	Private Study.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, T. C	Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Lazarus, Daniel	F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Tyagarayan, P	Presidency College.
Srinivasa Rau, Srinivasapuram	Central College, Bangalore
Thompson, Robert Alexander	Private Study.
Sambaswami Aiyar, Milattore.	Do.
Nilakanta Aiyar, R	Trivandram College.
Guruswami, Mylapore	Presidency College.
Anantanarayanan, S. A	Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Rama Kurup, N	Trivandram Coll., & Private Study

1877.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English	H. B. Grigg, B.A. Capt. W. H. Hallett. C. Cooper, M.A.
Sanskrit	M. Seshagiri Sastri, M.A.
Latin	F. Brandt, B.A.
Persian and Hindustani	Lieut.-Col. F. H. Tyrrell.
Tamil	H. Bower, D.D. J. M. Velu Pillai.
Telugu	V. Sundararama Aiya, M.A., B.L.
Kanarese	S. Venkatavarada Aiyangar, B.A., M.L. M. Clapham, Esq.
Malayalam	T. C. Poonen, B.A. V. Achutha Panikkar.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.	E. P. Metcalfe, M.A. W. A. Willock, B.A.
Physical Science	Surg. Major H. King, A.M., M.B.
Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy.	P. Runganadha Mudaliyar, M.A. J. A. V. Bindon, M.A.
History	D. Sinclair, M.A. W. R. Kershaw, B.A.

First Class.

Srinivasakam Pillai, Samuel ...F. C. M. Institution, Madras.

Second Class.

Annaswami Aiyar, P.	. Prov College, Kumbhakonam
Thanu Pillai, P.	. Trivandram College.
Winfred, Daniel Joshua	Presidency College.
Kandaswami Mudaliyar, Negapatam	. F. C. Miss. Institution, Madras
Ratnaswami Mudaliyar, Amerembedu	.. Do. do.
Sundaram, S.	...Prov. College, Kumbhakonam
Narayanaswami Aiyar, S.	...Presidency College.
Jambulingam Mudaliyar, C.	Do.
Siva Rau, A.	. .Prov College, Kumbhakonam.
Narayanaswami Aiyar, M. S	... Do. do.
Nagaswami, S.	Do. do.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, S. (Seshappa Aiyar.)	. . Do. and Private Study.
Visvanadha Rau, Dharmavaram Desayi	. Presidency College.
Sankara Nayar, Chetur	. Do.
Venkoba Rau, R.	.. Do.
Venkobachar, S.	.. Prov. College, Kumbhakonam
Subramanya Aiyar, G.	..Private Study.
Kodandarama Aiyar, Geddu	...F. C. Miss. Institution, Madras.
Saundararaja Aiyangar, S.	...Prov. Coll, Kumbhakonam, and Presidency College.

Swaminadha Aiyar, T A. .Prov. Coll., Kumbhakonam, and Private Study.
Venkatappa Aiya, Puranam ...F. C. Miss. Institution, Madras.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, Mandayam Bhimarayan . Rajah's High School, Mysore, and Presidency College
Balasubramanya Pillai, S . Trivandram College.
Subbarayan, C. .. Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.
Harihara Sastriyar, C. G. Do. do.
Venkatarama Aiyar, D. N. . Presidency College
Visvanadha Aiyar, T. V. Prov College, Kumbhakonam.
Aiyadurai Aiyangar, Akoor . F. C. Miss. Institution, Madras.
Ramachandra Rau, Mysore K. Trivandram College.
Rangachariyar, Venbakkam .Presidency College.
Ramachandra Rau, Pingalay F C Miss. Institution, Madras.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, V. . Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.
Subbarayulu Nayudu, Tuticorin Bundy F C. Miss. Institution, Madras.
Krishna Aiya, Nundial ...Presidency College.
Vargese, G. T. . Trivandram College.
Chappan Menon, Vappalakallathil. Presidency College.
Viraraghavachariyar, M ... Do.
Govinda Menon, Kizhapat . Do.
Krishnamachariyar, K. . . Do
Visvanadha Sastriyar, T. . Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.
Chinnaswami, A. . .St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.
Panchapakesa Aiyar, Triviar ...F. C. Miss. Institution, Madras.

Third Class.

Koshi, Koshi . .F C Miss. Institution, Madras
Tiruvirarayan, K. C Presidency College.
Pope, Trevelyan Arnold .. Bishop Cotton's Coll , Bangalore.
Venkoba Rau, Doddy .. Presidency College.
Parthasarathi Aiyangar, Mandayam Osuri .. Do
Mundappa, Mangalore . Do.
Sesha Aiyar, Pethinti . Do.
Sundara Rau, Tripasur V. ... Do
Etirajulu Nayudu, R. .. Do.

Krishna Pillai, V. T. M	Trivandram College.
Gopala Rau, Codugunti	F. C. Miss. Institution, Madras
Padmanabha Aiyar, V	Trivandram College.
Swami Aiyar, Tanjore	Presidency College.
Vidyandha Aiyar, A R	Do.
David Isaac	L M. Institution, Bangalore
Gopalarau, Pakala	Presidency College.
Gopala Menon, Pallizil	Trivandram College
Krishna Rau, T	Presidency College.
Sankara Aiyar, S	Do
Rangachariyar, Stripermatur	F. C. Miss. Institution, Madras
Subbarayudu, Tangirala	Presidency College.
Chandrasekharam, C.	Do.
Ragavendra Rau, Ullal	Private Study.
Ramachandra Rau, V.	Do
Carvalho, Frederic Louis	Trivandram College.
Chengayya Chettiyar, Margapuram	F. C. Miss. Institution, Madras.
Rajaram Rau, S	Presidency College.

MASTER OF LAWS.

1870.

EXAMINERS . . . . . { P. O'Sullivan, Esq. / Michael Gould, M.A., LL.B. / J. W. Handley, B.A.

Third Class.

Venkatavarada Aiyangar, S. .....Private Study

1871.

EXAMINERS. . . . . { Michael Gould, M.A., LL.B. / T. Muttuswami Aiyar, B.L.

Third Class.

Narahari Rau, T... ....Private Study

1874

EXAMINERS..... { H. H. Shephard, M.A.
T. Muttuswami Aiyar, B.L.

Third Class.

Bamanji Phirozsha, M.A ... ... Private Study

1876

EXAMINERS..... { T. Muttuswami Aiyar, B.L.
H. H. Shephard, M.A.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

1860.

EXAMINERS..... { A. Macdonald Ritchie, B.A.
Clem. Dale, Esq.

Second Class.

Murugesam Pillai, M ..... Presidency College.

1861.

EXAMINERS..... { J. D. Mayne, B.A.
G. F. Fullerton, Esq.

First Class.

Rajagopalachariyar, Venbakkum..Presidency College.
Subramanyan Pillai, V ..... Do.
Venkatapati Rau, C. .. .. Do.

1862.

EXAMINERS ..... { The Honourable J.B.Norton, B.A.
The Honourable Charles Collett.

Second Class.

Maskell, J ..... Presidency College.
Fischer, R. ... . Private Study
Srinivasachariyar, T... .... Do.
Parthasarathi, S., B.A... ... .Presidency College.

1863.

EXAMINERS..... ..... { The Honourable W. Holloway.
The Honourable J.B.Norton, B.A.

Third Class.

Chellappa Pillai, T., B.A .. .. Private Study.
Nanabhai Haridas..... .... Do.

1864.

EXAMINERS..... ..... { The Honourable J.B.Norton, B.A.
W. Stokes, B.A.

Third Class.

Thompson, Reginald .... Private Study
Snell, Edmund, B.A.. .. .. Presidency College.

1865.

EXAMINERS..... ..... { J. D. Mayne, B.A.
The Honourable Charles Collett.

Third Class.

Sanjiva Rau, V., B.A .. ..Presidency College.
SubbarayuluChettiyar, Palakula, B.A. Do.

1866.

EXAMINERS... .... { P. O'Sullivan, Esq.
T. M. Busteed, Esq.

Second Class.

Rama Rau, Tumalapalli, B.A..... .. Presidency College

Third Class.

Kandaswami Mudaliyar, Carikalavakam, B.A. ....Presidency College.

1867.

EXAMINERS .... { P. O'Sullivan, Esq. / T. M. Busteed, Esq.

Second Class.

Tiruvenkatachariyar, C., B.A. ....Presidency College.
Kuppuramaswami, C, B.A. ... .. Do.

Third Class.

Mangalam Pillai, A J., B A. .. ..Presidency College.
Ramachandra Rau, P. .... Do. and Private Study.
Ananta Subramanya Aiyar, S. ...Private Study.
Arivanandam Pillai, John. ..... Do.
Saundaranayagam Pillai, Gabriel P., B.A. .. ..Presidency College.

1868.

EXAMINERS .... { The Honorable J.R. Kindersley. / J. C. M. Mills, Esq.

Second Class.

Subramanya Aiyan, S. ..... Private Study.
Grant, W . ... .Presidency College.
Ramachandra Aiyar, V. ....Private Study.
Lacey, Joseph ... . Do.
Tirumalachariyar, M.A., B.A..... Presidency College.
Krishnaswami Aiyangar, R. . ..Private Study.
Ariyanayagam Pillai, Gabriel S... Do.

Third Class.

Balaji Rau, P., B.A. ....Presidency College.
Subbarayan, C., B.A. ..... Do.
Ramanujachariyar, T. S. .....Private Study.

1869.

EXAMINERS ..... { J. W. Handley, B.A. / T. M. Busteed, Esq.

First Class.

Bashyam Aiyangar, Venbakkum, B. A. ..... Private Study.
Muttuswami Aiyar, T. ..... Do.

Second Class.

Venkatavarada Aiyangar, S. .. Private Study.
Subramanya Aiyar, N., B.A. ..... Do.
Babu Rau, U. .... Do.
Gurumurti Aiyar, P. .. .. Presidency College.
Nallatambi Mudaliyar, T, B.A .. Do.

Third Class.

Subramanya Aiyar, V. ..... Private Study.
Parthasarathi Aiyangar, N., B.A. Do.
Balaji Rau, R. ... . Do.
Ramachandra Aiyar, A. .... Do.
Krishnan, E. K. .... } Do.
Narahari Rau, T. ... ... }
Viraswami Aiyar, A. R. ..... }
Kamesam, J. ..... Do.
Anantachariyar, Panappakkam .. Do.

1870.

EXAMINERS ..... { P. O'Sullivan, Esq. / Michael Gould, M.A., LL.B. / J. W. Handley, B.A.

Second Class.

Gopala Aiyangar, A., B.A. ..... Private Study
Sitaram Aiyar, A., B.A. ... . Do.

Third Class

Nevins Pillai, Samuel, B.A. ..... Presidency College.
Tirumalacharulu, B. ..... Private Study.
Kishnamurti, P. N .... Private Study
Kachapesvara Aiya, A ..... Do.
Venkatasubbaravudu, S... ..... Do.

Jagarau Maridas Pillai, M., B.A Presidency College.
Ramachandra Rau Saib, C ..... Private Study.
Rosario, J L., B.A. ..... Presidency College
Evers, Josiah ..... Private Study
Ratnavelu Mudaliyar, C., B.A ..... Do.
Arunachala Sastriyar, C ..... Do
Devaraja Aiyar, S ..... Do.

1871.

EXAMINERS..... ..... { Michael Gould, M.A., LL.B. / T. Muttuswami Aiyar, B.L.

Third Class.

Damodaram Pillai, Chittur W., B.A. Presidency College.

1872.

EXAMINERS.. .... { Michael Gould, M.A., LL.B. / T. Muttuswami Aiyar, B.L.

Second Class

Aiyaswami Aiyar, Manargudi S, B.A ..... Private Study.
Sundararama Aiya, Volagapudi, M.A.. ..... Do.
Subramanya Sastriyar, Vuppalathadium, B.A..... ..... Do.

Third Class

Sundaram Sastriyar, C. V., B.A ...Private Study.
Sesha Aiyar, R, M A..... ..... Do
Krishnaswami Chettiyar, Pasumurti, B.A ..... Do

1873.

EXAMINERS..... ..... { Michael Gould, M.A., LL.B. / T. Muttuswami Aiyar, B.L.

Second Class.

Bamanji Phirozsha, M A .....Private Study

Third Class.

Duraiswami Aiyar, Tranquebar, B.A Private Study
Govinda Pillai, A., B A ..... Do
Rajagopalachariyar, V , B.A.. . Do
Venkatesan, R , B.A ..... Do

1874.

EXAMINERS..... ..... { H. H. Shephard, M.A. / T. Muttuswami Aiyar, B.L.

Second Class.

Subramanya Sastriyar, Conjeveram, B A . . . .Private Study

Third Class.

Ramachandra Rau, Tumacherla, B.A..... .....Private Study.
Seshadri Aiyar, K., B.A..... ..... Do.
Rangaswami Aiyangar, A., B.A..... Do.
Ramakrishna Aiyar, M R , B.A..... Do.
Lakshminarasimham, Atmuri, B.A. Do.
Sarvottama Rau, N., B. A. . ... Do.
Lawrence, John Charles Skillern, B A..... .... Do
Vaidyanadha Aiyar, S , B. A ..... Do.
Ramaswami Aiyar, M., B A ... . Do.
Anantacharulu, Panakanjeri Calappa, B.A.. . ... Do.
Gurumurti, P., B.A .... Do.

1875.

EXAMINERS..... ..... { H. H. Shephard, M.A. / T. Muttuswami Aiyar, B.L.

Second Class.

Rāmaswami Mudaliyar, Salem, M.A. ..... Presidency College.
Kalyanasundara Aiyar, K., B.A. ..... Do.

Third Class.

Venkataramana Punt, A. L., M.A. Presidency College.
Duraiswami Aiyangar, Srimushnam, B.A. ..... Do.
Krishnaswami Chettiyar, Pasumurti, M.A. ..... Do.
Ramasubba Aiyar, S., B.A. ..... Do.
Seshacharulu, S., B.A. ..... Do.
Subba Aiyar, V., B.A. ..... Do.
Madhava Rau, T., B.A. ..... Do

1876.

EXAMINERS ..... { T. Muttuswami Aiyar, B.L.
H. H. Shephard, M.A.

Second Class.

Subba Rau, Aunambal, B.A. ..... Presidency College.
Gopalachariyar, S., B.A. Do.

Third Class.

Appadurai Aiyar, M., B.A. ..... Presidency College.
Venkatarama Aiyar, Thodla, B.A. ..... Do.
Krishna Menon, Thaka Curupett.. Do.
Gopala Rau, Mangalore, B.A. ..... Do.
Narayanaswami Aiyar, A., B.A. ..... Do.
Desikachariyar, Cattangalathur, A. B ..... Do.

1877.

EXAMINERS ..... { T. Muttuswami Aiyar, B.L.
The Hon'ble P. O'Sullivan.

Second Class.

Pattabhirama Aiyar, Chetput, B.A. ..... Presidency College.
Krishna Aiyar, V., B.A. ..... Do.
Coelho, Antoni John, B.A. ..... Do.

Third Class.

Raghunadha Aiya, Sujr, B A — Presidency College
Gopalachariyar, Wullmelloro, B A — Do.
Kanakasabhai Pillai, V, B A. . — Do
Venugopalachariyar, Venbakkam, B A — Do

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

1858.

EXAMINERS:
- *Medicine, including Practice of Physic* — W. C. Maclean, M.D.
- *Surgery* ..... — H. W. Porteous, Esq.
- *Midwifery* ..... — J. Shaw, F.R.C.S.
- *Medical Jurisprudence*.. — J. Urquhart, M.D.
- *General Pathology* .... — J. W. Mudge, M.D.

Flynn, George William ..... Madras Medical College.

1871.

EXAMINER .....H. King, A.M., M.B.

Dhanakoti Raju, W. E. .... Madras Medical College.

1872.

EXAMINERS ....
- R. W. Cockerill, Esq.
- W. J. vanSomeren, M.D.
- W. Macrae, A.M., M.B., C.M.

Rockwood, G. .....Madras Medical College.

BACHELOR OF MEDICINE AND MASTER IN SURGERY.

1865.

Preliminary Scientific Examination.

EXAMINERS ... .
- J. E. Mayer, Esq.
- H. B. Montgomery, M D.
- A. R. Symonds, M.A.

Gregory, William .....Madras Medical College

1866.

Preliminary Scientific Examination.

EXAMINERS ..... { S. J. Wyndowe, M.D.
G. Bidie, M.B., F.L.S., F.R.G.S.
H. D. Paterson, F.R.C.S.E.
A. R. Symonds, M.A.

Dhanakoti Raju, W. E. .....Madras Medical College.
Tyrrell, J. H. ..... Do.

First Examination.

EXAMINERS ..... { S. J. Wyndowe, M.D.
G. Bidie, M.B., F.L.S , F.R.G.S.
H. D. Paterson, F.R.C.S.E.

Dhanakoti Raju, W. E.....Madras Medical College.
Gregory, William ..... Do.

1868.

Preliminary Scientific Examination.

EXAMINERS..... { H. King, A.M., M.B.
W. H. Harris, M.D.
A. R. Symonds, M.A.

Mahoney, Phillip ..... Madras Medical College.
John, Mathew. ..... Do.
Gray, Henry Alfred Chatham..... Do
Martin, Jeremiah..... Do.

First Examination.

EXAMINERS .... { W. H. Harris, M.D.
J. Urquhart, M.D.

Tyrrell, J H. . . .. Madras Medical College

Second Examination.

EXAMINERS..... ..... { W. J. vanSomeren, M.D.
J. L. Paul, A.M., M.D.
J. Urquhart, M.D.
H. King, A M., M.B.

Dhanakoti Raju, W. E. .....Madras Medical College.
Gregory, W..... .. . . Do.

1869.

Preliminary Scientific Examination.

EXAMINERS..... { G. Bidie, M.B., F.L.S., F.R.G.S.
Sub-Asst. Surgeon Harvey.
A. R. Symonds, M.A.

Lancaster, J. .... Madras Medical College.
Moraes, H. .. . . Do.
Nailer, H. A. F . .. . Do.
Warder, R. . . . . Do.
Barren, W. A.. . ... Do.
Wilkins, J. . . . .. Do

1870.

Preliminary Scientific Examination.

EXAMINERS... .... { G. Bidie, M.B., F.L.S., F.R.G.S.
W. Macrae, A.M., M.B., C.M.

O'Hara, W.. .. Madras Medical College.
Lechler, H. M Do

First Examination.

EXAMINERS... ... . { W. Macrae, A M., M.B., C.M. / W. N. Chippei field, M R C.S., L S.A.

Gray, H A C		Madras Medical College
Martin, J		Do
Mahoney, Phillip	...	Do.
John M		Do

1871.

Preliminary Scientific Examination.

EXAMINERS.. .... { H. King, A.M., M.B. / J. Kees, M.D. / A. R. Symonds, M.A.

Macdonald, J — Madras Medical College.

First Examination.

EXAMINERS .... { W. J. vanSomeren, M.D / J. Urquhart, M.D

Barren, W.		Madras Medical College
Nailer, H A F		Do
Lancaster, J		Do.
Warder, R	...	Do.

1872.

Preliminary Scientific Examination.

EXAMINERS ... . { W. Macrae, A.M.. M.B., C.M. / G. Bidie, M.B., F.L.S., F.R.G.S.

Pedroza, F H , B A .... Madras Medical College

First Examination.

EXAMINERS..... { W. J. vanSomeren, M.D.
W. Macrae, A.M., M.B., C.M.

O'Hara, W ..... Madras Medical College.
Wilkins, J ..... Do

Second Examination.

EXAMINERS. ..... { W. J. vanSomeren, M.D.
R. W. Cockerill, Esq.
W. Macrae, A.M., M.B., C.M.

John, Mathew ..... Madras Medical College.

1873

First Examination.

EXAMINERS..... { E. F. Brockman, Esq.
G. Bidie, M.B., F.L.S., F.R.G.S.

Macdonald, D J ..... Madras Medical College

Second Examination.

EXAMINERS ..... { W. J. vanSomeren, M.D.
J. M. Joseph, M.D., LL.D.
E. F. Brockman, Esq.

Lancaster, J ..... Madras Medical College
Warder, R ..... Do
Nailer, H. A F ..... Do

1874.

Preliminary Scientific Examination.

EXAMINERS ..... { H. King, A.M., M.B.
W. Macrae, A.M., M.B., C.M.

Simpson, D... ....Madras Medical College.
Marsden, J C .... Do.

1875.

Preliminary Scientific Examination.

EXAMINERS .... { W. Macrae, A.M., M.B.,C.M.
A. Porter, M.D.

Whitwell, Robert Richard ....Madras Medical College.
Thomas, William Frederick ..... Do
Burton, John Adolphus ..... Do.

1876.

Preliminary Scientific Examination.

EXAMINERS..... .... { James Keess, M.D.
A. M. Branfoot, M.B.

Axelby, Charles Edwin..... .....Madras Medical College.
Patch, Arthur Lodge .... Do.

First Examination.

EXAMINERS .... { James Keess, M.D.
A. M. Branfoot, M.B.

Marsden, James Cort... . .. . Madras Medical College.

LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

1867.

EXAMINERS..... ..... { J. L. Paul, A.M., M.D.
W.N.Chipperfield,M.R.C.S.,L.S.A.
H. D. Patterson, F.R.C.S.E.

Gorman, John .... Madras Medical College

BACHELOR OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1864.

EXAMINERS ..... { Colonel J. Carpendale, R.E.
Colonel P.P.L. O'Connell, R.E.

Subbaraya Asari, S ....Civil Engineering Coll., Madras.

1865.

EXAMINERS..... ..... { Col. J. Carpendale, R. E.
Col. P. P. L. O'Connell, R. E.

Second Class.

Norris, Owen Vincent ...Presidency College ; and Civil Engineering College, Madras.

Rama Rau, Arcot ...Presidency College ; and Civil Engineering College, Madras.

Third Class.

Grant, Alfred ...Doveton Protestant College ; and Civil Engineering Coll., Madras.

Kolandavelu Mudaliyar, C. ...Presidency College ; and Civil Engineering College, Madras.

1869.

EXAMINERS..... { Colonel J. C. Anderson, R. E.
Lieut.-Col. J. Mullins, R. E.

Third Class.

Simpson, James Thomas ...Civil Engineering Coll., Madras.

1870.

EXAMINERS..... { Major J. H. M. S. Stewart, R.E.
Captain H. Tulloch, R. E.

1871.

EXAMINERS... .... { Col. J. Carpendale, R. E.
T. H. Going, B.A., M.I.C.E.

Second Class.

Lynn, Edwin George . Civil Engineering Coll., Madras.

Third Class.

Subbaraya Aiyar, Erode R., B.A. ..Civil Engineering Coll., Madras.

1872

EXAMINERS..... .... { Capt. C. J. Smith, R. E.
Francis B. Hanna, M.A., M.E.

1874.

EXAMINERS..... ..... { Capt. W. H. Coaker, R. E.
Francis B. Hanna. M.A., M.E.

Second Class.

Ratnasabhapati Pillai, N., B.A....Civil Engineering Coll, Madras.

1875.

EXAMINERS..... ..... { Capt. W. H. Coaker, R. E.
Francis B. Hanna, M.A., M.E

Second Class.

LaFrenais, J. E ....Civil Engineering Coll., Madras

Third Class.

Mathews, W A..... ..... Civil Engineering Coll., Madras

1876.

EXAMINERS..... { Francis B. Hanna, M.A., M.E.
Capt. W. H. Coaker, R. E.

First Class.

Raghavachariyar, Tandalam Thatta, B A . . . . . Civil Engineering College, Madras.

Second Class

Mahadeva Sastriyar, C. A., B.A....Civil Engineering College, Madras

Third Class

Chinnaswami Aiyangar, C. R....Civil Engineering College, Madras.

1877.

EXAMINERS . . . . . { F. B. Hanna, M.A., M.E. Capt. W. H. Coaker, R. E.

Second Class.

Vaidyanadha Aiyar, R .. ..Civil Engineering Coll., Madras

Third Class

Krishnamachariyar, S. .. ..Civil Engineering Coll., Madras
Kuruvila, K. K . . . . . Do.

CONVOCATION—1877.

At the Convocation held in the Banqueting Hall on the 16th April, the following Degrees were conferred,

Names	*Date of passing Examination.*
M A.	
Padmanabha Aiyar, S. N.	1877
Subbarama Aiya, C.	,,
Krishna Rau, N.	,,
B L.	
Pattabhirama Aiyar, C R., B.A	1877
Krishna Aiyar, V., B A.	,,
Coelho, A. J., B A.	,,
Raghunadha Aiyar, S , B A.	,,
Gopalachariyar, W., B.A.	,,
Kanakasabhai Pillai, V., B.A.	,,
Venugopalachariyar, V., B.A.	,,
Ramakrishna Aiyar, M.R , B.A.	1874
Govinda Pillai, A., B.A.	1873
B. C. E.	
Vaidyanadha Aiyar, R , B.A.	1877
Kristnamachariyar, S.	,,
B A.	
Srinivasakam Pillai, S.	1877
Annaswami Aiyar, P.	,,
Winfred, D J.	,,
Kandaswami Mudaliyar, N.	,,
Ratnaswami Mudaliyar, A.	,,
Sundaram, S.	,,
Narayanaswami Aiyar, S.	,,
Jambulingam Mudaliyar, C	,,
Siva Rau, A	,,
Narayanaswami Aiyar, M. S	,,
Nagaswami, S.	,,
Visvanadha Rau, D D.	,,
Sankara Nayar, C	,,
Venkoba Rau, R	,,
Venkobachar, S	,,
Kodandarama Aiyar, G.	,,
Saundararaja Aiyangar, S	,,

Names.	*Date of passing Examination.*
B. A.—(*Contd.*)	
Swaminadha Aiyar, T. A.	1877
Venkatappa Aiya, P.	,,
Srinivasa Aiyangar, M. B.	,,
Balasubramanya Pillai, S.	,,
Harihara Sastri, C. G.	,,
Venkatarama Aiyar, D. N.	,,
Visvanadha Aiyar, T. V.	,,
Ramachandra Rau, M. K.	,,
Rangachariyar, V.	,,
Ramachandra Rau, P.	,,
Krishnasawmi Aiyar, V.	,,
Subbarayulu Nayudu, T. B.	,,
Krishna Aiya, N.	,,
Vargese, G. T.	,,
Chappan Menon, V.	,,
Viraraghavachariyar, M.	,,
Govinda Menon, K	,,
Krishnamachariyar, K.	,,
Chinnasawmi, A.	,,
Panchapakesa Aiyar, T.	,,
Koshi, K.	,,
Tiruvirarayan, K C.	,,
Pope, T. A.	,,
Venkoba Rau, D.	,,
Parthasarathi Aiyangar, M. O	,,
Mundappa, M.	,,
Sesha Aiyar, P.	,,
Sundara Rau, T. V.	,,
Etirajulu Nayudu, R.	,,
Gopala Rau, C.	,,
Padmanabha Aiyar, V.	,,
Swami Aiyar, T	,,
Isaac, David	,,
Gopalarau, P.	,,
Gopala Menon, P.	,,
Krishna Rau, T.	,,
Sankara Aiyar, S	,,

Names	*Date of passing Examination.*
B. A —(*Contd*)	
Rangacharıyar, S	1877
Subbarayudu, T.	,,
Chandrasekharam, C	,,
Raghavendra Rau, U	,,
Carvalho, F. L	,,
Rajaram Rau, S	,,
Tirumalachariyar, S	1876
Sundaram Pillai, P	,,
Rajangam Aiyar, S	,,
Ramasubba Aiyar, H	,,
Venkataramana Aiya, S.	,,
Nilakanta Aiyar, R.	,,
Srınıvasa Rau, S	,,
Rama Kurup, N	,,

Names.	*Date of passing Examination*
B. A —(*Contd*)	
Srınivasa Rau, Y	1876
Singaravelu, M.	1875
Madhavan Krishnan, K. C	,,
Subramanya Aiyar, K.	,,
Valliyananda Mudaliyar, A	,,
Viraswami Aiyar, A. S	,,
Kunjunni Menon, K.	1874
Venkatavarada Aiyangar, S. M. L.	1873
Govinda Pillai, P.	,,
Ranga Rau, N	1872
Perumal Pillai, A. P	,,
Chokkalingam Pillai, M.	,,
Subba Aiyar, P.	1869

Alphabetical Lists

OF

GRADUATES.

MASTERS OF ARTS.

	Names.	Branch.	Class.	Year.
	Bamanji Phirozsha	History and Moral Science	Second.	1872
	Flanagan, Charles Craig	Do.	Third.	1870
	Gnanamuttu, Samuel	Do.	Second.	1876
	Krishna Rau, Nuldroog	Do.	Third.	1877
	Krishnaswami Chetti, P.	Math. and Nat. Phil.	Third	1870
	Kuppuswami Aiyar, V.	History and Moral Science	Third	1874
	Padmanabha Aiyar, S. N.	Do.	Second	1877
	Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Salem	Do.	Second	1873
	Ranganadha Mudaliyar, Pundi	Math. and Nat. Phil.	Second.	1870
10	Seshagiri Sastri, M.	Language	Third.	1875
	Sesha Aiyar, R.	Math. and Nat. Phil.	Second	1870
	Subbarama Aiya, Chivucula	History and Moral Science.	Second.	1877
	Sundararama Aiya, Velagapudi	Math. and Nat. Phil.	Second.	1869
	Venkataramana Punt, A. L	History and Moral Science	Third.	1870

BACHELORS OF ARTS.

		Class.	
	Achaiyalingam, S	II	1869
	Achyutan Nair, U	II	1869
	Adikesavulu Nayudu, Cokah	II	1875
	Adimula Mudaliyar V	III	1871
	Adinarayana Chettiyar, T. M	III	1870
	Adolphus, Albert Emanuel	I	1876
	Aiya Aiyar, W	III	1870
	Aiyakkannu Nayakar, T	III	1873
	Aiyaswami Aiyar, S	II	1868
10	Akilanda Aiya, C	II	1869
	Amaladas Pillai, T. A. J	III	1868
	Ambrose, Andrew Thompson	II	1876
	Anantachariyar, Perumpulipakkam	II	1870
	Anantachariyar, Panakanjeri Calappa	II	1869
	Anantanarayana, A. S	III	1871
	Anantanarayanan, S. A	III	1876
	Ananta Rau, Tanjore	II	1871
	Anantaswami Rau, L	II	1871
	Anderson, John Robert	III	1873
20	Annachariyar, P. S	II	1872
	Annaswami Aiyar, P	II	1877
	Appadurai Aiyar, M	III	1873
	Appaswami Aiyar, Conjeveram	III	1874
	Appu Sastriyar, S	II	1876
	Arbuthnot, James	III	1872
	Ariyanayagam Pillai, Gabriel S	II	1863
	Arumanayagam, Gnanakkan	III	1873
	Bacon, J. D	III	1870
	Balaji Rau, C	II	1859
30	Balaji Rau, P	II	1865
	Balasubramanya Pillai, S	II	1877
	Bashyam, Venbakkam	II	1864
	Bashyam Aiyangar, Comandur	II	1875
	Bashyam Chettiyar, D	II	1868
	Bensley, Oliver Henry	II	1875

		Class	
	Bower, W L	III	1870
	Carvalho, Frederic Louis	III	1877
	Chakrapani Nayudu, Toonga	III	1871
	Chandrasekharam, C	III	1877
40	Chandrasekharam, C	II	1874
	Chappan Menon, Vappalakallathil	II	1877
	Chellapa Pillai, T	III	1860
	Chellaya, C	II	1873
	Chidambara Aiyar, N	II	1869
	Chinnaswami, A	II	1877
	Chockalingam Pillai, M	III	1872
	Coelho, Antoni John	II	1872
	Coelho, Sylvester Cactan Stanislaus	II	1874
	Coleman, Edward	II	1872
50	Conquest, James	II	1872
	Cooney, Henry	II	1874
	Damodara Mudaliyar, Chingleput	III	1873
	Damodaram Pillai, Chittur, W	II	1858
	Daniel, Isaac	III	1871
	Daniel Pillai, A S	III	1874
	David, Isaac	III	1877
	Desikachariyar, Cattangalathur	II	1869
	Desikachariyar, Venkakkam	II	1868
	D'Souza, William Henry	II	1871
60	Devaraja Pillai, T	II	1869
	Dinadayalu Nayudu, P	II	1872
	Dunhill, Edward Stanley	II	1874
	Duraiswami Aiyangar, S	II	1870
	Duraiswami Aiyar, Tranquebar	II	1868
	Duraiswami Mudaliyar, M	II	1869
	Ekambara Pillai, M	II	1869
	Elliot, Edward Hugh	II	1869
	Etirajulu, C	II	1859
	Etirajulu Nayudu, R	III	1877
70	Flanagan, Charles Craig	II	1867
	Ganapati Aiyar, P S	II	1874
	Gnanamuttu, Samuel	II	1874
	Gnanaolivu, Jacob	III	1876

		Class.	
	Gopala Aiyangar, A	II	1869
	Gopala Aiyar, N. G	III	1870
	Gopalachariyar, Chettipunyam Viravalli	III	1868
	Gopalachariyar, Mandayam D	II	1875
	Gopalachariyar, S	II	1870
	Gopalachariyar, Vangore	II	1874
80	Gopalachariyar, Wullinellore	III	1872
	Gopalakrishna Mudaliyar, C	II	1865
	Gopala Menon, Pallizil	III	1877
	Gopala Rau, Codugunti	III	1877
	Gopala Rau, Mangalore	II	1872
	Gopala Rau, T	I	1859
	Gopalarau, Pakala	III	1877
	Govinda Menon, Kizhapat	II	1877
	Govinda Pillai, A	II	1869
	Govinda Pillai, P	II	1873
90	Govindaraja Aiyangar, R	III	1869
	Govindu Rau, S	II	1871
	Grant, William	II	1860
	Gundu Rau, J.	III	1871
	Gurumurti, P	III	1872
	Guruswami, Mylapore	III	1876
	Hanumanta Rau, B.	II	1874
	Harihari Sastriyar, C. G.	II	1877
	Hari Rau, S.	II	1864
	Hensman, Edward S.	III	1876
100	Hensman, J. M.	II	1870
	Home, William Alexander	I	1875
	Huffton, Joseph Spencer	III	1875
	Ince, Thomas Sylvester	III	1875
	Itteyara, Pulicat Joseph	II	1876
	Jackson, William Inkermann	II	1874
	Jagarau Maridas Pillai, M.	II	1866
	Jambulingam Mudaliyar, C	II	1877
	Janakirama Aiya, Chivucula	II	1874
	Jesudasen Pillai, I	III	1870
110	Joseph, David	II	1875
	Joseph, K. C.	III	1872

		Class.	
	Kalyanasundara Aiyar, K.	II	1871
	Kanakaratnam Pillai, D. M	II	1873
	Kanakasabhai, V.	II	1872
	Kandaswami Mudaliyar, C.	II	1859
	Kandaswami Mudaliyar, Negapatam	II	1877
	Kannan, T. K	II	1875
	Kenny, Michael	II	1871
	Kidd, Daniel Wilson	II	1868
120	Kidd, Philip Horace	II	1872
	King, Albert George	II	1871
	Kodandarama Aiya, Giddu	II	1877
	Koshi, Koshi	III	1877
	Kotilingam, Immaneny	III	1872
	Krishna Aiya, B.	II	1869
	Krishna Aiya, Nandial	II	1877
	Krishna Aiyar, R	III	1870
	Krishna Aiyar, V.	II	1874
	Krishnamachariyar, Chettipunyam Viravalli	III	1864
130	Krishnamachariyar, K.	II	1877
	Krishnamachariyar, S	II	1871
	Krishna Menon, Thaka Curupott	III	1871
	Krishnamurti Aiyangar, T.	II	1870
	Krishnan, K. S.	II	1875
	Krishna Pillai, T. V.	III	1876
	Krishna Rau, B	III	1864
	Krishna Rau, Gibicata	III	1875
	Krishna Rau, Kundapur	II	1875
	Krishna Rau, N.	III	1872
140	Krishna Rau, Nuldroog	II	1873
	Krishna Rau, P S.	II	1875
	Krishna Rau, T	III	1877
	Krishna Rau, T. V.	III	1873
	Krishnarau Nayudu, M. C.	III	1869
	Krishnaswami, A.	II	1862
	Krishnaswami, A.	II	1876
	Krishnaswami, C.	III	1875
	Krishnaswami, T. S.	II	1869
	Krishnaswami Aiyangar, T.	II	1876
150	Krishnaswami Aiyar, D.	II	1867

		Class.	
	Krishnaswami Mudaliyar, Negapatam.	III	1872
	Krishnaswami Aiyar, P.	II	1866
	Krishnaswami Aiyar, V.	II	1877
	Krishnaswami Chettiyar, Pasumurti	II	1867
	Krishnaswami Chettiyar, Pasumurti	II	1867
	Krishnaswami Chettiyar, P. V.	III	1870
	Krishna Wariyar, Edakunni	II	1874
	Kunjunni Menon, K.	II	1874
	Kuppuramaswami, K.	II	1865
160	Kuppuswami Aiyar, Grinispetta	III	1872
	Kuppuswami Aiyar, Villiaverambal	II	1872
	Lakshmi Narasimha, Atmury	III	1872
	Lawrance, John Charles Skillern	II	1872
	Lazarus, Daniel	III	1876
	Lazarus, John	II	1874
	Leonard, Charles Michael	II	1869
	Lewis, Henry Maskell	III	1873
	Lokanadha Aiyar, T. V.	II	1875
	Maddox, G.	III	1873
170	Madhava Aiyan, H	III	1873
	Madhavan Krishnan, K. C.	III	1875
	Madhava Rau, Maloor	II	1871
	Madhava Rau, T	III	1872
	Madhava Visvanada Patankar	II	1869
	Mahadeva Aiyar, Cuddalore	III	1874
	Mahadeva Aiyar, K.	II	1874
	Mahadeva Sastriyar, C. A.	II	1874
	Mangalam, A. J.	II	1862
	Mangapati Nayudu, P	III	1869
180	Mariyappa Mudaliyar, Coovam	II	1875
	Marsden, E.	II	1870
	Moss, James	II	1867
	Muhammed Usman	II	1872
	Mundappa, Mangalore	III	1877
	Murdi Rau, Tenkasala	II	1866
	Murugesan, C	II	1863
	Muttukumara Mupanar, T. M	I	1874
	Muttuswami Aiyar, M. P	II	1871

		Class.	
	Nagamayya, V	III	1870
190	Nagaswami, S	II	1877
	Nagoji Rau, Cuvathamakur	II	1871
	Nallatambi Mudaliyar, S	III	1864
	Nammayya Chettiyar, Conchi Neayem	II	1875
	Narasayya Sastriyar, K. S	II	1871
	Narasimha Aiyar, Nandivada R	II	1872
	Narasimha Aiyar, P. S	II	1875
	Narasimhachariyar, C. M	II	1875
	Narasimhachariyar, Venbakkum	III	1864
	Narasinga Rau, G	II	1874
200	Narayana Menon, Karakkadtu	III	1876
	Narayana Rau, T	III	1869
	Narayanaswami, A	II	1869
	Narayanaswami, A	II	1874
	Narayanaswami Aiyar, M S	II	1877
	Narayanaswami Aiyar, S	III	1874
	Narayanaswami Aiyar, S	II	1877
	Narayanaswami, Dasari	II	1876
	Narayanaswami Chettiyar, Sunku	II	1872
	Navanita Krishna Pillai, S. M	II	1876
210	Nevins Pillai, Samuel	II	1865
	Newbigging, Robert Pope	III	1876
	Nilakanta Aiyar, R	III	1876
	Nityananda Mudaliyar, Vilapakkam	III	1876
	Noircourt, Edgard de	III	1874
	Padmanabha Aiyar, S. N	II	1875
	Padmanabha Aiyar, V	III	1877
	Pæzold, T. C. E	I	1860
	Palpanabha Pillai, K	III	1864
	Panchanadha Aiyar, A. V	II	1870
220	Panchapakesa Aiyar, Triviar	II	1877
	Parankusa Rau, Tumalapalli	II	1863
	Parthasarathi, M	II	1859
	Parthasarathi, S	II	1859
	Parthasarathi Aiyangar, Mundayam Osuri	III	1877
	Parthasarathi Aiyangar, Vythamanithi Mudumbi	II	1872
	Pattabirama Aiyar, Chetput R	I	1875

		Class	
	Pedroza, F H	II	1870
	Periyaswami Mudaliyar, A	II	1870
	Perumal Pillai, Ananda P	III	1872
230	Poonen, T C	III	1869
	Pope, Trevelyan Arnold	III	1877
	Purnayya, P N	III	1872
	Raghava Aiya, Giddu	III	1873
	Raghava Aiyangar, S	II	1876
	Raghavacharlyar, T	III	1872
	Raghavacharulu, Venbakkam	III	1871
	Raghavendra Rau, Ullal ...	III	1877
	Raghunadha Aiyangar, R ...	II	1876
	Raghunadha Aiyar, Sujir	II	1875
240	Raghunadhacharlyar, Navalpakkam	III	1872
	Raghunadha Rau, Mayaveram R	III	1872
	Raghunadha Rau, R	II	1864
	Rajagopalacharlyar, Panappakkam	III	1876
	Rajagopalacharlyar, V	II	1868
	Rajangam Aiyar, S	II	1876
	Rajaram Rau, S	III	1877
	Rajaram Rau, T	III	1866
	Rajeswara Mudaliyar, Saidapuram	II	1874
	Raju Sastriyar, C	II	1870
250	Rama Aiyar, S	II	1869
	Ramachandra Aiyar, S ...	II	1876
	Ramachandra Aiyar, T N	II	1874
	Ramachandra Aiyar, V	II	1872
	Ramachandra Rau, M K	II	1877
	Ramachandra Rau, Pingalay	II	1877
	Ramachandra Rau, Polur ..	II	1869
	Ramachandra Rau, T .	I	1869
	Ramachandra Rau, V ..	II	1872
	Ramachandra Venkaji, T	III	1872
260	Ramadas Aiyar, Sankagiri	II	1872
	Ramakrishna Aiyar, Munurpullum R	II	1871
	Ramakrishna Pillai, Thottakadu	III	1876
	Ramakurup N ..	III	1876
	Ramalinga Aiya, Yanamandram	II	1867

		Class	
	Ramalinga Aiyar, S	III	1875
	Ramalinga Chettiyar, Maroutti Muthialpett	II	1874
	Ramamurti Pantulu, Vepa	II	1876
	Ramanadha Aiyar, K	III	1874
	Ramanadhan, Trivarur R	III	1875
270	Ramanujan, K	II	1872
	Rama Rau, K	II	1865
	Rama Rau, Kallya S	II	1872
	Rama Rau M ...	II	1870
	Rama Rau, P	II	1870
	Rama Rau, Tombut	II	1876
	Rama Rau, Tumalapalli	II	1861
	Rama Rau, Tumpurti	III	1871
	Ramasesha Aiya, C	II	1870
	Ramasubba Aiyar, H	III	1876
280	Ramasubba Aiyar, Madura S	III	1873
	Ramaswami, B	III	1872
	Ramaswami, P	III	1870
	Ramaswami, Palamaneri E	III	1875
	Ramaswami Aiyar, C	III	1870
	Ramaswami Aiyar, K	II	1865
	Ramaswami Aiyar, M	II	1872
	Ramaswami Aiyar, N	III	1872
	Ramaswami Aiyar, P C	II	1676
	Ramaswami Aiyar, S	II	1875
290	Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Salem	II	1871
	Ramaswami Nayudu, B	II	1859
	Ramaswami Raju, P V	II	1871
	Ramaswami Sastriyar, K	II	1867
	Ramayya Punja, Attaver	II	1876
	Ramunni Menon, Cheluat	II	1876
	Rangachariyar, Pondapakkam Viravalli	III	1875
	Rangachariyar, Siveram	II	1863
	Rangachariyar, S	III	1865
	Rangachariyar, S	II	1874
300	Rangachariyar, Sripermatur	III	1877
	Rangachariyar, Tirumalai Muppur	II	1872
	Rangachariyar, Tiruvellore Thattei	II	1875

		Class.	
	Rangachariyar, Venbakkam	II	1877
	Rangachariyar, Venbakkam Vengadam	III	1873
	Ranganadha Mudaliyar, Pundi	I	1865
	Ranganadha Rau, K	II	1874
	Ranga Rau, N	III	1872
	Ranga Rau, Vuppalam	III	1876
	Rangaswami, A	II	1869
310	Rangayya Chettiyar, S	II	1869
	Ratnasabhapati Pillai, M	II	1871
	Ratnasabhapati Pillai, N	III	1872
	Ratnasabhapati Pillai, P	II	1870
	Ratnaswami Aiyar, Mayaveram	II	1875
	Ratnaswami Mudaliyar, Amerembedu	II	1877
	Ratnavelu Mudaliyar, C	III	1864
	Ratnavelu Chettiyar, Pulicat	II	1872
	Rosario, John Leonard	II	1869
	Samu Aiyangar, Madapugi R	II	1876
320	Sanjiva Rau, V	II	1860
	Sankara Aiyar, A	I	1861
	Sankara Aiyar, S	III	1877
	Sankara Nayar, Chetur	II	1877
	Sankaran Nayar, U	II	1875
	Sankunni Menon, Thaka Curupett	II	1871
	Sankunni Wariyar, N	III	1873
	Sarabhalingam Nayudu, Immaneny	I	1874
	Sarvottama Rau, A	II	1867
	Sarvottama Rau, Cunchi	II	1876
330	Satagopa Aiyangar, R	II	1875
	Satagopachariyar, Pillapakkam Bahukutumbi	III	1876
	Satyavagesvara Aiyar, V	II	1869
	Saundaranayagam Pillai, Gabriel P	III	1863
	Saundararaja Aiyangar, S.	II	1877
	Scott, Thomas Ridsdale	II	1872
	Sesha Aiyar, Pothinti	III	1877
	Sesha Aiyar, R	II	1867
	Sesha Aiyar, Sadhu	II	1869
	Sesha Aiyar, Velandai	II	1872
340	Seshachariyar, S. A	III	1864

		Class	
	Seshachariyar, Venbakkam	III	1875
	Seshadri Aiyar, K	II	1866
	Seshadriacharıyar, V. T	II	1873
	Seshagiri Aiyar, M ..	II	1871
	Seshayya, Kurecheti	II	1876
	Setukavalar, Robert Newton	II	1873
	Seturama Rau, T M	II	1876
	Sheppard, Robert Stuart	I	1874
	Shutie, Alfrod Cyrus	II	1875
350	Shutie, Spencer Arbuthnot	I	1874
	Singaravelu, Mylapore	III	1863
	Singaravelu, Manjakuppam	III	1875
	Sitaram, A	III	1869
	Sitarama Aiyar, A	II	1868
	Sivarama Aiyar, P	II	1871
	Sivaramakrishnamma, Oruganti	II	1872
	Siva Rau, A	II	1877
	Sivasankaram, Mudaliyar, C	II	1861
	Sivasankara Pondiah, R	I	1875
360	Snell, Edmund	II	1861
	Somasundaram, C	III	1870
	Srinivasa Aiyangar, Mandayam Bhimarayan	II	1877
	Srinivasa Aiyangar, R	III	1869
	Srinivasa Aiyangar, T C	III	1876
	Srinivasa Aiyar, C	II	1876
	Srinivasa Aiyar, S T	II	1876
	Srinivasa Aiyar, T V	II	1875
	Srinivasa Aiyar, V	II	1870
	Srinivasacharıyar, Chettipunyam Viravalli	II	1872
370	Srinivasacharıyar, Pudupakkam	III	1872
	Srinivasacharıyar, Venbakkam	II	1876
	Srinivasacharıyar, Venbakkam	II	1865
	Srinivasakam Pillai, Samuel	I	1877
	Srinivasan, T R	II	1876
	Srinivasa Raghava Aiyangar, S	II	1867
	Srinivasa Raghavacharıyar Bahucutumbi	II	1872
	Srinivasa Rau, A	III	1871
	Srinivasa Rau Srinivasapuram	III	1876

		Class	
	Srinivasa Rau, Yedathorai	III	1876
380	Sriramulu, Adavi	III	1876
	Subba Aiya, D	III	1873
	Subba Aiyar, P	III	1869
	Subba Aiyar, V	II	1869
	Subba Aiya, V	II	1874
	Subbaji Venkata Rau, A	II	1871
	Subbarama Aiya, Chivucula	II	1874
	Subbarama Aiyar, V	III	1875
	Subba Rau, Annambal	II	1872
	Subba Rau, Nyapathi	II	1876
390	Subba Rau, Tiruvalam	III	1875
	Subba Rau, T	I	1876
	Subbarnya Aiyar, Erode R	II	1870
	Subbarayan, Carikalavakkam	II	1866
	Subbarayan, N	II	1874
	Subbarayan, S R	III	1869
	Subbarayan, V	II	1869
	Subbarayudu, Tangerala	III	1877
	Subbarayulu, P	II	1861
	Subbarayulu, Pundi	II	1875
400	Subbarayulu Nayudu, Tuticorin Bundi	II	1877
	Subbarayulu Reddiyar, Agaram	II	1875
	Subba Venkaji Tagat, Tanjore	III	1871
	Subramanya Aiyar, I	III	1872
	Subramanya Aiyar, K	II	1870
	Subramanya Aiyar, K	III	1875
	Subramanya Aiyar, M	III	1874
	Subramanya Aiyar, N	III	1864
	Subramanya Aiyar, P	II	1876
	Subramanya Aiyar, R	III	1869
410	Subramanya Aiyar, S	III	1876
	Subramanya Aiyar, V	III	1868
	Subramanyan, C	II	1870
	Subramanyan, N.	I	1861
	Subramanya Vajapai A G	II	1872
	Sundaram, C V	II	1869
	Sundaram, S	II	1877

		Class.	
	Sundaram, T.	II	1867
	Sundaram Pillai, P.	II	1876
	Sundararama Aiya, Velagapudi	II	1867
420	Sundararama Aiyar, Kadambi	II	1874
	Sundararama Aiyar, Viraraghavapuram	III	1872
	Sundara Rau, C.	II	1865
	Sundara Rau, T.	II	1874
	Sundara Rau, Trippasur V.	III	1877
	Sundara Sastriyar, Brahadasan Cedambi	II	1876
	Sundara Varadacharulu, G. N.	III	1870
	Sundaresa Mudaliyar, R	III	1874
	Sundaresan, T. G.	II	1876
	Sura Aiya, N.	III	1865
430	Swami Aiyangar, C. S	III	1875
	Swami Aiyar, S	III	1874
	Swami Aiyar, Tanjore	III	1877
	Swaminadha Aiyar, G	II	1868
	Swaminadha Aiyar, S	III	1872
	Swaminadha Aiyar, T. A.	II	1877
	Swamindha Aiyar, T. M	III	1872
	Swaminadha Aiyar, V. R	III	1876
	Swaminadha Bavaji Punt	II	1871
	Swaminadha Sastriyar, S	II	1876
440	Swaminadha Subba Rau, R	I	1868
	Tate, George	III	1876
	Taylor, J. Theophilus	II	1873
	Taylor, Stephen St. Andrew	III	1860
	Tillainayagam, M.	II	1862
	Tirumalachariyar, M.	II	1862
	Tirumalachariyar, S.	III	1876
	Tirunaranachariyar, Mandayam Ananthampillai	II	1872
	Tiruvenkatachariyar, C.	II	1862
	Tiruverarayan, K. C.	III	1877
450	Tyagaraja, Rau, T. S.	III	1874
	Tyagarayan, P	III	1876
	Unni Erati, M.	III	1872
	Vadivelu Mudaliyar, Saidapuram	III	1872
	Vaidyanadha Aiyar, S.	III	1872

		Class.	
	Vaidyanadhan, N.	I	1872
	Vaidyanadhan, R.	II	1875
	Valliyananda Mudaliyar, A.	II	1875
	Varadachariyar, G. C	II	1874
	Varadachariyar, R.	II	1869
460	Varadachariyar, Venbakkam	II	1875
	Varadarajulu Nayudu, Gurrala	II	1873
	Vargese, G. T.	II	1877
	Vasudeva Rau, S.	III	1872
	Vedantachariyar, P.	II	1874
	Venkatachala Mudaliyar, Salem	II	1868
	Venkatakrishna Rau, R	II	1859
	Venkatakrishna Rau, S	II	1870
	Venkatappa Aiya, Puranam	II	1877
	Venkatarama Aiyar, D. N	II	1877
470	Venkatarama Aiya, Giddu	III	1875
	Venkatarama Aiya, R	II	1870
	Venkatarama Aiya, R	II	1870
	Venkataramana Aiyar, Sonty	II	1876
	Venkatarama Aiyar, Thodla	III	1872
	Venkatarama Sastriyar, S	II	1876
	Venkataraman, A R	III	1875
	Venkataraman, R	III	1873
	Venkataramana Punt, A. L	II	1868
	Venkata Rau, G	III	1873
480	Venkata Rau, Gollarcari	III	1876
	Venkatasubba Aiyar, Madur	III	1873
	Venkatavarada Aiyangar, S	III	1873
	Venkatesan, R	II	1870
	Venkobachar, S	II	1877
	Venkoba Rau, Doddy	III	1877
	Venkoba Rau, R	II	1877
	Venugopalachariyar, Venbakkam	II	1863
	Vijayaraghavachariyar, Saidapet	III	1873
	Viraraghavachariyar, M.	II	1877
490	Viraraghavachariyar, Velamur	III	1874
	Viraswami Aiyar, A S	III	1875
	Visvanadha Aiyar, Kadambi Panayur	III	1873

		Class	
	Visvanadha Aiyar, Mundacolattore	III	1875
	Visvanadha Aiyar, S	II	1876
	Visvanadha Aiyar, T V	II	1877
	Visvanadha Pillai, D C	II	1858
	Visvanadha Rau, Dharmavaram Desayi	II	1877
	Williams, L C	II	1874
	Winckler, Edwin	II	1873
500	Winfred, Charles Theophilus	II	1874
	Winfred Daniel Joshua	II	1877
	Wynne George	II	1872

MASTERS OF LAWS.

	Bamanji Phirozsha, M A	III	1874
	Narahari Rau, T	III	1871
	Venkatavarada Aiyangar, S, B A	III	1870

BACHELORS OF LAWS.

	Aiyaswami Aiyar, Manargudi S, B A	II	1872
	Anantacharlyar, Panappakkam	III	1869
	Anantachari ulu, Panakanjeri Calappa, B A	III	1874
	Anantasubramanya Sastriyar, S	III	1867
	Arivanandam Pillai, John	III	1867
	Ariyanayagam Pillai, Gabriel S, B A	II	1868
	Arunachala Sastriyar, Conjeveram	III	1870
	Babu Rau, U	II	1869
	Balaji Rau, P, B A	III	1868
10	Balaji Rau, R	III	1869
	Bashyam Aiyangar, Venbakkam, B A	†	1869
	Bamanji Phirozsha, M A	II	1873
	Chellappa Pillai, T, B A	III	1863
	Coelho, Antoni John, B A	II	1877
	Damodaram Pillai, Chittur W, B A	III	1871
	Desikachariyar, Cattangalathur, B A	III	1876

		Class.	
	Devaraja Aiyar, S	III	1870
	Duraisami Aiyangar, Srimushnam, B.A	III	1875
	Duraiswami Aiyar, Tranquebar, B A.	III	1873
20	Evers, Josiah	III	1870
	Fischer, R	II	1862
	Gopala Aiyangar, A, B.A	II	1870
	Gopalacharıyar, S, B A.	II	1876
	Gopalachariyar, Wullinellore, B.A.	III	1877
	Gopala Rau, Mangalore, B.A.	III	1876
	Govinda Pillai, A	III	1873
	Grant, W, B.A	II	1868
	Gurumurti, P., B.A.	III	1874
	Gurumurti Aiyar, P	II	1869
30	Haridas, Nanabhai	III	1863
	Jagarau Maridas Pillai, M, B.A.	III	1870
	Kachapesvara Aiya, A	III	1870
	Kalyandasundra Aiyar, K, B.A.	II	1875
	Kamesam, J	III	1869
	Kanakasabhai Pillai, V, B.A.	III	1877
	Kandaswami Mudaliyar, Carikalavakkam, B.A.	III	1866
	Kuppuramaswami, C, B.A.	II	1867
	Krishna Aiyar, V, B.A.	II	1877
	Krishna Menon, Thaka Curupett	III	1876
40	Krishnamurti, P. N	III	1870
	Krishnan, E. K	III	1869
	Krishnaswami Aiyangar, R	II	1868
	Krishnaswami Chettiyar, Pasumurti, M A	III	1875
	Krishnaswami Chettiyar, Pasumurti, B A.	III	1872
	Lacey, Joseph	II	1868
	Lakshminarasimham, Atmuri, B.A.	III	1874
	Lawrance, John Charles Skillern, B.A.	III	1874
	Madhava Rau, T, B.A.	III	1875
	Mangalam Pillai, A J, B A.	III	1867
50	Maskell, J	II	1862
	Murugesam Pillai, M	II	1860
	Muttuswami Aiyar, Thiruvalur	I	1869
	Naliatambi Mudaliyar, T, B.A.	II	1869
	Narahari Rau, T	III	1869

		Class.	
	Narayanaswami Aiyar, A , B A.	III	1876
	Nevins Pillai, Samuel, B.A.	III	1870
	Parthasarathi Aiyangar, M , B.A	III	1869
	Parthasarathi, S., B.A.	II	1862
	Pattabhirama Aiyar, Chetput R , B.A	II	1877
60	Raghunadha Aiya, Sujir, B.A	III	1877
	Rajagopalachariyar, Venbakkam	I	1861
	Rajagopalachariyar, V., B.A	III	1873
	Ramachandra Aiyar, A	III	1869
	Ramachandra Aiyar, V ..	II	1868
	Ramachandra Rau, P	III	1867
	Ramachandra Rau, Tumacherla, B A.	III	1874
	Ramachandra Rau Saib, C	III	1870
	Ramakrishna Aiyar, M R., B A	III	1874
	Ramanujachariyar, T. S	III	1868
70	Rama Rau, Tummalapalli, B.A	II	1866
	Ramaswami Aiyar, M., B.A.	III	1874
	Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Salem, M.A.	II	1875
	Ramasubba Aiyar, S., B.A.	III	1875
	Ratnavelu Mudaliyar, Chintadripetta, B.A	III	1870
	Rozario, J. L., B.A	III	1870
	Sanjiva Rau, V., B.A	III	1865
	Sarvottama Rau, N., B.A.	III	1874
	Sauhdaranayagam Pillai, Gabriel P , B A.	III	1867
	Sesha Aiyar, R , M.A.	III	1872
80	Seshacharulu, S., B.A.	III	1875
	Srinivasachariyar, T	II	1862
	Sitarama Aiyar, A , B A	II	1870
	Snell, Edmund, B.A.	III	1864
	Subba Aiyar, V , B A.	III	1875
	Subba Rau, Annambal, B.A.	II	1876
	Subbarayan, C., B.A.	III	1868
	Subbarayulu Chettiyar, Palakula, B.A.	III	1865
	Subramanya Aiyan, S	II	1868
	Subramanya Aiyar, N., B.A.	II	1869
90	Subramanya Aiyar, V	III	1869
	Subramanyan Pillai, V	I	1861
	Subramanya Sastriyar, Conjeveram, B A	II	1874

	Class	
Subramanya Sastriyar, Vuppalathadium	II	1872
Sundaram Sastriyar, C. V	III	1872
Sundararama Aiya, Velagapudi, M.A	II	1872
Thompson, Reginald	III	1864
Tirumalachariyar, M. A , B A	II	1868
Tirumalacharulu, B	III	1870
100 Tiruvenkatachariyar, C , B.A	II	1867
Venkatapati Rau, C.	I	1861
Venkataramana Punt, A. L., M A	III	1875
Venkatavarada Aiyangar, S	II	1869
Venkatesan, R., B A.	III	1873
Venkatarama Aiyar, Thodla, B.A.	III	1876
Venkatasubbarayudu, S	III	1870
Venugopalachariyar, Venbakkam, B A.	III	1877
Viraswami Aiyar, A. R	III	1869

DOCTORS OF MEDICINE.

Dhanakoti Raju, W E.	1871
Flynn, George William	1858

BACHELORS OF MEDICINE AND MASTERS IN SURGERY.

Dhanakoti Raju, W. E.	1868
Gregory, W	1868
John, Mathew	1872
Nailer, H. A. F	1873

LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

Gorman, John	1867

BACHELORS OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

		Class	
	Chinnaswami Aiyangar, C R	III	1876
	Grant, Alfred	III	1865
	Kolandavelu Mudaliyar, C	III	1865
	Krishnamachariyar, S	III	1877
	Lynn Edwin George	II	1871
	Mahadeva Sastriyar, C A, B A	II	1876
	Norris, Owen Vincent	II	1865
	Raghavachariyar, Thandalam Thatta B A	I	1876
	Rama Rau, Arcot	II	1865
10	Ratnasabhapati Pillai, N, B A	II	1874
	Simpson, James Thomas	III	1869
	Subbaraya Asari, S		1864
	Subbarayar, Erode R, B A	III	1871
	Vaidyanadha Aiyar, R, B A	II	1877

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, 1876.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English.	General ...	J. B. Bilderbeck, B.A.
		G. M. Rae, M.A.
		C.D. Maclean, B.A., Mus.Doc.
	Text Books...	W. J. H. LeFanu, B.A.
		Rev. T. E. Slater.
		T. Marden, B.A.
Sanskrit		M. Seshagiri Sastriyar, M.A.
Latin		F. Brandt, B.A.
Persian and Hindustani		Lieut-Col. F. H. Tyrrell.
Tamil		S. Seshayya, B.A.
		P. Vijayaranga Mudaliyar.
Telugu		S. Rangayya Chettiyar, B.A.
		Rev. J. Clay.
Kanarese		M. Clapham, Esq.
		S. Venkatavarada Aiyangar, B.A., M.L.
Malayalam		T.C. Poonen, B.A.
		V. Achyutha Panikkar.

Mathematics.

Arithmetic	F. S. Evans, M.A.
	Capt. W. H. Coaker, R.E.
Algebra	W. Ross, M.A.
	H. Fortey, M.A.
	Rev. J. H. Walton.

Geometry	P. Krishnaswami Chettiyar, M.A. W. Leeming, M.A. J. T. Margoschis, Esq

General Knowledge.

Indian History	R. Harvey, M.A. J. Creighton, Esq. G. Oppert, Ph. D.
Physics and Physical Geography	W. A. Porter, M.A. W. H. Wilson, Ph. D. G. Duncan, Esq.
General Geography	J. Sharp, M.A. J. Macmillan, M.A.

UNDER-GRADUATES.

FIRST CLASS.

NAME.	Where Educated.
Sankara Narayana Aiyan, A.	High School, Ernakulam.
Radhakrishnan, S.	Town School and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Ramaswami, G. S	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore, and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Krishnaswami, N. (Naranappa Aiyar.)	Town School and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Venkatachalam, B.	Presidency College.
Subramanya Aiyan, P.	High School, Ernakulam.
Venkatasubba Aiyar, S.	S. P. G. School, Porayar, and P. High School, Madras.
Duraiswami Aiyar, S. (Swami, Aiyar)	Taluq School, Vridhachalam, and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Sitaraman, P	Town School and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Kuppuswami, M. S.	Do. do do
Venkatarama Sastri, M. R.	Do. do. do.

NAME	Where Educated.
Vamana Rau, T. S. Venkatasiva Avadhani, V	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore. H. A.-V. School, Masulipatam, and Provincial School, Rajamandri.
Ratnavelu Chetti, M.	F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Krishna Rau, B.	Town School and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Sambasiva Sastri, C.	Do. do. do.
Mani, T. K. ...	District School, Chenganur, and C. M. School, Cottayam.
Bhima Rau, K. .	Town School and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Krishnaswami, K. S. .	Taluq School, Trivadi, and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Narasimhachari, P. ..	L. F. School, Venkatagiri, and P. High School, Madras.
Srinivasan, P. .	Zilla School, Madura, and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, N. P.	Town School and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Ramaswami Sastri, T. S.	Provincial College and Native High School, Kumbhakonam.
Bashyam Aiyangar, A. ...	H. M. C., Royapuram, and P. High School, Madras.
Fernandez, J. ..	St. Joseph's Seminary, Bangalore.
Ramachandran, P.	Town School and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Ramaswami Aiyar, S. (Srinivasa Aiyar) ...	Do. do. do.
Subba Aiyar, K. .	Do. do. do.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, T. M.	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Venkatachala Aiyan, T. J.	High School, Palghaut.
Narayana Rau, Kodical .	G. N. School and Provincial School, Mangalore.
Kadirvelu Pillai, V.	Wesleyan Mission Central School, Jaffna, and Trivandram College.
Swaminadhan, P. R. .	Town School and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Sesha Aiyangar, G.	Taluq School, Srirangam, and S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly.

NAME	Where Educated
Natesan, A. R.	A.-V. School, Triplicane, and Presidency College.
Krishnaswami, A.	Town School and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Subramanyan, P.	Do. do. do.
Kochunni Menon, V. K.	District School, Trichoor, and High School, Ernakulam.
Tillanayakam Pillai, A.	High School, Ernakulam.
Sambasivan, N.	Town School and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Krishnaswami Pillai, Palavai.	Church of Scotland Mission Institution, Madras.
Venkatesvara Aiyan, V.	Trivandram College.
Pattabhirama Aiyar, K.	S. P. G. School, Ramnad, and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Venkatachari, B.	Zilla School, Madura, and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Subramanya Nayakar, M.	Zilla School, Berhampore, and S. P. G. High School, Vepery.
Arunachala Sastriyal, K.	Town School and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Ganapati Aiyan, M. S.	A.-V. School, Cannanore, and High School, Ernakulam.
Satyanadhan, S.	S. P. G. High School, Vepery.
Krishnaswami, V. (Vittal Aiyar).	Town School and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Augustus, F. X.	High School, Ernakulam
Balasundara Mudali, E.	P. Branch and High Schools, Madras.
White, W. W.	F. C. M. Institution, Nellore.
Manikkam Mudali, S.	Zilla School, Salem.
Venkatasubba Rau, V.	A.-V. School, Madanapalli, and Zilla School, Cuddappah.
Kuppuswami Chetti, C. S.	High School, Coimbatore.
Raghavendra Rau, S.	Town School and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Narayana Rau, M. S.	Government School, Chikamaglur, and Private Study.
Narayanaswami, V.	Town School and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.

NAME.	Where Educated
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Subramanyan, P. .	Do. do. do.
Kochunni Menon, V. K. ...	District School, Trichoor, and High School, Ernakulam.
Tillanayakam Pillai, A. ...	High School, Ernakulam.
Sambasivan, N ..	Town School and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Krishnaswami Pillai, Palavai. ...	Church of Scotland Mission Institution, Madras.
Venkatesvara Aiyan, V. ...	Trivandram College.
Pattabhirama Aiyar, K.	...S. P. G. School, Ramnad, and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Venkatachari, B.	...Zilla School, Madura, and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Subramanya Nayakar, M...	Zilla School, Berhampore, and S. P. G. High School, Vepery.
Arunachala Sastriyal, K....	Town School and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Ganapati Aiyan, M. S. ...	A.-V. School, Cannanore, and High School, Ernakulam.
Satyanadhan, S.	S. P. G. High School, Vepery.
Krishnaswami, V. (Vittal Aiyar).	Town School and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Augustus, F. X.	High School, Ernakulam
Balasundara Mudali, E. .	P. Branch and High Schools, Madras.
White, W. W.	F. C. M. Institution, Nellore.
Manikkam Mudali, S. ...	Zilla School, Salem.
Venkatasubba Rau, V. ..	A.-V. School, Madanapalli, and Zilla School, Cuddappah.
Kuppuswami Chetti, C. S.	High School, Coimbatore.
Raghavendra Rau, S. ..	Town School and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Narayana Rau, M. S. ..	Government School, Chikamaglur, and Private Study.
Narayanaswami, V. .	Town School and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.

Name	Where Educated
Sitaraman, S. V.	Mission School, Tranquebar, and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Kodandarama Aiyar, K. S.	Wesleyan Mission High School, Mannargudi.
Achutha Sastri, S	Town School and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Parsvanadhan, P	Wesleyan A.-V. School, Royapetta.
Marjoribanks, J. A.	Bishop Cotton's Grammar School and College, Bangalore.
Subramanyan, A	Taluq School, Trivady, and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Rajaratna Mudaliyar, E.	F C M Institution, Madras.
Kelan, K	Basel German Mission School and A.-V. School, Cannanore
Srinivasa Aiyangar, R.	Town School and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Narayanaswami Raju, S	P. Branch School, Chidambaram.
Devarajulu Nayudu, C	F. C. M. School, Trivellore.
Seshachalam, T.	Hindu Proprietary School and Zillah School, Cuddapah.
Sankara Menon, K.	Government Normal School and Provincial School, Calicut.
Visvanadha Aiyar, N.	Town School and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Venkataswami, K.	Wesleyan Mission School, Mysore.
Madhavarayudu, V.	High School, Vijayanagaram.
Krishna Aiya, P	P. Branch School, Conjeveram, and Zilla School, Cuddapah.
Viraswami Aiyar, P. S.	Central School, Puducotta, and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
D'Cruz, J. E.	St. Thomé Seminary.
Viyyanna, K.	Native Council School and Noble High School, Masulipatam.
Narayana Aiyan, R. V	Trivandram College and Private Study.
Lakshminarayana Aiyar, S.	Taluq School, Kallakurichi, and Zilla School, Cuddalore.
Natesa Sastri, S.	Town School and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Sundarachariyar, R.	Do. do. do.

Name	Where Educated
Rangaswami Aiyar, V.	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam, and Zilla School, Salem.
Sankara Aiyar, P	S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly
Minakshisundaram, T.	Church of Scotland Mission Institution, Madras.
Guruswami Nayudu, V. R.	Wesleyan Educational Institution, Bangalore
Thomas, K C	German Mission and Government Provincial Schools, Calicut.
Subramanya Aiyar, P. N...	Central and Zilla Schools, Madura
Krishnamachari, C. R.	P. Branch and High Schools, Madras
Parthasarathi Nayudu, Punamalli	L. M Institution and P. High School, Madras.
Tirumalaithathacharulu, K. C.	P. Branch and High Schools, Madras.
Martyn, J. S. ...	S. P. G. Mission School, Cuddalore, and High School, Tanjore.
Raghavendra Rau, B. ...	Saraswat School and Provincial School, Mangalore.
Viravahu Pillai, T. P.	S. A.-V. School, Tuticorn, and Church of Scotland Mission Institution, Madras.
Govinda Menon, V. M. ...	Union School, Kollangode, and High School, Palghaut.
Nagesvaram, M. S	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam, and Presidency College.
Rangaswami Pillai, A.	Wesleyan Mission School, Madras, and Zilla School, Cuddalore.
Seshagiri Rau, N.	F. C. M. Institution, Nellore and Madras
Subbarama Aiya, A	L.M. School and P.High School, Madras
Subramanyan, T. ...	F. C. M. Institution, Madras
Ramaswami Aiyan, T N.	High School, Palghaut, and Government Provincial School, Calicut.
Philip, E. M	C. M. S. College, Cottayam
Bhagya Mudali, A	St. Mary's Seminary, Madras
Zecharias, T.	Theological Seminary, Mangalore, and Private Study.
Ganapati Aiyar, S.	High School, Coimbatore.

NAME	Where Educated
Balakrishna Aiyar, T S	A V School, Tuticorin, and S P G High School, Tanjore
Subramanya Aiyar, S C.	Results' School, Caroor, and S P G High School, Tanjore
Venkataraman, C V	S P G, Porayar, and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Krishnaswami Aiyangar, P S	S P G High School, Trichinopoly
Saldanha S S S	Provincial School, Mangalore
Suryanarayana, P	Hindu High School, Masulipatam
Ramalingam, A	High School, Saidapet
Ramaswami Aiyai, M	Government Normal and S P G High Schools, Trichinopoly
Gunnayudu, K	Church of Scotland Mission School Madras, and Noble High School Masulipatam
Subramanyam, V	Noble High School, Masulipatam
Netto L D	District School, Alleppy and Trivandram College
Carmody, J	St Thomé Seminary
Sankara Aiyai, G	Town School and Provincial College Kumbhakonam
Rajaram Rau, H	Taluq School, Srirangam, and S P G High School, Trichinopoly
Rama Aiyai, K V	Town School, Kumbhakonam, and S P G High School, Trichinopoly
Ramachandra Aiyangar, V	Puducottah School and S P G High School, Trichinopoly
Rama Aiyar, M	Hindu High School, Masulipatam
Ratnavelu Mudaliyar, C	Government Normal School, Madras and Presidency College
Venkatachalam Mudaliyar, P	A V School, Vepery, and P High School, Madras
Rhenius, A L H	Bishop Cotton's College and St Andrew's School, Bangalore
Anantakrishna Aiyan, M V	Government Provincial School, Calicut
Krishnaswami Aiyar, K S	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam, and Wesleyan High School, Mannargudi

NAME.	Where Educated
Nageswara Aiyar, M R	A -V and Zillah Schools, Madura.
Subramanya Sastri, S	S. P G High School, Trichinopoly
Vedantachari, C.	High School, Coimbatore, and P Branch School, Chidambaram.
Ekambaram Aiya, G.	F C M Institution, Madras, and Provincial School, Rajamandri.
Balasubramanya Aiyar, C..	F C M Institution, Madras
Elayalvarayya, R	P Branch and High Schools, Madras
Ratnavelu Mudaliyar, V. .	St. Mary's Seminary and Hindu Proprietary School, Madras
Samuel, J.	Church of Scotland Mission Institution, Madras.
Venkataramanan, A	High School, Saidapet
Ippan, V. V	Mission School, Tiruvella, and C M S. College, Kottayam.
John, C. K.	Mission School, Mavelikara, and C. M S. College, Kottayam.
Narayana Rau, Kalley .	Government Provincial School, Mangalore.
Mahomed Yacub ..	Government Normal School, Vizagapatam.
Sama Rau, K.	Wesleyan Educational Institution, Bangalore.
Singa Aiyar, N .	Wesleyan and L. M. Institution, Bangalore.
Venkatapati Aiyar, T. V .	High School, Coimbatore.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, M. S.	Town School and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Seshan, K. .	Do. do. do.
Subramanya Aiyar, S. .	Do. do. do.
Maria Arulanandam Pillai, S.	English Institution, Palamcotta, and St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.
Narayanaswami Aiyar, A ..	Presidency College and S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Seshagiri Aiyar, T. V. .	Nangapuram School and S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly.
Madhava Aiyan, R. ...	Trivandram College.
Padmanabha Pillai, N. .	Do.

NAME.	Where Educated
Bhagyanadha Nadar, M. .	S. P. G. Seminary, Sawyerpuram, and F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Setu Rau, P. .	Zilla School, Cuddalore, & Presy. Coll.
Eades, S. .	Bishop Cotton's Grammar School, Bangalore.
Srinivasachariyar, C.	Taluq School, Darampuri, and Wesleyan Educational Institution, Bangalore.
Krishnan, U. T. .	A.-V. School, Cannanore, and Government Provincial School, Calicut.
Narasinga Rau, R. .	High School, Coimbatore.
Subramanya Aiyar, P. C...	Do. do.
Krishna Rau, H. ..	Govt. Provincial School, Mangalore.
Raghavendra Rau, A ...	Zilla School, Cuddalore.
Vedanayakam, P. .	F C. M. Institution, Madras.
Govinda Menon, P. .	Government Provincial School, Calicut.
Ramanadha Aiyar, N S...	Town School and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Sivaraman, N	Do. do. do.
Subbarayar, V. ..	Provincial College and Native High School, Kumbhakonam.
Devasahayam, D. J. ...	Lutheran Central School, Tranquebar.
Narayanswami Aiyar, D	A.-V. School, Lalgudi, and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Srinivasa Aiyar, S.	S. P. G High School, Trichinopoly.
Subramanya Aiyan, P.	Trivandram College.
Subramanya Aiyan, P. R...	Do.
D'Lemos, E P. .	St. Mary's Seminary, Madras.
Subramanyan, C	Zilla School, Cuddalore, and Presidency College.
Srinivasaraghavachari, P .	Town School and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Narasa Aiyar, C. R	Government Normal and S. P. G. High Schools, Trichinopoly.
Ramalingesvarappa, B	Onslow Institution, Chetterpore, and Zilla School, Berhampore.
Manikkam, V. ...	Zilla School, Cuddalore.
Narayanaswami Pillai, M...	Wesleyan Mission School, Royapetta, and Presidency College

NAME.	Where Educated.
Saravana Mudaliyar, C. ...	P. High School and F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
VanSomeren, G. A. .	Portland Grammar School, Plymouth, and Bishop Cotton's Grammar School, Bangalore.
Vaidyanadha Aiyan, R.	District School, Cranganore, and High School, Ernakulam.
Siva Rau, S. .	Provincial School, Mangalore.
Rangachari, M. .	Wesleyan Mission School, Mysore.
Suryanarayana Rau, M. ...	F. C. M. Institution, Nellore.
Lakshmi Narasimha Rau, B. .	Town and Provincial Schools, Rajamandri.
Krishna Aiyangar, A. .	Trivandram College.

SECOND CLASS.

Raghavachari, G. (Satagopachari) ...	Taluq School, Sriperamatur, and Presidency College.
Rodgers, J. E. ...	Bishop Corrie's Grammar and St. Andrew's Schools, Madras.
Gay, J. W. .	St. Andrew's and Bishop Cotton's Grammar Schools, Bangalore.
Samuel, C. S. . .	Lutheran Central School, Tranquebar.
Thomas, T. M. . .	C M. S. College, Kottayam.
Krishna Aiyar, T. S. ...	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam, and Private Study.
Ranganadha Mudaliyar, M.	F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Ramaswami Chetti, B. ..	L. M. Institution, Bangalore.
Srinivasan, A. ...	Town School and Provincial College, Kumbakhonam.
Seshagiri Rau, P. V. ..	S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly.
Kuppuswami Sastri, S. .	High School, Ernakulam.
Venku Aiyan, G. .	Do do.
Viraraghavachari, N. ...	F. C. M. Institution and Hindu A..V School, Nellore.
Rangaramanujachari, V. T.	Taluq School, Villipuram, and Presidency College.
Ramachandra Aiyar, N. S..	Nidamangalam School and S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.

NAME.	Where Educated.
Hanumanta Rau, M.	Zilla School, Kurnool.
Sitaraghava Rau, G	Onslow Institution, Chetterpore, and Zilla School, Berhampore.
Venkatesvara Aiyan, R.	Neyanttangarai School and Trivandram College.
Venkanna, K	High School, Vijayanagaram.
Hubbard, H. D	S. P. G., Sullivan's Gardens.
Sendilvelu Mudaliyar, M	Wesleyan Mission School, Royapetta.
Sesha Aiya, K.	A.-V. School, Nayudupet, and P. High School, Madras.
Viraraghavachari, C. K	P. High School, Madras.
Varahappa, B.	Wesleyan Educational Institution, Bangalore.
Ganapati Sastri, V	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Narayana Aiyagar, N	Taluq School, Srirangam, and S. P. G High School, Trichinopoly.
Ramakrishna Aiyar, M	Taluq and Zilla Schools, Madura.
Sanjivi Aiyar, R.	Taluq School, Dindigal, and Zilla School, Madura
Ramamurti, S	High School, Vijayanagaram, and Zilla School, Berhampore.
Panakala Rau, P	Mission School, Narsapur.
Gurupadam, S.	S. P. G. Seminary, Sawyerpuram, and Sullivan's Gardens, Madras.
Taylor, J M	Bishop Cotton's Grammar School, Bangalore
Malaiyappa Aiyar, K	A.-V. School, Capistalam and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Ganapati Pillai, T	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Somasundaram Aiyar, S.	Do. do.
Venkuswami Aiyar, V	Taluq School, Meylur, and Zilla School, Madura.
Nanjundappa, A	Municipal School, Gooty, and Provincial School, Bellary.
Subramanya Aiyan, K. V	High Schools, Palghaut and Ernakulam.
Krishnamachariyar, S. R	C. M. A.-V. School, Srivalliputtur, and Hindu A.-V. School, Tinnevelly.
Somayajulu, Y. S.	Town and Prov Schools, Rajamandri.
Srinivasa Aiyan, S.	Trivandram College.

NAME.	Where Educated.
Cabral, S. St. C.	St. Thomé Seminary.
Krishnamachari, P. A.	Government Normal School, Vellore, and S. P. G. High School, Vepery.
Krishna Rau, A.	Central School, Narsapur, and Presidency College.
Sundararaja Aiyangar, A	A. V. School Shivaganga.
Vaidyanadha Aiyar, M. A.	Wesleyan Mission High School, Mannargudi.
Janakirama Aiyar, T.	Government Normal School, Vellore, and Zilla School. Chittur.
Singaracharı, M. D.	Presidency College.
Raghavendra Rau, Muddugiri	L. M. School Bellary, and Wesleyan Educational Institution, Bangalore.
Ramaswami Aiyangar, V.	Central College, Bangalore.
Venkataramana Aiyar, V.	High School, Coimbatore.
Vaidyanadhaswami Aiyar, M.	Provincial College, Kumbhakonum.
Arulanandam, A.	Lutheran Mission School, Tanjore, and L. M. Institution, Tranquebar.
Ramasubba Aiyar, V.	Results' School, Caroor, and Zilla School, Salem.
Lakshminarayana, U.	Union School, Manjeshwar, and Provincial School, Mangalore.
Venkatachalam, C.	Hindu High School and Noble High School, Masulipatam
Esudiyan, S.	Sawyerpuram Seminary.
Pattabhirama Aiya, Y.	Government School, Guntur, and Provincial School, Rajamandri.
Masilamani, A. C.	London Mission Seminary, Nagercoil and Trivandram College.
Subbaraya Chetti, P.	Hindu High School, Vizagapatam.
Ramanuja Mudaliyar, P.	P. High School, Madras.
Ranga Rau, Harai	A. V. School, Triplicane, and Presidency College.
Subba Aiyar, P	Bishop Corrie's Grammar School, Madras.
Tennarangam, W.	F. C. M. Institution, Madras.

NAME.	Where Educated.
Varada Rau, T.	A. V. School, Triplicane, and Presidency College.
Gundu Rau, C.	Wesleyan Educational Institution, Bangalore.
Natesan, C.	P. Branch School, Chidambaram, and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Natesan, T.	Town School and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Tiruvenkatachari, C. M.	Zilla School, Cuddalore.
Venkatarama Sastrial, N...	Provincial College and Native High School, Kumbhakonam.
Rajagopala Nayudu, C. P.	Government Normal and S. P. G. High Schools, Trichinopoly.
Eippa, K. N.	Tiruvella Mission School and C. M S. College, Cottayam.
Subramanya Aiya, P. ...	A.-V. School, Nayudupet, and Hindu A.-V. School, Nellore.
Arunachala Aiyar, V.	P. High School, Madras.
Ramachandra Aiyar, S. A..	Do. do.
Swaminadha Aiyar, G. ...	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam, and F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Krishnan, A.	Provincial School, Calicut.
Anantarama Aiyan, A. N...	Union School, Cottai, and High School, Palghaut.
Bhulokanadha Pillai, C. ...	Provincial College and Native High School, Kumbhakonam.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, C. K...	Town School and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Rajagopala Nayudu, L.	Wesleyan High School, Negapatam, and Private Study.
Govinda Chetti, R. B.	L. M. School, Bellary.
Saldanha, S. X.	Normal School and Provincial School, Mangalore.
Venkatachalam, T.	Zilla School, Cuddapah, and Noble High School, Masulipatam.
Dharmalingam Pillai, M ..	Zilla and Wesleyan A. V. Schools, Cuddapah.
Nagesvara Aiyar, V.	P. High School, Madras.

NAME.	Where Educated
Parthasarathi Nayudu, Pagadala.	F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Devasahayam, V.	Lutheran Mission School, Tanjore, and Central School, Tranquebar.
Srinivasa Rau, T. R.	S. P. G High School, Tanjore.
Asirvadham, S.	S. P. G. Seminary, Sullivan's Gardens.
Kolandavelu Mudaliyar, Tandalam.	P. Branch School, Conjiveram.
Raja Bahadur, A.	Taluq School, Arcot, and Pres. Coll.
Subramanyam, V.	Wesleyan Mission School, Mannargudi, and Presidency College.
Rajaram Rau, D.	Wesleyan Educational Institution, Bangalore.
Visvesvara Aiyar, M.	Central College, Bangalore.
Mahalingam Aiyar, V. N	Provincial College and Native High School, Kumbhakonam.
Sambasiva Aiyar, V. S	Wesleyan Mission High School, Mannargudi.
Vaidyanadha Aiyar, K. S...	Do. do
Kuppuswami Aiyar, V.	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore
Mahomed Hussain Saib, M.	Taluq and Zilla Schools, Madura.
Varugisa, C. M.	Tiruvilla Mission School and C. M. S College, Cottayam.
Govinda Rau, K.	Provincial School, Rajamandri, and Noble High School, Masulipatam.
Joseph, S.	Sawyerpuram Seminary.
Sankarakumara Pillai, S	District School, Quilon, and Trivandram College.
Hadden, W. J.	Provincial School, Rajamandri, and Doveton College.
Ramanujachari, M N.	A.-V. School, Triplicane, and Presidency College.
Choye, T	Taluq School, Badagara, and Provincial School, Calicut.
Kelu Kutti Adiodi, M	German Mission School and Provincial School, Calicut
Ramakrishna Pattar, A. ...	H. S., Palghaut, and Provincial School, Calicut.

Name.	Where Educated.
Kumaraswami Pillai, T. S.	H. S., Coimbatore.
Srinivasachari, R .	Town School and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Elias, T. M. ...	C. M. S. College, Cottayam.
Sitarama Aiya, V. .	H. High School, Masulipatam
Venkatarayulu, C. . .	F. C. M. Institution, Nellore.
Surayya, G.	Primary and Provincial Schools, Rajamandri.
Barefoot, J R.	Bishop Corrie's Grammar School, Madras.
Forde, J. ..	St. Mary's Seminary, Madras.
Kasi Aiyan, K	Rate School, Palghaut, and Provincial School, Calicut.
Subramanya Aiyan, R. .	Provincial School, Calicut.
Mahadevan, T. V. ...	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Sivaswami Pillai, A. .	St. Joseph's College, Negapatam, and S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Gopalaswami Aiyangar, R.	Chatram School, Nidamangalum, and P. Branch School, Shidambaram.
Padmanabha Aiyar, A. ...	A.-V. School and Provincial School, Mangalore.
Sunda Aiya, C, ...	High School, Cocanada, and Provincial School, Rajamandri.
Viraraju, M. .	Town and Provincial Schools, Rajamandri.
Foston, E. .	St. Mary's Seminary, Madras.
Raghavachari, E. .	F. C. M. Institution, Trivellore.
Rangaswami Aiyangar, T. V. .	Private Study.
Srinivasan, A	Presidency College.
Kandu Rau, R .	Zilla School, Salem.
Sama Rau, T D. .	High School, Coimbatore.
Sambasiva Aiyar, T.	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Duraikannu Pillai, J A.	Do. do.
Swami Aiyar, V. C	High School, Coimbatore and Private Study.
Rama Dos, M ..	High School, Vijayanagaram, and Zilla School, Berhampore.

NAME.	Where Educated
Ramanujam, M. ...	Hindu High School, Masulipatam.
Saravana Perumal Pillai, S. ...	H. A.-V. School, Tinnevelly.
Venkatanarayana, M. ..	Provincial School, Rajamandri
Kumaravenkatachari, T. E.	F. C. M. Institution, Conjiveram
Rama Rau, P. S. ...	Zilla School, Cuddalore.
Varadaraju Mudaliyar, A...	L. M Institution, Bangalore.
Venkatarama Aiyangar, S..	Central College, do.
Swami Aiyar, N. ..	Town School and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Subramanya Aiyar, P. ...	S. P. G High School, Tanjore
Narayana Menon, C. S. ..	High School, Ernakulam.
Subba Rau, S. ..	Provincial School, Mangalore.
Venkatarayudu, V. ...	Town and Provl. Schools, Rajamandri
Narayana Aiyan, K. ...	Trivandram College.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, S. ...	Do. and Private Study.
Nunnerley, J. P. ...	St. Mary's Seminary, Madras.
Ponnayya Pillai, C. A. ...	Jaffna College and Zilla School, Salem
Samudravijayam, C. ...	Taluq School, Tindivanam, and P. Branch School, Conjiveram.
Srinivasachari, C. M. ..	P. Branch School, Conjiveram, and S P. G. School, Vepery.
Srinivasaraghavachari, T...	W. M. School, St. Thomas' Mount, and Presidency College.
Viraswami Chetti, S. ..	Zilla School, Cuddalore.
Ratnaswami Aiyar, N. ..	High School, Coimbatore.
Narayana Rau, Y. ..	L. M. School, Bellary, and Zilla School, Kurnool.
Kameswara Rau, K. ...	Noble High School, Masulipatam.
Lakshminarayana Rau, M. V ...	A.-V. School, Bezwada, and American Mission School, Guntoor.
Purushottama Rau, T. ...	A.-V. School, Nayudupet, and H. A.-V. School, Nellore.
Ramaswami Aiyar, R.	P. Branch and High Schools, Madras.
Seshadri Aiyangar, V. ...	Wesleyan Mission School, Royapettah.
Srinivasa Rau, T. ..	A.-V. School, Triplicane, and Presidency College.

NAME.	Where Educated.
Venkataramanuja Nayudu.	Pachappah's High School, Madras.
Ramaswami Aiyar, E.	High School, Coimbatore.
Duraiswami Aiyar, P. S. ..	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam, and Private Study.
Adinarayana Aiya, T	A.-V. School, Allore, and F. C. M. Institution, Nellore.
Gnanamuttu, S.	Sawyerpuram Seminary.
Sitarama Aiyar, R.	A.-V. School, Shermadevi, and Trivandram College.
Subramanya Aiyar, S.	Trivandram College.
Babai Pillai, M.	Wesleyan Mission School, Royapettah, and F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Jayaramakrishna Mudali, T	S. P. G. School, Vepery, and H. Proprietary School, Madras
Subramanya Sastri, R.	P Branch School, Conjiveram
Narasimha Aiyar, S.	High School, Coimbatore
Tiruvenkatachari, C. G. ..	Town School and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Radhakrishna Aiyar, S. (Ramaswami Aiyar).	Wesleyan Mission School, Negapatam.
Venkatasubba Aiyar, N.	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam, and Wesleyan Mission High School, Manargudi.
Anantachari, O. ..	A.-V. School, Venkatagiri, and H. A.-V. School, Nellore.
Kodandarama Aiya, N. ..	Government School, Amlapore, and Provincial School, Rajamandri
Chayana Rau, K. ...	Zilla School, Kurnool, and Presidency College.
Krishnasawmi Aiyar, C. V.	F. C. M. Institution, Madras
Sultan Mahmud Sanib .	Presidency College and F. C. M Institution.
Ranga Aiyan, C. V.	District School and High School, Palghaut.
Chakrapani Aiyar, S. A. .	Provincial College and Native High School, Kumbhakonam.
Ramaswami Aiyar, V. P.	H. A.-V. School, Viravanallore and Tinnevelly.

NAME.	Where Educated
Ranga Aiyangar, T P ...	F. C M. Inst., Nellore, and Trivandram College.
Venkatesam, N.	High School, Vijayanagaram
Moriarty, T	St. Mary's Seminary, Madras.
Ramachandra Rau, T.	Presidency College.
Franklin, J. A.	Bishop Cotton's Grammar and St Andrew's Schools, Bangaloie
Murti Rau, M.	District School, Chittaldroog, and Central College, Bangalore
Tirumala Rau, T. D.	High School, Combatore.
Atmaram Rau, M.	Town School and Provincial College Kumbhakonam
Narayanaswami, S.	Do. do. do.
Narayanaswami Aiyar, A R	Do do. do
Govinda Rau, A. .	L. M. and Provincial Schools. Bellary
Madhvacharulu, K.	Provincial School, Bellary
Varugisa, K I.	Tiruvella Mission School and C M S College, Cottayam.
Papayya, C	Provincial School, Rajamandri.
Govardhana Dos, G.	Pachappah's High School, Madras
Krishnamurti Nayakar, C.	Provincial School, Rajamandri, and L M School, Madras.
Rangaswami Aiyangar, C .	F. C. M Institution, Madras
Subbarayulu Nayudu, M ..	St. Joseph's School, Cuddalore.
Raghavendra Rau, Puna	High Schools, Bangalore and Shimoga
Krishna Menon, O. .	Union School, Manjeri, and Provincial School, Calicut.
Chandrashkehara Aiyar, R .	P. Branch School, Chidambaram, and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Ganapati Aiyar, A. .	Taluq and Zilla Schools, Madura.
Rama Aiyar, S.	Do. do.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, G	Do. do.
Paparau Nayudu, M. .	Pachappah's High School, Madras, and H. High School, Masulipatam.
Peraju, K. .	Town and Prov Schools, Rajamandri
Venkatesvara Aiyan, M. . .	District School, Mavalikarai and Private Study.
Venkanna, M.	High School, Vijayanagaram

NAME	Where Educated.
Muttukumaraswami Mudaliyar, C	High School, Saidapet, and Presidency College.
Parthasarathi Nayudu, Chandragiri	Wesleyan Mission School, Royapettah
Tirumalachariyar, S	High School, Saidapet
Tiruvenkatachari, P	Church of Scotland Mission Institution, Madras.
Varadachari, P.	A.-V School, Wallajapet, and F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Venkataramana Aiyar, C	P. Branch School, Conjiveram.
Mahalingam Aiyar, N	Town School and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Somanadha Rau. T P	S P G High School, Tanjore, and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Subramanyan, M	Town School and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Ramakrishna Aiyangar, L	Zilla School, Madura, and S. P G High School, Trichinôpoly.
Ramaswami Aiyar, S. (Raghava Aiyar)	S. P. G. High School, Ramnad.
Varahachari, K.	Pachappah's Branch School, Chidambaram.
Ramaswami Nayudu, K.	District School and High School, Ernakulam.
Subbarama Aiya, P	F. C. M Institution, Nellore
Tirumalaikolundu Pillai, S.	English Training School, Palamcotta, and Private Study
Bhimaparakrama Rau, M.	Town and Prov. School, Rajamandri.
Antoniyappa Mudali, V.	St. Mary's Seminary, Madras.
Durairaghavachari, N	St. Joseph's Institution and Zilla School, Cuddalore.
Venkataswami, C.	L. M. Institutlon, Bangalore.
Narayanan, R.	Provincial College and Native High School, Kumbhakonam.
Srinivasa Aiyar, O. D.	Wesleyan Mission High School, Mannargudi.

NAME	Where Educated
Swaminadha Pillai, K. A...	St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.
Srikanta Sastri, K. .	Provincial and L. M. Schools, Bellary
Suryanarayanaprasadha Rau, S.	Municipal Town School and Zilla School, Berhampore.
Subba Rau, H.	Government Normal and Provincial Schools, Mangalore.
Bhakyanadhan Devasahayam .	Sawyerpuram Seminary.
Ramamurti, G. S.	A. V. School, Cocanada, and Provincial School, Rajamandri.
Venkatappa Aiya, P. .	Do. do.
Anantachariyar, C. ...	Wesleyan Mission Schools, St. Thomas' Mount, and Royapettah.
Rajaram Nayudu, T .	A. V. School, Triplicane, and Presidency College.
Venkatachalam, S.	Provincial School, Rajamandri, and Presidency College.
Venkataswami Çhetti, N .	Doveton College, Madras.
Hanumanta Rau, K. ..	Zilla School, Salem.
Venkatarama Aiyangar, N.	Wesleyan Educational Institution, Bangalore.
Chami Panikkar, M. .	Provincial School, Calicut.
Krishnan Marar, G. .	A. V. School, Cannanore.
Ardhanaraswami Chetti, S.	Zilla School, Salem.
Chinnaswami Aiyar, M. ..	Town School, Kumbhakonam, and Wesleyan Mission Sch., Munnargudi.
Duraiswami Aiyar, S. (Subba Aiyar) ..	Provincial College and Native High School, Kumbhakonam.
Raghavachari, V. .	Pachappah's Branch School, Chidambaram, and Provincial College, Kumbakonam.
Viraraghavan, T. N. .	Town School and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Narayana Aiyar, V. ..	S. P. G High School, Ramanad.
Rungaswami Aiyangar, N.	Taluq School, Srirangam, and S. P. G., H. S, Trichinopoly.

NAME.	Where Educated.
Ramanjulu, D. ..	A.-V. School and American Mission School, Guntoor.
Krishna Pillai, T. .	District School, Alleppy, and Trivandram College.
Venkatarama Aiyar, S. R..	Church Mission School, Tinnevelly, and Trivandram College.
Pachaiyappa Mudaliyar, C.	Government Normal School and F. C M. Institution, Madras.
Tiruvambala Pillai, P. ..	Pachappah's High School and Church of Scotland Mission Institution, Madras.
Venkatarama Aiyar, N. P.	St. Joseph's Institution, Cuddalore.
Narayana Rau, S. ..	High School, Coimbatore.
Subramanyan, G. (Gopal Aiyar) ...	Zilla School, Madura, and A.-V. School, Shivaganga.
Narayana Rau, B. ...	A.-V. School and Provincial School, Mangalore.
Bhimesvara Rau, A. ...	C. M. S., Ellore, and Provincial School, Rajamandri.
Kodandaramaswami, M. ...	Government School, Amalapore, and Provincial School, Rajamandri.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, S. G.	A.-V. School, Tinnevelly, and Trivandram College.
Moses, S . .	Grant-in-Aid School, Vaniyambadi, & Trivandram College.
Palpanabha Aiyan, R. ..	Trivandram College.
Stephen, S. ...	District School, Eraneel, and Trivandram College.
Venkatanarasu, C. . .	High School, Vijayanagaram.
Chengalvaraya Chetti, P...	Pachappah's High School, Madras.
Hesterlow, A J. ,,.	Bishop Corrie's Grammar School, Madras.
Kelappa Kurup, P. ..	Taluq School, Badagera, and A.-V. School, Cannanore.
Kora, T. ...	Provincial School Calicut.
Gopalan, R. ..	A.-V. School, Mayavaram, and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.

NAME.	Where Educated.
Manikkam Pillai, A. . .	Taluq School, Trivalore, and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Sakharam Rau, B. .	Town School and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Rajendaram Pillai, T. A..	St. Joseph's College, Nagapatam.
Gopala Rau, T. .	Mission School, Narsapore, and Hindu High School, Masulipatam.
Venkataramana Aiyar, P...	H. High School, Masulipatam, and American Mission School, Guntoor
Lakshmanarayana Sastri, P.	F. C. M. and H. A.-V. Schools, Nellore
Suryanarayana, A. .	H. High School, Cocanada, and Provincial School, Rajamandri.
Muttuswami Mudaliyar, T.	St. Joseph's Institution, Cuddalore.
Rama Aiyangar, C. .	Pachappah's High School and Presidency College.
Samarapuri Mudaliyar, A..	A.-V. School, Triplicane, and do.
Subrâmanya Aiyar, T. .	Pachappah's Branch School, Conjiveram.
Subba Rau, M. ...	Government School, Tumkur.
Krishnan Nambiyar, A. .	Do. Normal School, Cannanore, and B. Z. School, Tellicherry.
Krishna Rau, M. V. ..	High School, Coimbatore.
Panchapakesa Sastri, S. ..	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam, and S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Srinivasa Sastrial, A. V. .	Provincial College and Native H School, Kumbhakonam.
Arulanandam Pillai, D. .	St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.
Annaswami Aiyar, A. S.	Taluq and Zilla Schools, Madura.
Kantamatinadha Pillai, K..	S. P. G. High School, Ramnad, and Zilla School, Madura.
Narayana Aiyar, P. A. ...	Taluq School, Trivadi, and S. P. G High School, Trichinopoly.
Sundaram Aiyar, S. (Subramanya Aiyar) .	S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly
Anjaneyulu, T	Noble High School, Masulipatam, and Private Study.
Ananda Aiyan, R . .	Trivandram College and Private Study.

NAME	Where Educated.
Venkatasubbarayudu, A.	Central School, Narsapur, and C M. A..V. School, Ellore.
Hanumanta Rau, G	L. M. Institution, Vizagapatam.
Kuppuswami Aiyar, T	P. Branch School, Conjiveram.
Mallayya, C.	A..V. School, Dowlaishvaram, and P. High School, Madras.
Ramaswami Aiya, P	Wesleyan A..V. School, Royapettah, and Presidency College.
Srinivasa Rau, K.	Central College, Bangalore, and Presidency College.
Tambuswami Pillai, C. S	Zilla School, Cuddalore.
Kutti Alli, N. K.	Brennan Mission and Zilla Schools, Tellicherry.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, I.	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Nallaswami Pillai, J. C	G N. S., Trichinopoly.
Varadarajulu Nayudu, R...	Wesleyan Mission School, Negapatam.
Balakrishna Aiya, K.	Onslow Institution, Chetterpore, and Zilla School, Berhampore
Saldanha, A. L.	Milagre School and Provincial School, Mangalore.
Venkatanarasu Aiya, V.	H. High School, Masulipatam.
Narasimha Aiyar, Y.	District School, Hassan, and Rajah's High School, Mysore.
Ramaswami, S	Wesleyan Mission School, Mysore.
Venku Aiyar, R	District School, Shencotta, and Trevandram College.
Venkatesvara Aiyan, S.	Trivandram College.
Etirajulu Chetti, C	F. C M Institution, Madras.
Narayana Rau, S	Government School, Tumkur.
Singaravelu Mudali, M	St John's School and L M. School, Bangalore.
Swaminadhan Pillai, T ..	P. High School, Madras, and High School, Coimbatore.
Venkatarama Aiyar, V. . .	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam, & Private Study.
Duraiswami Aiyangar, C.S.	Taluq School, Kapistalam, and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.

Name.	Where Educated.
Kuppu Rau, L. ..	Provincial College and Native High School, Kumbhakonam.
Vaidyanadha Aiyar, G. M.	P. Branch School, Chidambaram, and Native High School, Kumbhakonam.
Venkatarama Sastri, M. ...	Town School and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Savarinadha Pillai, J. ..	St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.
Sundaram Aiyar, M. K. ...	S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly.
Joseph, T. K.	Mission School, Mavalikarai, C. M S College, Cottayam.
Mamman, A. O.	Do. do. do.
Subba Rau, .	Provincial School, Mangalore.
Subhanadri, D. ..	H. High School, Masulipatam.
Subbarayudu, M.	Government Normal School, Narsapore. and Private Study.
Mahomed Ghouse Syed ..	Madrissa-i-Azum and Presidency College.
Narayanaswami Mudaliyar, P. ...	Government Normal School, Trichinopoly.
Parthasarathi Aiyangar, Kalattur ..	High School, Saidapet
Satagopachari, A.	Wesleyan Mission Schools, St. Thomas' Mount and Royapettah.
Short, J.	Bishop Corrie's Grammar and St. Andrew's Schools, Madras.
Vijayarangam Nayudu, P. V. ..	Church of Scotland Mission Institution, Madras.
Viraraghavulu, P. .	Wesleyan Educational Institution, Bangalore.
Joseph, C .	Mission and Provincial Schools, Calicut
Kunjunni Kurup, T. ..	Taluq School, Badagara, and A.-V. School, Cannanore.
Subramanya Aiyar, S. S ...	High School, Coimbatore.
Sundaresvara Aiyan, N. P.	Nurani Village School and High School, Palghaut.
Balasundaram Pillai, M. ..	S. P. G., Porayar, and Wesleyan Mission High School, Negapatam.

Name.	Where Educated.
Gnanaurjitam Pillai, D. S.	Zilla School, Salem, and Wesleyan Mission High School, Mannargudi
Bhaskara Aiyan, M. A. ..	A.-V. School, Cannanore, and High School, Ernakulam.
Ittisekhara Menon, K .	High Schools, Palghaut and Ernakulam.
Mascarenhas, A. J. C. ...	Milagre School and Provincial School, Mangalore.
Venka Aiya, Y. ..	Town and Provincial Schools, Rajamandri.
LaFontain, H. ...	St. Thomé Seminary.
Sundara Rau, C. ...	Presidency College.
Tiruvengada Nayudu, Covelong ...	F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Venugopala Pillai, V. ...	Wesleyan Mission School, Royapettah.
Flynn, G. P. P. .	Bishop Cotton's Grammar School, Bangalore, and Private Study.
Narasimhayya, M. ..	L. M. Institution, Bangalore.
Govinda Mudaliyar, V. .	A.-V. School, Cannanore.
Hurtis, G. V. . .	Municipal School, Cochin, and Provincial School, Calicut.
Krishna Menon, A. ..	Provincial School, Calicut.
Swami Chettiyar, S. .	Village School, Peruvemba, and High School, Palghaut.
Subramanyan, G. (Ganapati Sastri). .	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam, and Private Study.
Swaminadha Aiyar, T. N .	Town School and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Dinadayalu, M.	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam, and S. P. G High School, Tanjore.
Muttuswami Pillai, P. .	Wesleyan Mission School and S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, S. C...	Taluq School, Srirangam, and S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly.
Subbuswami Aiyar, G. .	S. P G. High School, Ramnad.
Bhadrachalam, K.	Mission School, Narsaprre, and L. M School, Bellary.

Name.	Where Educated.
Ranga Aiya, S. V. ...	Zilla School, Berhampore.
Timmappa Aiyar, S. ...	District School, Hassan.
Venkatanarayana Pillai, K.	F. C. M. Institution, Nellore.
Lakshmana Aiyar, K. S. ...	C. M. S., Srivaikuntam, and H. A.-V. School, Tinnevelly.
Venkatarama Aiyangar, S. R	H. A.-V. School, Tinnevelly.
Druksing, M. ...	Zilla School, Chittore, and Presy. Coll.
Freer, W. J. J. ...	F. C. M. Institutions, Nellore and Madras.
Krishnamachari, K. K. ...	A.-V. School, Mutyalpetta, and P. High School, Madras.
Mahomed Abdul Wahib ...	Harris School, Madras.
Muttuswami Pillai, P ...	F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Raghavendra Rau, Pennagaram. ...	Do. do. and A.-V School, Chintadripetta.
Ramanujachari, O. P. ...	Wesleyan Mission School, Royapettah.
Shaik Ibrahim Sahib. ...	Madrissa-i-Azum and Presidency College.
Achutan Mangatan, Kandi-	Brennan Mission and Zilla School, Tellicherry.
Govinda Menon, K. P. ...	Primary School, Panniyankarai, and Provincial School, Calicut.
Kelu Nambiyar, M. K. ..	Provincial School, Calicut.
Komappan Nambiyar, T. V.	Brennan Zilla School, Tellicherry, and Provincial School, Calicut.
Krishna Aiyan, C. S. ...	District School, Cochin, and High School, Palghaut.
Arunachalam, S. ...	Town School and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Duraiswami Sastri, R. ...	P. Branch School, Chidambaram, and Native High School, Kumbhakonam
Kanakasabhai, I. ...	Provincial College and Native High School, Kumbhakonam.
Ramabhadrachari, T. ...	Town School and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Taylor, W. R. ...	Noble High School, Masulipatam
Venkataratnam, G. ...	Provincial School, Rajamandri

NAME.	Where Educated.
Ekambaram, C.	F. C. M. Institution, Chingleput.
Muttuswami Aiyar, P. ..	Government Normal School, Vellore, and Zilla School, Chittoor.
Narasimhachari, D. P. .	S. P. G. High School, Vepery.
Clerke, W. E. L.	Bishop Cotton's Gram. Sch., Bangalore.
Madhava Rau, C. ..	Wesleyan Educational Institution, do.
Narayana Rau, Kanakappa	Government School, Tumkur.
Venkata Rau, B. ..	Do. High School, Shimoga, and Private Study.
Chatu Nayar, C. ..	Provincial School, Calicut.
Krishna Pattar, L. S. ..	High School, Palghaut.
Gopala Aiyangar, K. ...	St. Joseph's College and Wesleyan Mission School, Negapatam.
Venkataraman, R. ..	Town School and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Vijendra Rau, R. ...	Do. do. do.
Narayana Aiyar, M. ...	Wesleyan Mission High School, Mannargudi.
Rangaswami Aiyar, S. ..	Taluq School, Trivady, and S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Subramanya Aiyar, S. (Kuttumanady). ...	St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.
Narayana Chetti, R. B. ..	London Mission School, Bellary.
Lakshmanachari, M. ...	Government School, Gundalput, and Raja's High School, Mysore.
Nilakantam Aiyar, P. ..	Hindu A.-V. School, Gopalasamudram and Hindu A.-V. School, Tinnevelly.
Sivagnanam Pillai, T. N ..	Hindu A.-V. School, Tinnevelly.
Bhaskara Rau, G. .	High School, Vijayanagaram
Manikka Mudaliyar, P.	Presidency College and Bishop Corrie's Grammar School, Madras.
Singaravelu Mudaliyar, C..	Wesleyan Mission School, Royapettah, and Presidency College.
Puvayya. C. .	Central College, Bangalore.
Subbarau Nayudu, P. ..	Do. do.
Kunnan Nayar, T. ...	Taluq School, Badagera, and Provincial School, Calicut.

Name.	Where Educated
Kunjunni Pillai, P	High School, Ernakulam, and Provincial School, Calicut.
Ramaswami Aiyar, N.	High School, Coimbatore.
Ramaswami Chetti, S.	Zilla School, Salem.
Sangameswara Aiyar, R.	High School, Coimbatore
Kuppuswami Aiyar, S.	Taluq School, Trivalur, and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Duraiswami Aiyar, A. S.	P Branch School, Chidambaram.
Varkki, A. J.	Mission School, Pallam, and C. M. S. College, Cottayam.
Lakshmana Rau, M.	Rate School, Manjeshwar, and Provincial School, Mangalore.
Lokayya Nayudu, B.	F. C. M. Institution, Nellore
Tirumalaikolundu Pillai, T. S.	Literary Excelsior, Palamcotta.
Subbarayudu, B.	Government Normal School and Mission School, Narsapur.
Visvanadham, R.	A.-V. School, Dowlaishveram, and Provincial School, Rajamandri.
Appalanarasayya, J.	Hindu High School, Vizagapatam.
Suryanarayana Rau, A.	London Mission School, do.
Kailasam Aiyar, N.	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam, & F C. M. Institution, Madras.
Narasimha Aiyar, A.	St. Joseph's Institution, Caddalore.
Raghava Aiyar, T.	Trivandram College and Private Study.
Srinivasa Mudali, A.	P. High and Hindu Proprietary Schools, Madras.
Tambuswami Pillai, C.	F. C. M. Institution, and Church of Scotland Mission, Madras.
Varadarajulu Nayudu, T. P.	St. Joseph's Institution, Cuddalore.
Venkatesaperumal Chetti, C.	P. High School, Madras.
Nanjappa, B.	Central College, Bangalore.
Rangachariyar, T.	Government A. V. School, Mayaveram, and Wesleyan Educational Institution, Bangalore.
Ittinikanda Panikkar, U.	Provincial School, Calicut.
Tuljaram Rau, T. C.	S. P G. High School, Tanjore.

NAME.	Where Educated.
Duraiswami Aiyar, V. S ..	S P G. High School, Trichinopoly.
Ramaswami Aiyar, A. ..	A. V. School, Shivaganga, and Central High School, Madura.
Nagoba Rau, A. ..	Zilla School, Kurnool.
Sitarama Chetti, V.	A. V. School, Adoni, and London Mission School, Bellary.
Chennan Menon, U. K. ..	High School, Ernakulam.
Venkappa Aiyan, G. ..	Do. do.
Gopala Rau, Mannargudi..	F. C. M. School, Nellore.
Kalyanasundaram Aiyar, L	A. V. School, Ambasamudram, & H. A. V. School, Tinnevelly.
Rama Rau, M. ..	Hindu High School, Cocanada.
Venkatachalapati, A. ..	Central School, Narsapur, and Provincial School, Rajamandri.
Davai Rajaram Krishnaji..	P. High School, Madras, and S. P. G. High School, Vepery.
Kodandarama Chetti, P .	Hindu Proprietary School, Madras.
Mir Anser Alli .	Zilla School, Berhampore, and F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Subramanya Aiyar, S. ..	Taluq School, Arni, and Zilla School, Chittoor.
Tocher, H. ...	Bishop Cotton's Grammar School, Bangalore, and Private Study.
Vijayaraghavacharıyar, T..	Grant-in-aid School, Comel & Wesleyan Educational Institution, Bangalore.
Ramabhadra Aiyar, V. ...	Provincial College and Native High School, Kumbhakonam
Srinivasa Aiyar, C. ...	St. Joseph's Institution, Cuddalore
Ratnaswami Nayudu, A. ..	S P. G, Porayar, and St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.
Srinivasa Aiyar, T. S. ..	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore, and Private Study.
Amir Hussain Sahib, R. .	S. P. G. High School, Ramnad
Kanakarayan Anna Pillai, S. ..	American A.-V. and Zilla Schools, Madura.
Narayana Aiyangar, K. .	S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly.

NAME.	Where Educated
Joshua, K. D.	Mission School, Trichur, and C. M. S. College, Cottayam.
Durgaprasadha Sing, K.	Noble High School, Masulipatam.
Appaswami Aiyar, C.	P. High School and St. Mary's Seminary, Madras.
Hobday, D A.	Wesleyan Mission Schools, Trichinopoly and Royapettah.
Muniswami Nayudu, C	Zilla School, Chittur.
Rajaratna Pillai, M.	F. C. M. Institution, Madras, and Private Study.
Rangacharulu, M	Zilla School, Chittur.
Rangaswami Rau, T.	S P. G. High School, Tanjore, and Private Study.
Venkatappa Rau, A.	F. C. M. and London Mission Institutions, Madras.
Tirunarayana Aiyangar, N. C.	Central College and Wesleyan Mission Institution, Bangalore.
Krishna Kurup, K	Provincial School, Calicut.
Chidambara Aiyar, R.	P. High School, Madras, and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Ramalingam Chetti, V.	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam, & Wesleyan Mission School, Negapatam
Srirangacharıyar, S.	A.-V School, Capistalam, and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Vaidyanadha Aiyar, N. (Ramaswami).	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam, & Private Study.
Dairyanadhan, T. A.	St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.
Swaminadha Aiyar, R.	Wesleyan Mission High School, Mannargudi.
Kalyanarama Aiyar, S.	Taluq School, Chayur, and S P. G. High School, Trichinopoly.
Narayanaswami Aiyar, P.S.	S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly
Srinivasa Aiyar, P.	A.-V. School, Lalgudi, and S P. G High School, Trichinopoly.
Venkatarama Aiyar, S.	Government Normal and S P. G. High Schools, Trichinopoly.

NAME.	Where Educated.
Dilaver Khan, M. .	Zilla School, Kurnool.
Narasimhachari, K. ..	C. M. A.-V School, Ellore, and Provincial School, Rajamandri.
Subba Aiya, K .	Town and Provincial Schools, Rajamandri.
Aiyadurai Aiyangar, K .	Village School, Tinnevelly, and Trivandram College.
Narayanaswami, P. ..	Hindu High School, Vizagapatam.
Sanuyasa Aiya, C. ...	London Mission Institution, Vizagapatam.
Appadurai Mudaliyar, P.. .	Zilla School, Kurnool, and Church of Sotland Mission Institution, Madras.
Lever, J. T. .	Doveton Colleges, Calcutta and Madras.
Subramanya Sastri, P. ..	A. V. School, Mutyalapetta, and P. High School, Madras.
Viraraghava Dikshitar, T..	P. Branch School, Conjiveram.
Appavu Mudaliyar, A. N..	Wesleyan Mission School, Bangalore.
Gangadharam Pillai, T ..	London Mission and Wesleyan Educational Institution, Bangalore.
Nilakanta Aiyar, V. ..	Taluq School, Srirangam, and Private Study.
Raghavendra Rau, D. S..	Provincial College and Native High School, Kumbhakonam.
Ramaswami Aiyar, P. ..	Do. do. do.
Ramaswami Sastrial, P. ...	S. P. G., Porayar, and Wesleyan Mission School, Negapatam.
Srinivasa Rau, S ..	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam, and S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Venkoba Rau, T. N. ...	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Bhakyanadhan, A. ..	Do. Trichinopoly.
Narayanaswami Aiyar, C S. ..	P. Branch School, Chidambaram.
Madhava Rau, P. ..	Zilla School, Berhampore.
Rayappa, H. .	Government Provincial School, Mangalore.
Venkatakrishna Rau, M. ..	F. C. M, Nellore, and Private Study.
Kumaraswami, T. M.	Subscription A.-V. School, Tuticorin, and Hindu A.-V. School, Tinnevelly.

Name	Where Educated.
Velayudhan Pillai, S. P.	Hindu A.-V. and C. M. A.-V. Schools, Tinnevelly.
Krishna Aiya, C.	Government Normal School, Vizagapatam, and Provincial School, Rajamandri.
Dasappen Poti, N.	Provincial School, Mangalore, and Trivandram College
Sesha Aiyangar, V. P.	Mission School, Nagercoil, and Trivandram College.
Mangayya, S.	High School, Vijayanagaram.
Arunagiri Nayudu, V.	Bishop Corrie's Grammar School and P. High School, Madras.
Etiraja Pillai, M.	F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Gopalaswami Nayudu, T.B	A.-V. School, Tuticorin, and F C M Institution, Madras.
Mahomed Ibrahim	Madrissa-i-Azam and Wesleyan Mission School, Royapettah.
Ponnambalam, S.	P. High School and F. C. M Institution, Madras.
Ramachandra Aiya, K.	A.-V. School, Chintadripetta, and P High School, Madras.
Seshachari, K	Zilla School, Chittoor, and Wesleyan Mission School, Royapettah.
Zynulabidin, T.	F. C. M. Institution, Madras
Ananta Rau, B.	High School, Shimoga.
Chatukutti, K.	Mission School and Brennen Zilla School, Tellicherry.
Ganapati Mudaliyar, C. H.	High School, Coimbatore.
Achuta Rau, P.	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam, and Private Study.
Sabhapati, T. N	S. P. G High Schools, Trichinopoly and Tanjore.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, S. (Srinivasa Aiyar).	A.-V. School, Kulitalai, & Priv. Study.
Paramesvara Aiyar, P. S	S. P G. High School, Trichinopoly
Swaminadha Sastri, P. T	Rajah's High School, Puducotta, and S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly.

NAME	Where Educated
Saldanha, B J	Provincial School, Mangalore.
VenkatasubbayyaChetti, M.	F C. M. Institution and Hindu A.-V. School, Nellore.
Chidambara Mudaliyar, P.	Hindu A.-V. School, Tinnevelly
Somayajulu, B P.	A.-V. School and A. L M H. School, Guntur.
Narayana Pillai, R. S.	Trivandram College and Private Study.
Alvar Pillai, A.	P. P. Grammar School and Presidency College.
Krishnaswami Nayudu, M	Hindu Proprietary School, Madras.
Mahadi Hussain	Madrissa-i-Azam and Presidency College
Mir Khadim Hussain	Harris School, Madras.
Narasimhulu Chetti, G.	St. Joseph's College, Negapatam, and F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Komappan Nambiyar, A.	Provincial School, Calicut.
Krishna Menon, P. P.	Union School, Manjeri, and Provincial School, Calicut.
Subramanya Aiyan, R.	Provincial School, Calicut.
Ranga Rau, S.	High School, Coimbatore.
Krishnaswami, V. (Ramaswami Aiyar)	Town School and Native High School, Kumbhakonam.
Innasamuttu Pillai, M.	St. Mary's Seminary, Trichinopoly.
Chanda Mion Sahib	Lutheran Mission Central School, Tranquebar, and Private Study.
Tyagaraja Aiyar, S.	Taluq and Zilla Schools, Madura.
Ramaswami, B.	Government Provincial School, Bellary, and Private Study
Ananta Rau, N	A. V. School, Karwar, and Provincial School, Mangalore.
Deva Rau, P	Provincial and Government Normal Schools, Mangalore.
Kodanda Ramayya, S	Hindu High and Noble High Schools, Masulipatam.
Raghavacharulu, B. T.	Hindu A.-V. and C. M. S. A.-V Schools, Bezwada.

Name.	Where Educated.
Kullappa, H.	Zilla School, Salem, and Wesleyan Mission School, Mysore.
Ramaswami Pillai, C.	Subscription School, Tuticorin, and Hindu A.-V. School, Tinnevelly.
Venkatajagannadha Sastri, O.	Hindu High School, Vizagapatam.
Jones, E. ..	St. Andrew's School, Bangalore, and Doveton College.
Joseph, J. ..	S. P. G. Seminary, Sawyerpuram and Sullivan's Gardens.
Seshachari, P. (Raghavachari) ..	F. C. M. School, Conjiveram.
Singarachari, M. ...	Pachappah's High School, Madras.
Subbarayar, O.	Wesleyan Mission A.-V. School and High School, Saidapet.
Viraswami Mudaliyar, M..	Wesleyan Mission A.-V. School, Royapettah.
Rama Aiyar, S. ..	High School, Shimoga.
Muttuswami Aiyar, S. ...	Provincial College and Native High School, Kumbhakonam.
Subbaraya Pillai, T. C. ...	Do. do. do.
Ramachandra Aiyar, S. A.	A. V. School, Poondi, and Wesleyan Mission High School, Negapatam.
Krishna Aiyar, P. V. ...	Central School, Madura, and S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly.
Bhima Rau, C. ..	Government Provincial and London Mission Schools, Bellary.
Hanumanta Rau, C. ...	Provincial School, Bellary.
Raghavendra Rau, Kassergode. ..	Union School, Mulki, and Provincial School, Mangalore
Subramanyan, D. ..	Noble High School, Masulipatam.
Appadurai Mudaliyar, T ..	Presidency College and F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Daniel, A. D. ..	S. P. G. Seminary, Sawyerpuram, and F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Raghavachari, G. ...	F C. M. Institution, Madras.
Sama Aiyangar, A. ...	P. Branch School, Conjiveram, and S. P. G., Vepery.

Name.	Where Educated.
Anantarama Aiyangar, N..	London Mission School, Bangalore.
Nagesa Rau, H. ..	Central College, Bangalore.
Narasimha Aiyar, S .	Do do. and Private Study.
Narayana Rau, M. .	London Mission Institution, Bangalore.
Rairappan Nambiyar, K .	Brennen Mission, and Zilla School, Tellicherry.
Rairappan Nayar, K. ...	Taluq School, Badagara, and A.-V. School, Cannanore.
Jagannadha Pillai, K. D ..	Anderson School, Madras, and St. Joseph's College, Negapatam
Krishna Aiyar, V ...	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore
Narasimhaswami, M. ...	Wesleyan Mission School, Mysore.
Solomon, J. ...	Sawyerpuram Seminary.
Venkataramayya, P. .	Government and American Mission Schools, Guntur.
Velu Tambi, K. .	Trivandrum College.
Arunachala Aiyar, C. ..	F. C. M. Institution, Madras, and Private Study.
Kesava Mudali, T. . .	London Mission Institution, Madras
Narayana Aiyar, R. V. .	Presidency College and Private Study
Nayana Sastri, T. ...	A.-V. School, Wallajapetta, and Zilla School, Chittoor.
Rajaratnam, V. A. ..	S P. G. High School, Vepery.
Short, E. W. .	Bishop Corrie's Grammar and St Andrew's School, Madras.
Subbayya Nayudu, K ..	S. P. G. High School, Vepery, and F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Subramanya Aiyar, Arcot.	Taluq School, Arcot, and F. C M. Institution, Madras.
Subramanyam, M.	Zilla School, Chittoor, and F. C. M. Institution, Conjiveram.
Venkatanarayana Aiya, D.	P Branch and High Schools, Madras.
D'Rozario, J. E. ...	Brennen Zilla School, Tellicherry.
Vaidyanadha Aiyan, N. K.	Provincial School, Calicut, and High School, Palghaut.
Lakshmana Aiyar. S. ...	A. V. School, Poondy, and S. P. G. High School, Tanjore

NAME.	Where Educated
Sivaramakrishna Aiyar, I.	Provincial College and Native High School, Kumbhakonam.
Somasundaram, N. S.	Town School and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Panchapakesa Rau, R.	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore
Kuppuswami Aiyar, C. N.	Town and Zilla Schools, Madura
Madhu Aiyar, M. R.	A.-V. and do. do.
Raju Chettiyar, T. K.	Wesleyan Mission and S. P G. High School, Trichinopoly.
Ramaswami Aiyangar, S. (Sesha Aiyangar).	Taluq School, Srirangam, and S P G High School, Trichinopoly.
Singiri Nayudu, M.	Government Normal and S P. G High Schools, Trichinopoly.
Sitarama Aiyar, G	S. P G High School, Trichinopoly, and Private Study.
Subbukrishnan, R.	Central High, and Zilla Schools, Madura.
Subbuswami Aiyar, A.	Taluq School, Trivady, and S P G High School, Trichinopoly
Tiruvenkatachariyar, G.	Taluq School, Srirangam, and S P G High School, Trichinopoly
Vedantaramanujachari, R.	P Branch School, Chidambaram
Ganga Aiya, Y.	Hindu High and Noble High Schools, Masulipatam.
Madhava Pillai, R.	F. C. M. School, Nellore
Chellappa Pillai, S. S.	A. V. School, Tinnevelly.
Rangaswami Pillai, T. G.	S P. G. High School, Vepery & Private Study.
Gopalachari, Conjiveram	London Mission Institution, Madras.
Mir Sultan Mohideen	High School, Saidapet, and F. C. M. Institution, Madras
Raghavulu Chetti, P	F. C. M. School, Trivellore.
Kannan, P	German Mission and Brennen Zilla Schools, Tellicherry.
Narayanan Nayar, V.	Provincial School, Calicut.
Rama Rau, O G	Taluq School, Udumalapetta, and High School, Coimbatore.

NAME.	Where Educated
Sundaram Aiyar, N. ..	High School, Coimbatore.
Rungaswami Aiyar, V. ..	Town School and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Subbarama Aiyar, K.	F. C. M., Chingleput, and Zilla School, Madura.
Natesa Aiyar, K. ..	A. V. School, Palamanair, and S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Ranganadha Rau, A. ...	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam, and Wesleyan Mission High School, Mannargudi.
Sesha Aiyar, S. V. ..	Results' School, Caroor, and S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Narayanaswami Aiyar, S. .	S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly.
Seshagiri Rau, V.	Zilla School, Cuddappa.
Ramanujam, G.	Municipal Town and Zilla Schools, Berhampore
Narayana Menon, M. .	High School, Ernakulam.
Balasundaram, L.	Hindu High School, Masulipatam.
Ramanuja Aiyangar, P. C..	Hindu A.-V. School, and C. M S., Tinnevelly.
Rama Aiyar, B.	Provincial School, Rajamandri.
D'Souza, C. ...	St. Mary's Seminary, Madras.
Jayarama Chetti, T. ...	High School, Saidapet.
Ramachandra Aiya, Y. .	A.-V. School, Nayudupet, and Church of Scotland Mission Institution, Madras.
Ramanadha Aiyar, C. ..	F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Rama Rau, Enambakam	Church of Scotland Mission and London Mission Institutions, Madras.
Tiruvengada Nayudu, Culli	Presidency College.
Venkatapati Nayudu, J. ...	S. P. G. High Schools, Trichinopoly and Vepery.
Krishna Aiyar, G. N. ..	High School, Coimbatore.
Raghavendra Rau, C. .	Zilla School, Cuddalore.
Maria Susai Pillai, K. A.	St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.
Ramachandra Aiyar, C ..	Wesleyan Mission High School, Mannargudi.

Name	Where Educated.
Aswadha Rau, R.	London Mission and Provincial Schools, Bellary.
Venkatakrishna Aiya, R.	Noble High School, Masulipatam, and Private Study.
Ramakrishna Rau, C.	F. C. M. School, Nellore.
Venkatasiva Aiyar, T.	Do. and Hindu A.-V. School, Nellore.
Arunachalam Pillai, P, ...	Sawyerpuram Seminary.
Pichandi Pillai, P. Y. ...	C. M. S. Institution, Palamcotta.
Ramanujachari, T. S.	Hindu A.-V. School, Tinnevelly.
Sitarama Aiyar, G. P.	Trivandrum College and Private Study.
Narasinga Rau, K. ...	Central School, Nursapur, and London Mission Institution, Vizagapatam.
Mahomed Abdulla Sahib	F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Raghavachari, M. P.	A.-V. School, Mutyalapetta, and London Mission Institution, Madras.
Swami Nayudu, C	F. C. M. Institution, Conjiveram.
Vedavyasa Rau, C.	Do do and Private Study.
Vijayaraghavulu Chetti, C.	P. High School, Madras.
Harihari Aiyan, A.	Rate School, Cherpullacherri, and Government Normal School, Cannanore.
Narayana Aiyan, A. Y. ...	District School, Chittur, and High School, Palghaut.
Rangachar, R.	High School, Coimbatore.
Gopalachari, T	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam, & Wesleyan Mission School, Mannargudi.
Vaidyanadha Aiyar, M. R.	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam, and Private Study.
Abraham Pillai, D. S.	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Arulanandam Pillai, A	St. Joseph's College, Negapatam, and S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly.
Tyagarajan, A ...	Taluq School, Trivalore, and Wesleyan Mission High School, Negapatam.
Duraiswami Aiyangar, V...	Taluq School, Srirangam, and S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly.

NAME.	Where Educated.
Narasinga Rau, K	Provincial School, Mangalore, and Private Study.
Rama Rau, Kabad	Do. Mangalore.
Tirumala Rau, T.	Mission School, Narsapur, and Hindu High School, Masulipatam.
Mahomed Sala	C. M. A.-V School, Ellore.
Kali Tambi, P.	District School, Takallai, and Trivandram College.
Khader Hussain Sahib, M.	Trivandram College and Private Study
Raman Tambi, K.	Trivandram College.
Visvanadha Aiyan, T. S.	District School, Alleppy, and Trivandram College.
Annamalai Nayakar, C. ..	Church of Scotland Mission Institution, Madras.
Ramanuja Nayudu, C. V...	S. P. G. High School, Vepery.
Venkata Rau, T. .	Presidency College.
Viraraghavachari, T. ..	P. Branch and High Schools, Madras.
Sesha Aiyar, S.	L. M. Institution, Bangalore.
Hariharan Aiyan, T.	Rate School, Palghaut, & A.-V. School, Cannanore.
Kesava Rau, B.	Zilla Sch. and L. M. Institution, Salem
Sundaram Aiyar, K. S. .	& P. G. High School, Tanjore, and Native High School, Kumbhakonam
Krishna Aiyar, N.	Wesleyan Mission High School, Mannargudi.
Sundaram Aiyar, T V.	S P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Swamidos Pillai, C. I.	Church of Scotland Mission Institution, Madras, and St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.
Sesha Aiyar, M. S	S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly.
Kariyappa, R.	L. Mission School, Bellary
Narasimhacharulu, A	A.-V. School, Anantapore, and Provincial School, Bellary.
Subbayya, D	Government Provincial School, Bellary.
Balakrishna Rau, K	Hindu A.-V. School, Cocanada.
Narayana Pillai(Madhavan)	Trivandram College.
Narayana Pillai, R	Do
Padmanabha Tambi, P.	Do

NAME.	Where Educated.
Appadurai Mudaliyar, M. E.	A.-V. School, Saidapet, and Presidency College.
Mahomed Ibrahim, T	F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Purushottam Pillai, M	A.-V. School, Triplicane, and Presidency College.
Dasappa, G	Wesleyan Educational Institution, Bangalore
Krishnaswami Nayudu, P.	Do. do.
Achutan Nayar, K	Provincial School, Calicut.
Sundaram, N	S. P G. High School, Tanjore, and Native High School, Kumbhakonam.
Ramaswami Aiyar, S. (Seshayya Sastri).	P. Branch School, Chidambaram.
Lakshminarasu, S	Zilla School, Berhampore.
Venkataraju, K.	Do. do.
Narayana Rau, H	Provincial School, Mangalore.
Venkatachariyar, K.	F. C. M. Institution, Nellore.
Figredo, B.	St. Thomé Seminary.
Krishna Sastri, E. S.	F. C. M. School, Conjiveram.
Masilamani Mudaliyar, A.	Government Normal School, Vellore, and P. Branch School, Conjiveram.
Murugesa Mudaliyar, P	P. High School, Madras.
Rajaratnam Mudali, C.	P. Branch and High Schools, Madras.
Ramaswami Aiyar, C.	Do. and F. C. M. Schs., Conjiveram.
Grieveson, J. C	Remount Depôt School, Oossoor, and Bishop Cotton's Grammar School, Bangalore.
Narayana Aiyangar, N	Wesleyan Mission Institution, Bangalore.
Schmidt, L. W	Breek's Memorial School, Ootacamund.
Tirumalachari, K	F. C. M. Institution, Madras, and High School, Shimoga.
Venkoba Rau, B	Town and Zilla Schools, Salem
Sankara Wariyar, T. V	Mission and Provincial Schools, Calicut
Krishnaswami Aiyangar, R. (Rama Aiyangar).	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam, and Private Study.
Lakshmana Rau, C	Town School and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam

NAME.	Where Educated.
Vedanayakam Pillai, V .	Provincial College and Native High School, Kumbhakonam.
Venkataraman, C. A	P Branch School, Chidambaram.
Ramachandra Aiyar, A. M.	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam, & S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Ramachandra Aiyar, M. V.	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam, and S P. G High School, Tanjore.
Ranganadha Rau, P. .	Town School, Kumbhakonam, and S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Radhakrishna Aiyar, S. (Swami Aiyar)	S P. G High School, Tanjore
Ekgnesvara Aiyar, N	S P. G. High School, Ramnad.
Periyaswami Pillai, P. S	Government Normal and S P G. High Schools, Trichinopoly
Anantayya, M	Government School, Chittaldroog
Krishna Rau, C. K	Provincial School, Bellary.
Venkataramana, B.	Raja's High School, Mysore.
Srirangachari, V	A.-V. School, Triplicane, and Hindu A - V. School, Nellore.
Ramasubramanya Pillai, S	Hindu A V School, Tinnevelly
Vedanayakam, A	Sawyerpuram Seminary
Ramakrishna Aiya, K.	A. V. School, Tallapudi, and Provincial School, Rajamandri
Narayana Aiyan, S. ..	District School, Kottar, and Trivandram, College.
Venkatachalam Pillai, P.	C M School, Tinnevelly, and do
Chenga Aiya, K.	P. High School, Madras, and Private Study.
Namberumal Chetti, V.	P. High and Hindu Proprietary Schools, Madras.
Ramaswami Nayudu, Modharapu	Hindu Proprietary School, Madras.
Rangayya Nayudu, S.	Presidency College and Private Study.
Sherard, R. E. ..	Bishop Corrie's Grammar Sch., Madras.
Srinivasachari, P.	F. C. M. and P. Branch Schools, Conjiveram.
SubbarayuluChettiyar, C K.	Zilla School and St. Joseph's Institution, Cuddalore.

Name.	Where Educated.
Lander, C. ..	St. Andrew's School, Bangalore.
Raman Wariyar, T.	Taluq School, Badagera, and Brennen Zilla School, Tellicherry.
Lokanadha Pillai, G. ..	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Vaidyanadha Aiyar, G.	Do. Trichinopoly
Sama Rau, Y. ..	London Mission School, Bellary.
Sura Aiya, V. ...	Zilla School, Kurnool.
Venkoba Rau, H. .	Provincial School, Bellary.
Narasimhaswami, G. ..	Onslow Institution, Chetterpore, and Zilla School, Berhampore.
Coelho, J. F. ...	Government Normal and Provincial Schools, Mangalore.
Venkataswami, D. ..	Hindu High School, Masulipatam.
Suryanarayana Chetti, C .	Wesleyan Mission School, Mysore.
Abraham, S ...	Sawyerpuram Seminary.
Mukundaramanuja Nayudu, A. ..	Hindu A.-V. School, Tinnevelly, and Private Study.
Subba Aiyar, A.	Do. Tinnevelly.
Subramanya Mudaliyar, V. P. ..	Do. do.
Subbarayudu, P. .	Mission School, Nursapur.
Madhavan Pillai, E .	District School, Cottar, and Trivandram College.
Rama Kurup, R. .	Do. Quilon, do.
Gainsford, G. .	Presidency College.
Krishnamacharulu, K. ..	Zilla School, Chittur.
Subbaraman, N. ...	F. C. M. and L. M. Institutions, Madras.
Tuke, G. J. A. .	Doveton College
Ramachandra Aiyar, C. ..	Government School, Tumkur.
Sambamurti Mudahyar, A.	Central College, Bangalore, and Private Study.
Annaswami Aiyar, V. R...	High School, Coimbatore
Kangayam Pillai, N. E. ...	Zilla and London Mission Schools, Salem.
Krishna Taravanar, T. .	High School, Palghaut.
Vaidyanadha Sastri, R. ..	District School, Chittur, and High School, Palghaut

NAME	Where Educated.
Swaminadha Pillai, A.	Wesleyan Mission School, Mannargudi, and Native High School, Kumbhakonam
Desikachari, R. S.	Taluq School, Shivaganga, and Zilla School, Madura.
Ramachandra Rau, P. V	Hindu High School, Cocanada.
Ramamurti, S.	Noble High School, Masulipatam, and C. M. A.-V. School, Ellore.
Venkataseshagiri Rau, S.	Wesleyan A.-V. School, Royapettah, and Mission School, Nursapur.
Subramanya Aiyan, A.	District School, Mavalikarai, and Trivandram College.
Velu Pillai, N.	District School, Kayankulam, and do.
Chellam Chetti, G. V.	P. Branch and High Schools, Madras.
Kachapesvaran, D.	P. Branch School, Conjiveram.
Ramanuja Nayudu, P.	P. Branch and High Schools, Madras.
Sitaramaiya Pantulu, C. .	Do. do.
Venkatapati Pantulu, K	Presidency College and S. P G. High School, Vepery.
Zacchæus, J	F. C M. Institution, Madras.
Appu Menon, V	Mission and Provincial Schools, Calicut.
Venkatasubramanya Aiyar, R ..	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam, and St. Joseph's Institution, Caddalore.
Anandanadha Pillai, A. .	S P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Ramaswami Aiyar, R. . .	Do. Porayar.
Ramaswami Sastri, K. .	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam, and S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, C. R.	P. Branch School, Chidambaram.
Chokkalingam Pillai, S. S	Hindu A.-V. School, Tinnevelly.
Pichandi Pillai, T. S ..	Do and C. M. A.-V. Schools, Tinnevelly.
Shanmukham Pillai, M. R.	C M. A.-V. School, Tinnevelly
Venka Aiya, C.	Mission School, Nursapur
Subba Aiyan, R.	Trivandram College.
Velu Pillai, M	Do
Lingayya, D	Government Normal School, Vizagapatam, and High School, Vijayanagaram

NAME.	Where Educated.
Balarama Rau, C	High School, Saidapet.
Devarajulu Chetti, C N.	F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Mahomed Rahimodin	Do. do.
Vasudeva Pillai, P. B. ...	Zilla School, Caddalore, and Private Study
Venkatarama Aiyar, T.	P. Branch School, Conjiveram.
Visvanadha Sastri, V	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam, and F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Chelva Aiyangar, N	Wesleyan Educational Institution, Bangalore.
Chenniga Rau, H. N.	Central College, Bangalore.
Subbaraya Sastri, M	L. Mission Institution, Bangalore.
Govinda Rau, M V	High School, Coimbatore.
Vasudevachari, S	P. Branch School, Chidambaram, and Native High School, Kumbhakonam
Mickel Pillai, T. V	St. Mary's School, Trichinopoly, and St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.
Chokkalingam Pillai, M.	Government Normal and S. P G. High Schools, Trichinopoly.
Gopalakrishna Rau, S	S P. G. High School, Trichinopoly.
Ramaswami Aiyar, G.	Zilla and Central Schools, Madura.
Singaravelu, A. V	Zilla School, Kurnool.
Pais, D.	Provincial School, Mangalore.
Lakshminarayana Aiyar, M.	Central School and Private Study.
Ramaswami Aiyan, T ...	Trivandram College and Private Study.
Dique, A. A.	Government Normal School and Presidency College.
Gopalachari, Camasamudram. ...	Church of Scotland Mission Institution, Vellore, and F. C M Institution, Madras.
Kesava Nayakar, T.	S P. G High School, Vepery, and Private Study.
Sanjivi Aiya, P.	Zilla School, Caddappa, and F. C. M. Institution, Madras
Wilkins, D ...	St. Thomé Seminary.
Vedasiromani, R	A.-V. School, Tripatore, and Wesleyan Educational Institution, Bangalore.

NAME.	Where Educated.
Krishnan Nayar, E. K	Taluq School, Badagara, and Provincial School, Calicut
Narayana Panikkar, K	Union School, Cherpulcheri, and Provincial School, Calicut.
Kalyanarama Aiyar (Krishnaswami Aiyar).	Vediyarpuram Seminary, and S P G High School, Tanjore
Ramanujachari, S	Provincial College and Native High School, Kumbhakonam.
Somasundaram Aiyar, S	Provincial College, and Native High School, Kumbhakonam.
Sankaralingam Mudaliyar, T. K	S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly.
Sundara Aiyar, W.	P. Branch School, Chidambaram.
Garudachari, B ..	Central College, Bangalore, and Provincial School, Bellary.
Chinnayya, M. .	Provincial School, Rajamandri.
Prakasam, P ..	Taluq School, Veravasaram, and Mission School, Narsapore.
Viravenkayya, G. ..	H. A.-V. School, Ellore, and Private Study.
Ekambaram, I.	F. C M. Institutions, Wallajabad and Conjiveram.
Rajamannar, K. ..	Government Normal School, Madras, and Presidency College.
James, C. F.	Bishop Cotton's Grammar School, Bangalore.
Rangaswami Pillai, N. .	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam, and Private Study.
Ponnuswami Mudali, C. S.	P. Branch School, Chidambaram
Ranga Rau, N ...	L Mission School, Salem.
Raghavendra Rau, B.	Rate School, Tadpatri, and Provincial School, Bellary.
Seshagiri Rau, K.	L. Mission and Prov. Schools, Bellary.
Bhavani Sankar, M .	Union School, Mulki, and Provincial School, Mangalore.
Gopala Rau, P	Church Mission Noble High School, Masulipatam
Parthasarathi, A ..	Do do.

Name	Where Educated
Parthasarathi Aiyangar, Kunnattur	P High and Hindu Proprietary Schools Madras
Sundaramurti Mudaliyar, M	Church of Scotland Mission Institution, Madras
Tiruvengada Nayakar, P	P Branch and High Schools, Madras
Varadachari, K	Church of Scotland Mission Institution, Madras
Vedaji Rau, S	A -V School, Triplicane, and Presidency College
Peroira, F	St Joseph's Seminary, Bangalore
Venkata Rau, D	L. Mission Institution, do
Rama Aiyan, E S	High Schools, Palghaut and Ernakulam
Venkataramana Aiyar, T R	Zilla and London Mission Schools, Salem
Narayanaswami Aiyar, S	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam, and Private Study
Sambamurti Aiyar, V	Town School and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Krisna Rau, S	Wesleyan Mission High School, Negapatam
Venkatarama Aiyar, I	Do Mannargudi
Srinivasa Aiyangar, T V	S P G High School, Trichinopoly, and Private Study.
Subbarayudu, G	A -V School, Coringa, and Noble High School, Masulipatam
Dharmanadha Pillai, S	C M S Institution, Palamcotta
Bangaru Aiya, A	Hindu High School, and London Mission Institution, Vizagapatam
Subramanyan, C	Hindu High School, Vizagapatam
Narayanaswami Chetti, Adapalli	F C M Institution, Madras
Velayudham, V	P High School, Madras
Venkatacharulu M	Church of Scotland Mission Institution, Madras
Franklin, H E	Bishop Cotton's Grammar and St Andrew's Schools, Bangalore
Raman Mannadiyar V	High School, Palghaut

NAME.	Where Educated.
Ranga Aiyan, S	High School, Palghaut.
Annaswami Aiyar, S	Central School, Madura, and Native High School, Kumbhakonam.
Krishnaswami Mudaliyar, M.	London Mission School, Salem.
Sankara Rau Pishwa, R.	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam, & S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Aiyakannu Pillai, M	S. P G. High School, Ramnad.
Alagiriswami Nayudu, P	Government Normal and S. P G. High Schools, Trichinopoly.
Koragappa, N	Milagres School and Private Study.
Narayana Aiyar, H	District School, Hassan.
Rama Rau, P	Wesleyan Mission School, Mysore.
Venkatachalam Aiyar, M	Hindu A.-V. School, Tinnevelly, and C. M. S. Institution, Palamcotta.
Narayana Pillai, P N	District School, Cuddapah, and Trivandram College
Kandaswami Chetti, C.	P. Branch and High Schools, Madras.
Sivasivayam Pillai, P.	Presidency College and Private Study
Vijayaranga Pillai, A ...	Church of Scotland Mission Institution, Madras.
Joseph, M.	Bishop Cotton's Grammar School, Bangalore.
Venkatesvara Pattar, R. S.	High School, Palghaut, and Private Study
Devarajan, A ..	Provincial College and Native High School, Kumbhakonam.
Sanjiviraya Pillai, P. ..	Presidency College and St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.
Subramanya Aiyar, S (Negapatam)	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam, and Wesleyan Mission School, Negapatam.
Nadhamuni Aiyangar, V .	F. C. M. Institution, Nellore.
Abraham, G. . .	Sawyerpuram Seminary.
Rangaswami Nayudu, V. I.	Hindu A.-V. School, Tinnevelly, and Literary Excelsior, Palamcotta.
Chittra Reddi .	London Mission Institution, Vizagapatam.

NAME.	Where Educated.
Moore, J. . .	St. Mary's Seminary, Madras.
Rangaswami Mudaliyar, T.	St. Joseph's Institution, Caddalore.
Srinivasachari, V.	F C. M. Institutions, Wallajabad, and Conjiveram.
Krishna Rau, A.	London Mission Institution, Bangalore
Bappu, Palakal	Provincial School, Calicut.
Franciscaya, A.	St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.
Tirumalaswami, U.	Taluq School, Udumalapetta, and S. P G. High School, Tanjore.
Sama Rau, C. R	High School, Coimbatore, and S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly.
Vedantachari, S.	Taluq School, Srirangam, and S P G High School, Trichinopoly.
Venkatesam, G.	Zilla School, Berhampore.
Gopalakrishna Rau, S.	Provincial School, Mangalore.
Gopala Rau, Mallavarapu..	F. C. M. School, Nellore.
Subramanya Aiyar, P. .	Hindu A.-V. School, Tinnevelly
Isvara Aiyan, A. ..	Trivandram College.
Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu, P	A.-V. School, Tinnevelly, and S. P G. High School, Vepery
O'Kelly, J. P	St Mary's Seminary, Madras
Thompson, J. N	Bishop Corrie's Grammar School, Madras
Gopalachari, M G	Central College, Bangalore.
Smaller, E J	Bishop Cotton's & St. Andrew's Schools, Bangalore.
Bappu, Puvadon	A.-V. School, Cannanore
Narayana Aiyan, T R	Chirpulcherry School, and Provincial School, Calicut.
Narayana Aiyan, K R	Rate School, Kollangode, and High School, Palghaut.
Ramachandran, S	Town School, and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Sundaram Sastri, A	Town and Native High Schools, Kumbhakonam.
Sivaswami, C.	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam, and Private Study.
Sundaram Aiyar, G M	Taluq and Zilla Schools, Madura

NAME.	Where Educated
Krishnamurti, C	Rate School, Tadpatri, and Provincial School, Bellary.
Sankara Nayakar, P	Provincial and Normal Schools, Mangalore.
Suares, J. C	Provincial School, Mangalore.
Sitapati Rau, K.	A.-V. Rate School, Kundukur, and F. C. M. Institution, Nellore.
Srinivasa Rau, S	F. C. M. School, Nellore.
Arunachalam Pillai, S	C. M. S. Institution, Tinnevelly.
Ramaswami Aiyar, T. S.	A.-V. School, Tencasy, and Hindu A.-V. School, Tinnevelly.
Lakshmi Narayana, P.	Hindu High School, Cocanada.
Krishna Pillai, R	Trivandram College,
Dikshatulu, G.	High School, Vijayanagaram
Joseph Pillai, A	Church of Scotland Mission Institution, Madras.
Lewis, J	St. Thomé Seminary,
Narasimha Aiyar, M	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam, and F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Perumal, P	F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Seshadriachari, S	Taluq School, Villipuram, and Presidency College
Arnold, A. H	Bishop Cotton's Grammar School and College, Bangalore.
Keough, P	St. Joseph's Seminary, Bangalore.
Prichard, F. D	Breck's Memorial School, Ootacamund
Venkatasubba Aiyan, N. M	High School, Palghaut, & Priv Study.
Kalyanasundaram Mudaliyar, C.	Zilla and Central High Schools, Madura.
Subramanya Aiyar, S.	Central High School and Zilla School, Madura.
Velu Pillai, A. E.	Trivandram College and C. M. S. College, Cottayam.
Saldanha, C. T.	Provincial School, Mangalore, and Private Study.
Krisnna Rau, P	F. C M Institution, Nellore.
Appu Aiyangar, T. S	Trivandram College and A. V. School, Ambasamudram.

NAME.	Where Educated.
Prakasa Rau, P. .	Town and Provincial Schools, Rajamandri.
Venkata Rau, A. ..	C. M. A.-V. School, Ellore, and Private Study.
Sundaram Aiya, M J. ..	Trivandram College.
D'Souza, F. S. ..	St. Thomé Seminary.
Gopalachari, O P. .	Pachappah's High School and S. P. G. High School, Vepery.
Rajasikhamani, G ..	St. Mary's Seminary, Madras
Ramanjulu Nayudu, T.	F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Srinivasa Aiyar, T .	Provincial School, Bellary, and Pachappah's High School, Madras.
Laybourn, E D. ..	Doveton College, Madras, and Private Study.
Venkatasubba Aiyar, S. ...	Provincial College and Native High School, Kumbhakonam.
Viraraghavakrishnaswami Aiyar.	Government Normal School, Vellore, and Private Study.
Lakshmana Aiyar, B. C. ...	Zilla School, Madura, and S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Venkatasubba Rau, K. ...	Zilla School, Caddappa.
Venkatajaggarau, G. ...	Do Berhampore, and Private Study.
Sankunni Menon, P.	High School, Ernakulam.
Nagabhushanam, M. .	Noble High School and Hindu High School, Masulipatam.
Balakrishna Aiyar, L.	Trivandram College and Private Study.
Narasimha Rau, S. K.	A.-V. School, Cottam, and High School, Vijayanagaram.
Cardozo, S. ...	Doveton College.
Williamson, J. H. ..	F. C. M. Institution, Chingleput.
Tirunarayana Aiyangar, K.	L. M. School, Bangalore, and High School, Shimoga.
Kesava Menon, T. .	A.-V. School, Choughaut, and High School, Palghaut
Lakshmana Aiyan, M R..	Union School, Kottai, and High School, Palghaut.

NAME.	Where Educated.
Seshagiri Rau, S. K.	High School, Coimbatore.
Subramanya Aiyar, V	Trivandram College and Native High School, Kumbhakonam.
Venkataramana Aiyar, J	District School, Hassan.
Anantarama Aiyar, G. S.	Gopalasamudram School and H. A.-V. School, Tinnevelly.
Jotinayakam Pillai, S.	C. M. S. Institution, Palamcotta.
Ramakrishna Aiyan, V. N.	Trivandram College and Literary Excelsior, Palamcotta.
Harihara Aiyan, K. ...	Trivandram College.
Daivanayaka Aiyangar, T V. ...	St. Joseph's Institution and Zilla School, Caddalore.
Johnston, R. ...	Church of Scotland Mission Institution, Madras.
Ratna Mudaliar, P. ...	Do. do.
Tirumalai Nayudu, C. ..	P. Branch School, Conjeveram.
Vedantam, C. S. .	Taluq School, Sripermotur, and Wesleyan Mission School, Royapettah.
Viracharulu, N S.	F C M. Institution, Trivellore, and Zilla School, Chittore.
Nanjunda Aiyar, C. ...	High School, Shimoga.
Ramaswami Aiyangar, S.	L M Institution, Bangalore
Narayanan Nayar, T. .	Union School, Alattore, and High School, Palghaut.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, C. S.	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore, and Private Study
Swaminadha Pillai, P A .	S P G. High School, Trichinopoly
Timmappa, M	A.-V. School, Harpanhalli, and Government School, Chittledroog.
Sitarama Aiya, M.	F C. M Institution, Nellore
Ponnappa Mudaliyar, S ..	C. M S. and H. A.-V. Schools, Tinnevelly.
Martin, C .	St. Aloysius School, Vizagapatam.
Berryman, E W	Bishop Corrie's Grammar School, Madras.
Mahomed Bauker, M .	F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Powell, B. F. .	Doveton College

NAME.	Where Educated.
Singara Mudaliyar, T ...	F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Venugopala Pillai, M ..	Pachappah's High School, Madras.
Williamson, J. C. ..	F. C M. Chingleput, and Private Study.
Ramaswami Aiyangar, G	High School, Shimoga.
Taylor, C. J. W.	Bishop Cotton's Grammar School, Bangalore.
Narayana Rau, C. S. ..	High School, Coimbatore.
Visvanadhan, C.	Zilla School, Kurnool.
Pinto, D J	Provincial and Normal Schools, Mangalore.
Subba Aiya, G	F. C. M Institution, Nellore.
Sivaramakrishna Aiyar, V.	Trivandram College and Private Study.
Appa Aiya, A. .	H. High School, Vizagapatam
Ghanaswami Dos, B. ...	Pachappah's High School, Madras.
Krishnaswami Mudali, S .	Church of Scotland Mission School, Madras.
Ottmann, A W. ..	Doveton College.
Venkatasubba Aiyar, Tricalur. .	F. C. M. Institution and H. P. School, Madras.
Anantarama Aiyangar, S..	High School, Shimoga.
Ramachandra Rau, P B...	Central College, Bangalore.
Kannan, M .	Brennan Zilla School, Tellicherry.
Madhava Menon, T. M	High School, Palghaut, and Provincial School, Calicut.
Parsvanadhan, C ...	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Subba Rau, C	Noble High School, Masulipatam, and Private Study
Krishna Rau, Sosalai	High School, Coimbatore, and Rajah's High School, Mysore.
Sadasiva Rau, K	F. C M Institution, Nellore
Venkata Rau, C	Mission School, Narsapore
Salvadi Aiyar, S V .	A.-V School, Tinnevelly, and Trivandram College
Bazely, W E	Bishop Corrie's Grammar School, Madras.
Anantarama Rau, T	L M Institution, Bangalore
Narayana Rau, Kota	Do. do.
Rama Rau, M	Do. do & Priv. Study.

Name	Where Educated
Leele, W H	Bishop Cotton's Grammar School and Central College, Bangalore
Vadantaramaswami, S	Raja's School, Mysore, and Wesleyan Educational Institution, Bangalore
Govindan, A	Brennan Zilla School, Tellicherry
Parameswara Aiyar, N	Wesleyan M H S, Mannargudi, and S P G H S, Tanjore
Govinda Rau, T	P Branch School, Chidambaram
Krishna Aiyar, V	Central and Zilla Schools, Madura
Rama Rau S	S P G H S, Trichinopoly and Private Study
Venkataiama Aiyangar, S S	Central High and Zilla Schools, Madura
Venkatarangachari, N	F C M Institution, Nellore
Vedamanikam Abraham	Sawyerpuram Seminary
Narayana Pillai, K (Sankara Pillai)	District School, Chenganore, and Trivandram College
Parthasarathi Chetti, D	Pachappah's High School, Madras
Raghavulu Nayudu, M (Venkataswami).	Do do and Church of Scotland Mission School, Madras
Sitarama Sastri, P	Taluq School, Trivallore, and S P G H S Vepery
Vardarajulu Nayudu, M	Church of Scotland M School, Madras
Anantanarayana Pattar, P	Provincial School, Calicut
Subramanya Aiyan, C	Rate School, Kollangode, and H S, Palghaut
Venkataramana Aiyar, C S	High School, Coimbatore
Srinivasa Aiyangar, R S	rivate Study
Srinivasachariulu, K	Provincial School, Bellary
Abroo, J P	Do Mangalore
Harihai, K	Do do and Private Study
Ramachandra Rau, V	F C M Institution, Nellore
Krishnaswami Aiyangar, V	A-V School, Triplicane, and Presidency College
Tirumala Rau, R	Presidency College
Narasa Aiyai, T D	High School and Wesleyan Educational Institution, Bangalore

Name.	Where Educated.
Krishnaswami N (Narayana Aiyar)	Provincial College and Native High School, Kumbhakonam.
Lakshmana Aiyar, P R	S P G. H. S., Trichinopoly.
Ramaswami, T M	Mission School, Cannanore, and S P G. H S, Trichinopoly.
Pinto, S. L.	High School, Ernakulam
Venkataratnam, K	H A.-V S. Bezwada, and Noble H S, Masulipatam.
Appa Rau, A.	Town and Provincial Schools, Rajamandri.
Raghavulu Nayudu, M. (Chengalvaraya)	Church of Scotland Mission Institution, Madras.
Tangavelu Mudaliyar, P	S. P. G. High School, Vepery.
Tolasingam Nayakar, C	A.-V. School, Muthyalpett, and Pachappah's H. S., Madras.
Krishnan Namputiri, M	Provincial School, Calicut, and Private Study.
Ramaswami Aiyan, S.	High School, Palghaut.
Anantanarayana Aiyan, N.	Union School, Colangode, and H. S., Ernakulam.
Narayana Rau, V.	Rajah's High School, Mysore, and Private Study.
Narayana Rau, G.	C. M. S Palamcotta, and Private Study.
Pedda Govinda Rau, K	Provincial School, Rajamandri, and Private Study.
Sundaram Aiyar, S	Trivandram College and H A.-V. School, Tinnevelly

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1876.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English	Capt. W. H. Hallett. H. B. Grigg, B.A. C. Cooper, M.A.
Physiology	H. King, M.A., M.B.
Sanskrit	M. Seshagiri Sastriyar, M.A.
Latin	F. Brandt, B. A.
Persian and Hindustani	Lieut-Col. F. H. Tyrrell.
Tamil	M. Velu Pillai. H. Bower, D.D.
Telugu	V. Sundararama Aiya, M.A., B.L.
Kanarese	M. Clapham, Esq. S. Venkatavarada Aiyangar, B.A., M.L.
Malayalam	V. Achyutha Panikkar. T. C. Poonen, B.A.
History	W. R. Kershaw, B.A. D. Sinclair, M.A.
Mathematics	E. P. Metcalfe, M.A. R Sesha Aiyar, M.A., B.L. C. Waters, M.A. W. A. Willock, B.A.

UNDER-GRADUATES.

FIRST CLASS.

NAME	Where Educated.
Swaminadha Aiyar, R.	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Rangaswami Aiyangar, S	Do. do.
Vijayaraghavachari, K.	Presidency College

Name	Where Educated.
Sadasivan, T.	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Swaminadhan, V	Do do
Sankaranarayana, P.	Presidency College
Venkatarama Aiyar, V R	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Swaminadha Jatavallabhar, V	S P G High School, Tanjore
Rama Aiya, W.	F C M Institution, Madras.
Krishna Aiyar, C. R	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Kurian, K. J	F C M Institution, Madras.
Narayanachari, P.	Do do
Tharyan, P. T.	Do do
Krishnaswami Aiyar, A	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Srinivasa Rau, D.	Presidency College
Guru Sing, A	F. C M Institution, Madras
Appaswami, A. C. M	St Joseph's College, Negapatam
Krishna Panikkar, M. K	Trivandram College.
O'Flaherty, H.	Presidency College
Thomas, S V	S. P G. High School, Trichinopoly
Ramanujachari, K	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Ekambara Aiyar, S.	F. C M Institution, Madras
Swaminadha Aiyar, M R	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Appadurai Aiyar, T.	S. P G. High School, Trichinopoly
Venkataramayya, M.	Presidency College.
Kesavan Pillai, V J.	Trivandram College
Narayana Aiyar, P.	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Fernandez, V M. ...	Provincial School, Mangalore
Muktisvara Rau, K ...	Noble High School, Masulipatam
Kasturi Ranga Aiyangar, S	Presidency College
Satagopachariyar, V.	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Gahan, G. T	S P G. High School, Tanjore
Madhavan Pillai, C M.	High School, Ernakulam
Chandran, J.	Provincial School, Calicut.
Chidambara Rau, T.	Presidency College
Howell, C P.	Bishop Cotton's College, Bangalore.

Second Class.

Venkatappayya, M.	Provincial School, Rajamandri.
Sundarsanachari, K M	F. C. M Institution, Madras.

Name.	Where Educated.
Chester, B H.	Doveton College.
Ramanujachari, K	Presidency College
Sambamurti Aiyar, K	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Lakshminarasimham, Y.	Provincial School, Rajamandri.
Srinivasachari, V	F C M Institution, Madras
Jayaraja Rau, R.	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Lakshmana Aiyar, R.	Do do
Mahalinga Aiyan, S.	High School, Ernakulum
Varadachari, B	F C M Institution, Madras
Govinda Rau, M. R ...	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Vaikuntam Aiyar, S. E.	Trivandram College
Krishnamurti, V.	Presidency College.
Duraiswami Chetti, C P	F C M. Institution, Madras.
Arunachala Mudaliyar, V D	Presidency College.
Venkobachar, P. ...	Provincial School, Bellary
Mir Sudurudin.	Noble High School, Masulipatam
Venkatasubba Rau, G.	Provincial School, Rajamandri
Raghavendra Rau, N.	Do Mangalore.
Balakrishna Aiyar, P. N.	S. P G. High School, Trichinopoly
Kaliyanarama Aiyar, S.	Trivandram College.
Appaswami, R. ...	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Natesa Dikshitar, M A. ...	S P G High School, Trichinopoly
Somasundaram Pillai, H. S	Trivandram College.
Venkataramanuja Rau, C	F C. M Institution, Madras
Ramakrishna Aiyar, P	Trivandram College.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, C.	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Kolandavelu, J.	F C M Institution, Madras
Krishna Menon, K.	High School, Ernakulam.
Mukunda, M	Provincial School, Mangalore
Swaminadha Aiyar, T M	Presidency College.
Subba Rau, F.	F C M Institution, Madras
Kelly, S M	Doveton College
Rama Rau, C V	F. C M Institution, Madras
Subba Aiyar, M. V	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Gnanaprakasam Pillai, N	S P G Seminary, Sullivan's Gardens.
Venkoba Rau, C	Provincial School, Bellary
Hariharn Aiyan, S.	Trivandram College

NAME.	Where Educated.
Christian, V S	F. C. M. Institution, Madras
Namberumal Chetti, T.	Presidency College
Hanumanta Rau, D	Provincial School, Rajamandri
Nagoji Rau, T	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Srinivasa Aiyar, A	Do. do
Srinivasachari, V	Do. do
Venkataraman, N.	Do do
Rama Narayana Aiyan, S	High School, Ernakulam
Nanjundayya, P	Central College, Bangalore
Nallatambi Pillai, C. W	Presidency College
Sundara Mudaliyar, P	F C M Institution, Madras,
Raghavendra Rau, D	Provincial School, Bellary
Anantanarayana Aiyar, T S.	Private Study
Ramanna, P.	Provincial School, Rajamandri
Kalyanasundaram Aiyar, T S.	S. P G High School, Tanjore
Venkatajaggarau, C.	F C M Institution, Madras.
Srinivasam, K.	Noble High School, Masulipatam
Dias, S	Trivandram College
Melagiri Rau, S V.	Provincial School, Bellary
Vaidyanadha Aiyar, A.	Provincial College; Kumbhakonam
Subramanya Aiyan, G.	Trivandram College.
Venkataranga Aiyar, C R	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Ryan, J H	Bishop Cotton's College, Bangalore
Chinnaswami Aiyar, V.	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Swami, N	Do. do
Subramanya Aiyar, S	S P G High School, Tanjore
Anantan Pillai, T R	Trivandram College
Duraiswami Aiyar, N.	F C M Institution, Madras
Narasimham, K.	Private Study
Jagannadha Rau, A.	F C M Institution, Madras
Krishnamachari, M N	Presidency College and Private Study
Vedanayakam Pillai, E T	Presidency College
Padmanabha Menon, K P	Presidency College
Latsa Rau, B.	Provincial School, Rajamandri.
Chennakesavulu Nayudu, C R.	F C M. Institution, Madras
Pacheco, T.	Provincial School, Mangalore

NAME.	Where Educated.
Venkobachar, R.	Provincial School, Bellary.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, T.	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Subramanya Aiyar, S A	Do. do
Sargunar Nadar, D	F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Srinivasa Rau, G.	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Manikka Mudaliyar, A.	F C. M Institution, Madras
Ramunni Kurup, K.	Presidency College.
Krishna Rau, D.	Do.
Sudarsana Mudaliyar, V. E.	F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Venkatasubba Aiyar, V.	Presidency College.
Vedantachariyar, R	Trivandram College.
Ekanadhaswami Rau, T.	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore, and Presidency College.
Singaravelu Mudaliyar, A.	Presidency College.
Narayana Aiyar, G.	F. C M. Institution, Madras
Ramanjulu, C	Do. do.
Vedakkan, S.	S P. G. Seminary, Sullivan's Gardens, and S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Rangachari, Chakravarti	F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Rangaswami Aiyar, N.	Do. do.
Tharyan, G	Private Study
Sankunni Nayar, K.	Provincial School, Calicut.

APPENDIX.

The following Bye-laws have been passed by the Senate and sanctioned by His Excellency the Governor in Council. They will come into force in February 1879.

Bye-Law 67.

IV. MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

As before.

V. OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.

One of the three following subjects at the option of the Candidate must be brought up, viz., (*a*), Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; (*b*), Physical Science; (*c*), Logic and Moral Philosophy.

(*a.*) *Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.*

(1.) Algebra.
(2.) Geometry.
(3.) Plane Trigonometry.
(4.) Statics and Dynamics.
(5.) Hydrostatics and Pneumatics.
(6.) Astronomy.
(7.) Geometrical Optics.

(*b.*) *Physical Science.*

1. Inorganic Chemistry, theoretical and practical (Qualitative analysis only.)

2. Chemical Physics, including Light, Heat, Electricity and Magnetism.

3. Elements of Botany—
Oliver—Lessons in Elementary Botany.

(*c.*) *Logic and Moral Philosophy.*

1. Deduction.

The functions and value of the Syllogism and the relations between Deduction and Induction.
Induction.
Definition.

2. As before.

N. B.—The Examination is not to be confined to the Books stated.

Bye-Law 70.

Days	Hours.	Subjects	Marks
Monday ..	10—1	English Poetry 60	200
	2—5	English Prose 60	
Tuesday ..	10—1	General English Paper 40	
	2—5	English Composition .. . 40	
Wednesday.		Optional Language	
		Classical.	
	10—1	Text-Books and Grammar.. ..	140
	2—5	Translation .	
		Vernacular.	
	10—12	Text-Books and Grammar .	120
	12— 2	Translation . ..	
	3— 5	Composition	
Thursday.	10—1	Pure Mathematics, Logic, or Botany	200*
	2—5	Statics and Dynamics, Logic, or Chemical Physics	
Friday ..	10—1	Hydrostatics & Pneumatics, Theory of Morals, or Inorganic Chemistry . . .	
	2—5	Astronomy and Optics, History of Morals, or Inorganic Chemistry (practical)	
Saturday.	10—1	Mental Philosophy . . .	100
	2—5	History	100

* 50 marks shall be assigned to each Paper except that on Statics and Dynamics, for which 60 marks, and that on Hydrostatics and Pneumatics, for which 40 marks shall be allowed

Form of Statement to be submitted by the Tabulator.

Register Number	Name of Candidate.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED					Total number of Marks obtained.	Whether passed or not passed.	If passed, in what class ranked	REMARKS
				English.	Optional Language	Optional Subject.	Mental Philosophy	History				
				200	120	200	100	100	720			

—:o:—

EXAMINATION PAPERS, DEC., 1876.

MATRICULATION.

FRIDAY, 15TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

GENERAL ENGLISH.

J. B. BILDERBECK, B.A.; G. M. RAE, M.A.;

C. D. MACLEAN, B.A., MUS. DOC.

PART I.

1. Paraphrase:—

At length awaking, with contemptuous frown
Indignant Thales eyes the neighb'ring town.
"Since worth," he cries, "in these degen'rate days,
Wants ev'n the cheap reward of empty praise;
In those curs'd walls, devote* to vice and gain,
Since unrewarded science toils in vain;
Since hope but soothes to double my distress,
And ev'ry moment leaves my little less;
While yet my steady steps no staff sustains,
And life still vig'rous revels in my veins,
Grant me, kind heaven, to find some happier place
Where honesty and sense are no disgrace."

* devote = devoted.

II. The following *Complex* or *Compound* sentences are to be reduced to *Simple* ones, without any part of their meaning being violated or omitted:—

(1.) As soon as he came into the room I went out that I might not be under the necessity of speaking with him.

(2.) I asked my master whether he thought me fit to appear for the examination, and, as he advised me to enter, I registered my name.

(3.) Why he went that way, where and how he met with his death were questions which caused a stir in the village which it is impossible to describe.

III. (*a*) Explain the full force of the *of*'s in the following :—

(1.) He *of* them all was most respected, as he came *of* an ancient family.

(2.) I live in the town *of* Rangoon.

(3.) What is the length *of* the leg *of* the table ?

(*b*) Give the meanings of '*but*' and state what part of speech it is in each case :—

(1.) All *but* three jumped into the water

(2.) There is no rose *but* has a thorn.

(3.) He studied *but* to obtain honour.

(4.) That would have happened *but* for him.

(*c*) What meanings have the Plurals of the following that are not to be found in the Singular :—*letter, number, force, beauty.*

PART II.

IV. Without paraphrasing the following passage, re-write it in correct prose, using the indirect form of speech :—

" Come hither, come hither," the sheriff said,
" Ask what thou wilt of me,"
" O I will none of thy gold" said Robin,
" Nor I will none of thy fee.
But now I have slain the master," he says,
" Let me go strike the knave ;
For this is all the reward I ask,
Nor no other will I have."

V. (*a*) Analyze into principal and subordinate clauses, giving the construction of the latter :—

" I knew a man that believed that if a man *were* permitted to make all the ballads he *need* not *care who* should make the laws of a nation."

(*b*) Parse the italicized words in (*a*.)

(*c*) Make sentences in which *since* shall be (1) a preposition (2) a subordinating conjunction of time.

VI (*a*) Give the force of *-en* in wood*en*, whit*en*, wov*en*, ox*en*, vix*en*.

(*b*) Give the appropriate collective nouns for a number of *ships*, *bees*, *sheep*, *fish* respectively.

VII. Select *one* (and only one) of the following topics for an exercise in composition and write on it a paragraph, not more than a page in length:—

(1.) The need of a plentiful fall of rain at the monsoon.

(2.) The kinds and the uses of palm-trees.

(3.) The life of any author you know well.

PART III.

VIII. Give the more ancient and more recent forms of the past tense in the following verbs:—*kneel*, *work*, *gird*, *leap*, *owe*. Give the difference in meaning at the present day of the two forms in the case of the word last mentioned. Give the more ancient and more recent forms of the plural in the following nouns:—*sow*, *cow*, *brother*. Are the following nouns plural or singular:—*pease*, *deer*, *phenomena*, *chicken*, *news*, *summons*, *means?*

IX. Correct the following:—

Fast as he went, his pursuers follow faster.

We almost never meet.

I never saw him before, that I know.

The table's height is three feet.

This points to him as being the most renowned of all others.

I am determined he will go; I am certain he shall go.
(In this case explain *why* the two clauses are wrong.)

X. Define:—*Syntax*, *concord*, *subject*, *predicate and copula*, *ellipsis* What parts of speech are the italicized words in the following sentences:—

He begins *cultivating* his fields.

I saw him *directly* he arrived.

FRIDAY, 15TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

ENGLISH TEXT BOOKS.

W. J. H. LEFANU, B.A.: REV. T. E. SLATER: T. MARDEN, B A

PART I.

ENGLISH POETRY.

I. (*a*) Re-write the following in the order of Prose construction:—

His horse who never in that sort
Had handled been before,
What thing upon his back had got
Did wonder more and more.

(*b*) Supply the ellipses in the following lines:

(1) Whereat his horse did snort as he
Had heard a lion roar.

(2) And all the world would stare
If wife should dine at Edmonton, &c.

(*c*) Annotate the use of the words italicised below.

(1) When the fresh springs burst o'er the lively *green*.
(2) They met and yielded to the Spanish *force*
(3) John Gilpin's spouse said to her *dear*.
(4) And every *soul* cried out "well done."

II. (*a*) Form nouns from *two*, *three* and *gay*; diminutives from *dear* and *stripe*; adjectives from *spleen* and *autumn* and past participles from *bereave* and *choose*.

(*b*) Is there anything objectionable in the following?

(1) ... . so you must ride
On horseback after we.

(2) Blaze not with fairly light the phosphor fly?

(*c*) To what do the pronouns italicised in the passages below refer?

(1) The snorting beast began to trot
Which galled him in his seat.

(2) Grievous events, that from the memory drive,
Life's common cares, and *those* alone survive

III. (*a*) Explain the words italicised as used in the text *Hoy—a cunning* artist—*Wash, Calender*, in merry *pin, trainbands, Estuary.*

(*b*) State exactly what is denoted by each *for* that follows:—

(1) Each baron *for* a sable shroud,
Sheathed in his iron panoply.

(2) A hat not much the worse *for* wear

(3) The prating boy begged it *for* a fee, and I could not *for* my life deny him.

(*c*) State briefly what you know about Luther.

PART II.

SHORTER POEMS AND TALES FROM SHAKESPEARE.

IV. (*a*) What part of speech is each of the following compounds?

(*b*) Bring out the meaning of each compound by expanding it into a phrase but without changing the words of the compounds.

(1) Summer-dried. (2) Mortal-moulded. (3) Toll-men. (4) Wife-like. (5) Back-door. (6) Stone-dead.

V. Give the sense of the following extracts, stating very briefly to what or to whom reference is made in each.

(1) Let the stag in thy standard bound wild in the gale.

(2) And with the valour of her tongue she so chastised his sluggish resolution, that he once more summoned up courage to the bloody business.

(3) I freely told you all the wealth I had ran in my veins.

(4) When the homicide, o'ercome,
Left the pledge with ——— !

[Fill up the blank in (4), and state whether the parties there referred to ever again encountered each other.]

VI. Re-write, without altering the meaning:—

(1) Bassanio had nearly exhausted his little fortune by living in too expensive a manner for his slender means:—*using the comparative.*

(2) She was nothing inferior to that Portia of whom we read :—*using a positive.*

(3) If your love for me do not persuade you, let not my letter:—*using the passive form of the verb in each clause.*

VII. A. Point out and name the figures of speech in the sentences below, and re-write the sentences according to their literal signification :—

(1) Mark, Jew, a Daniel is come to judgment

(2) Ere thrice the moon into her port had steered.

(3) He is gone on the mountain.

B. Use one word in place of each of the expressions in italics :—

(1) There is no power in *the tongue of man* to alter me

(2) Words *which have double senses.*

(3) Macbeth *gave no heed to* all they could say.

PART III.

TALES OF A GRANDFATHER.

VIII. Describe the advantages, natural and artificial, of the ground occupied by the Scots before the battle of Bannockburn.

IX. A. (*a*) The eldest of the two sisters.

(*b*) The Earl of Fife, whose duty it was to have placed the crown on the King's head.

(*c*) In subduing Wales, Edward had acted as treacherously, and more cruelly, than he had done in Scotland.

Correct or justify any peculiarities of construction in the above sentences, giving your reasons.

B. Furnish grammatical notes upon the following :—

(*a*) He went *a fishing.*

(*b*) Seven kings, *omitting* one or two temporary occupants of the throne, had reigned.

(*c*) Where cavalry *were* likely to act.

(*d*) There was nothing but *mount and ride.*

(*e*) Wallace collected a body of men, willing to be outlawed rather than longer *endure* the oppression of the English.

X. Explain the following expressions :—

Main force—To their very beards—Without quarter—To carry twelve Scotsmen's lives under his girdle—English horse—His namesake—With a vengeance—Must needs pass—By and by—Foster brother—Their common efforts—Posted down.

SATURDAY, 16TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.
SANSKRIT: GRAMMAR, &c.
M. SESHAGIRI SASTRI, M.A.

I. Translate the following into English :—

भगवन् स्वागतन्तेऽस्तु किमहङ्करवाणिते।
अथोपुनरिदं वाक्यं प्राजापत्यो नरोऽ ब्रवीत्।
राजन्नर्चयतादेवान् अद्यप्राप्तंत्वया फलं।
ददन्तु नृपशार्दूल पायसन्देव निर्मितं।
प्रजाकरं गृहाणत्वं धन्यमारोग्य वर्धनं।
भार्याणा मनुरूपाणा मश्नीतेतिप्रयच्छवै।
तासुत्वंलप्स्यसे पुत्रान् यदर्थं यजसेनृप।
ततोदशरथः प्राप्तः पायसन्देव निर्मितम्।
बभूवपरमप्रीतः प्राप्यवित्तमिवाधनः।
ततोहविः प्राश्यतदुत्तमंस्त्रियः स्वयंनृपेण प्रतिपादितं मुदा।
ऊताश्वनादित्यसमानतेजसः क्रमेणगर्भानु पलेभिरे शुभान्॥

II. Dissolve the underlined compounds in the above extract and state to what class each of them belongs.

III. Give the meaning of the following words:—

अश्वमेध, धनद, दारक्रिया, राजर्षि, शास्त्र, विवेक, नीति, उपाय, कृत्याकृत्य, व्यवहार, भाण्ड क्रिया, कूटतुलामान, पायस, त्रैलोक्य, मेधाविन्, सैनिक.

IV. Decline the pronoun त्वम् (thou) fully; राजन्, आत्मन् in the accusative (द्वितीया) plural; पचत्, धीमत्, दधत्, जाग्रत् in the nominative (प्रथमा) singular, in masculine gender; त्रि, चतुर् in the nominative (प्रथमा) plural, in feminine gender; and सर्व in the genitive (षष्ठी) plural, in feminine gender.

V. Give the third person singular aorist (लुङ्) of द्रु (to go); पा (to drink); पठ् (to read); स्था to (stand); and गम् (to go); and the third person singular present tense (लट्) of गम् (to go); द्विष् (to wish); ब्रू (to say); विद् (to know); and विद् (to exist).

VI. Conjugate ऐधिष्ट and करोति in all numbers and persons.

VII. Parse भगवन्, स्वागतं, ते and अस्तु (Vide the first line of the extract in the first question.)

VIII. Write the following with ordinary sandhi:—

(*a*) यदि+एवं.

(*b*) शिवाः+ते.

(*c*) पंथानः+संतु.

(*d*) सः+अपि.

(*e*) सः+त्वम्.

(*f*) कस्मात्+चिरात्+दृष्टः+असि:.

(*g*) राजन्+एवः+ते+अनुजः.

(*h*) पुनर्+पुनर्+असौ+अत्र+आगच्छति.

IX. Into how many parts are the Ramayana and the Panchatantra divided? and mention their titles.

SATURDAY, 16TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.
SANSKRIT: TRANSLATION.
M. SESHAGIRI SASTRI, M.A.

1. Translate the following into English:—

(*a*) अस्त्यत्र धरातलेवर्धमानंनाम नगरं। तत्रदन्ति लोनाम नानाभाण्डपतिः सकलपुरनायकः प्रतिव मतिस्म। तेनपुरकार्यंच राजकार्यंच कुर्वतातुष्टिं नीतास्तत्पुरवासिनो लोकानृपतिश्च। किंबहुना

नकोऽपि तादृक् केनापिचतुरो दृष्टोनापि श्रुतः । अथै वङ्गच्छतिकाले दन्तिलस्य कदाचिद्विवाहः सम्प्रवृत्तः । तत्रतेनसर्वे पुरनिवासिनो राजसन्निधि लोकाश्च सन्मानपुरस्सर मामन्त्र्य भोजिताः, वस्त्रादिभिस्सत्कृताश्च । ततोविवाहानन्तरं राजा सान्तपुरः स्वगृहमानीयाभ्यर्चितः ॥

(b) अस्तिदाक्षिणात्येजनपदे महिलारोप्यंनामनगरं । तत्रसकलार्थि कल्पद्रुमः पूर्वरनृपमकुटमणिमरीचिमञ्जरीचयचर्चित चरणयुगलः सकलकलापारङ्गतोऽमर शक्तिर्नामराजा बभूव । तस्यत्रयः पुत्राः परमदुर्मेधसः बहुशक्ति रुग्रशक्ति रनन्तशक्ति रितिनामानो बभूवुः । अथराजातान् शास्त्रविमुखानालोक्य सचिवानाहूयप्रोवाच । भो ! ज्ञातमेतद्भवद्भिर्यन्ममैतेपुत्राः शास्त्रविमुखाः विवेकरहिताश्च तदेतान् पश्यतोमे सहृदपिराज्यं नसौख्यं मावहति ॥

(c) युक्तियुक्तं वचोग्राह्यं बालादपि शुकादपि।
सर्वेजनाः काश्यप माश्रयन्ति ।
सत्यंवद, धर्मंचर ।

क्षणशः कणशश्चैव विद्यामर्थंच साधयेत् ।
विद्याराजमुपूज्यते नहिधनं विद्याविहीनः पशुः ।
यत्नेकृतेयदि नसिध्यति कोत्रदोषः ।
अहिंसा परमोधर्मः ।
यस्यार्थास्तस्यमित्राणि यस्यार्थास्तस्य बान्धवाः ।
यस्यार्थास्सपुमान् लोके यस्यार्थास्सच पण्डितः ॥
पूज्यते यदपूज्योऽपि यदगम्योऽपि गम्यते।
वन्द्यते यदवन्द्योऽपि सप्रभावो धनस्यच ॥

II. Translate the following into Sanskrit idiomatically :—

(*a*) He makes me read Grammar.

(*b*) He gave me ten cows.

(*c*) He struck me while I was threatening (the adverbial clause implying contempt).

(*d*) Devadatta makes Yajnadatta do the business.

(*e*) He asked me my welfare.

(*f*) Away with fear.

(*g*) In the sacred grove of Gautama there is a sage called Mahatapas. In the neighbourhood of his hermitage he saw a mouse fallen from the beak of a crow. He, then, touched with compassion, reared it with grains of nîvâra. Soon after this a cat was observed by the sage running after the mouse to devour it. The mouse was therefore, changed into a cat by him. But the cat feared the dog and was transformed into a dog. But great is the dread of the dog for a tiger. It was, consequently, transformed into a tiger. The sage regards the tiger as he did the mouse. The tiger, irritated therefore, attempted to kill him. But he discovered the intention of the beast and changed it into a mouse again, saying "Become a mouse."

SATURDAY, 16TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

LATIN: GRAMMAR, &c.

F. BRANDT, B.A.

I. Write short sentences in Latin illustrating the use of

(1) the reflective pronouns of the third person.
(2) the demonstrative pronouns: Is. Hic. Ille. Iste.
(3) the relative pronouns: Qui. Qualis. Quantus.

II. Give examples of the use of the subjunctive mood

(1) expressive of a wish,
(2) of purpose,
(3) of result.

III. How is comparison expressed in Latin,

(1) by means of case of the substantive,
(2) by use of an adverb.

Which is most common in prose, and which in poetry?

IV. Give the geographical position of, and corresponding modern names of, or equivalents for, the following:

(1) Illyricum. (2) Octodurus. (3) Liger. (4) Menapii.

V. Sum up as briefly as possible the results of the campaigns of Cæsar and his lieutenant-generals described in the third book of the Commentaries.

VI. Give a very short account of Quintus Sertorius: What mention is made of him in this third book De Bello Gallico?

VII. In what passage, or passages, does Vergil in the fourth Æneid, writing after the event, allude to the wars and hatred between Rome and Carthage? How is the subject introduced?

VIII. Write short notes on: Proles Ausonia· Lavinia arva: Avernus. Apex et latera ardua Atlantis duri.

IX. Parse the words printed in italics.

(a) *Venatum* ire parant.
(b) herbae *messae ad Lunam.*
(c) Sic *fatus*, *nocti* se immiscuit atrae.
(d) Puer, *quem regno fraudo.*

X. Explain the grammatical construction of the following passages confining yourself, as far as possible, to explanation of the words in italics.

(a) lato venabula *ferro.* *(b)* Ipsa tenens dextra * * * * *pateram fundit.* *(c) varium et mutabile* semper, *fœmina.* *(d)* Amens *animi.* *(e)* unum *exuta pedem vinclis.*

SATURDAY, 16TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

LATIN: TRANSLATION.

F. BRANDT, B.A.

I. Translate into Latin:—

He continued his march, and arrived within twelve miles of the enemy's camp, when the *deputies* (legati) hastily returned. They in vain asked him to halt. They could only obtain a promise from him that he would restrain, his cavalry from *commencing hostilities* (prœlium committere) that very day. Four miles further on he hoped to find water: there he had determined to pitch his camp, nor were the deputies able to alter this *resolution* (ratio.)

II. Translate into English:—

(1) Extemplo Libyae magnas it Fama per urbes,
Fama, malum qua non aliud velocius ullum;
Mobilitate viget, viresque adquirit eundo;
Parva metu primo; mox sese attollit in auras,
Ingrediturque solo, et caput inter nubila condit.
Illam Terra parens, ira inritata Deorum,
Extremam, ut perhibent, Coeo Enceladoque sororem
Progenuit, pedibus celerem et pernicibus alis,
Monstrum horrendum, ingens, cui, quot sunt corpore plumae,
Tot vigiles oculi subter, mirabile dictu,
Tot linguae, totidem ora sonant, tot subrigit auris.
Nocte volat caeli medio terraeque per umbram,
Stridens, nec dulci declinat lumina somno;

Luce sedet custos aut summi culmine tecti,
Turribus aut altis, et magnas territat urbes,
Tam ficti pravique tenax, quam nuntia veri.
Haec tum multiplici populos sermone replebat
Gaudens, et pariter facta atquo infecta canebat:
Venisse Aenean, Troiano sanguine cretum,
Cui se pulchra viro dignetur iungere Dido;
Nunc hiemem inter se luxu, quam longa, fovere
Regnorum immemores turpique cupidine captos.
Haec passim dea fœda virum diffundit in ora.

(2) Meno fugis? Per ego has lacrimas dextramque tuam te—
Quando aliud mihi iam miserae nihil ipsa reliqui—
Per connubia nostra, per inceptos hymenaeos,
Si bene quid de te merui, fuit aut tibi quicquam
Dulce meum, miserere domus labentis, et istam
Oro, si quis adhuc precibus locus, exue mentem.

III. Translate into English:—

(1) Una erat magno usui res præparata a nostris, falces præacutæ insertæ affixæque longuriis, non absimili forma muralium falcium. His quum funes qui antennas ad malos destinabant comprehensi adductique erant, navigio remis incitato prærumpebantur. Quibus abscissis antennæ necessario concidebant, ut, quum omnis Gallicis navibus spes in velis armamentisque consisteret, his ereptis omnis usus navium uno tempore eriperetur.

Deiectis, ut diximus, antennis, quum singulas binæ ac ternæ naves circumsteterant, miles summa vi transcendere in hostium naves contendebant. Quod postquam barbari fieri animadvertunt expugnatis compluribus navibus quum ei rei nullum reperiretur auxilium fuga salutem petere contenderunt; ac iam conversis in eam partem navibus quo ventus ferebat tanta subito malacia ac tranquillitas exstitit ut se ex loco movere non possent. Quæ quidem res ad negotium conficiendum maxume fuit opportuna; nam singulas nostri consectati expugnaverunt ut perpaucæ ex omni numero noctis interventu ad terram pervenerint quum ab hora fere quarta usque ad solis occasum pugnaretur.

IV Translate into English (unprepared translation.)

(1) Hâc igitur ætate cum patre in Hispaniam profectus est: cuius post obitum equitatui omni præfuit. Hasdrubale interfecto, *exercitus* (nominative case) summam imperii ad eum detulit. Sic Hannibal, minor quinque et viginti annis natus, imperator factus, proximo triennio omnes gentes Hispaniæ bello subegit. Saguntum, vi expugnavit. Tres exercitûs maximos *comparavit*, (collected: got together). *Saltum* (the passes of the mountains) Pyrenæum transiit. Quâcunque iter fecit, cum omnibus *incolis* (inhabitants, peoples) conflixit, neminem nisi victum dimisit.

SATURDAY, 16TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

PERSIAN: GRAMMAR, &c.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. H. TYRRELL.

I Give the Arabic plurals of the following nouns:—

خزینہ — استاد — خاتون — فریضہ — رشتہ — طبیب

ید — قبح — فصل — نقطہ

II. Give adjectives derived from:—

اقبال — احترام — شقاوت — علم — روایت — خبر *

III. Give the etymology of the following words:—

خورد ہ گیر — ترکتا ز — مصالحت — منبع — مسجد *

IV. Write down the imperatives of the following verbs:—

کاستن — انکیختن — پشتن — ارزیدن — نگاشتن

خفتن — فرستا دن — گریستن — جستن — چستن

رستن — رستن *

V Give the different uses of the letter م (Mim) as an affix and prefix to words with examples.

VI. Translate the following sentences into English :—

(*a*)

درویش از آنجا کہ ملک قناعت است سر بر نیاورد والتفات نکرد سلطان از آنجا کہ شوکت سلطنت است نہم برآمد *

(*b*) بر من افتاده مرگ دشمن کام
آخر ای دوستان گذر بکنید

(*c*) گر نه بر سر بند احسان مزن
کہ این زرق وشید است وآن مکروفن

VII. How is the word کیست formed ?

VIII. (*a*) What subjects do the first three Chapters of the Gulistan and the first two Chapters of the Bustan treat of ?

(*b*) Under what dynasty and in the reign of what King did the poet Saadi flourish.

IX. Describe the صنعت in the followipg 9 sentences :—

برسخاوت او نیل را بخیل شمارو برشجاعت او پیل را ذلیل انگار *

SATURDAY, 16TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

PERSIAN : TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. H. TYRRELL.

I Translate into English :—

(*a*)

بزرگی را پرسیدند از سیرت اخوان الصفا ـ گفت کمینہ آنکہ مراد خاطر یاران برمصالح خویش مقدم دارد و

حکما گفته‌اند برادرکه در بند خویش است نه برادر نه خویش است * بیت همراه گرشتاب کند همره تو نبست * دل در کسے مبند که دلبستهٔ تو نیست * بیت * چون نبود خویش را دیانت وتقویٰ * قطع رحم بهتراز مودت قریبٰ * یاد دارم که یکےاز مدعیان درین بیت بر قول من اعتراض کرد وگفت حق سبحانه وتعالیٰ در کلام مجید از قطع رحم نهي کرده است وبمودت ذوی القربیٰ امر فرموده وآنچه تو میگوئي منافي آنست *

(8)

بره دزدیکي پیشم آمد جوان
بتک در پیش گوسفندي دوان
بدو گفتم این ریسما نست وبند
که مي آرداند رپیت گوسپند
سبک طوق وزنجیر ازو باز کرد
چپ وراست پوئیدن آغاز کرد
بره همچنان در پیش مي دوید
که جو خورده بوداز کف مرد وخوید
چو بازآمداز میش وبازی بجای
مرادید وگفت اي خداوندراي
نه این ریسمان میبرد بامنش
که احسان کند پست درگردنش

(9)

اغلب است که در سنه یکهزار وچهار صد نیر علم وحکمت در ملک یورپ طلوع نموده وظلمت

جهالت زوال پذیرفته وچند سال بعد ازین صنعت طبع ایجاد یافته وجلوهٔ ظهور نموده آنگاه جم غفیر از اهل انجا در پی تحصیل علم وحکمت سعی و تردد بکار بردند وباب درس وتدریس مفتوح گردید *

II. Translate into English :—

او پاروے پا انداختن عادت کرده *
خانهٔ آن شخص خیلے چیده واچیده است *
شماجلو بروید من عقب شما می آیم *
او چادر رابکنار رود خانه زده است *

III. Translate into Persian :—

(1) I will give you twice as much for it.

(2) You need never trouble yourself about what he means to do.

(3) Fortune favours the brave.

(4) Had he taken pains with his work, he would have turned out a more creditable specimen of his skill.

(5) I did my best to persuade him to adopt your plan.

IV. Translate into Persian :—

I immediately found myself in a vast, extended plain, in the midst of which arose a mountain higher than I had before any conception of. It was covered with a multitude of people, chiefly youth; many of whom pressed forwards with the liveliest expressions of ardour in their countenance, though the way was in many places steep and difficult. I observed, that those who had but just begun to climb the hill, thought themselves not far from the top, but as they proceeded, new hills were continually rising to their view; and the summit of the highest they could before discern, seemed but the foot of another, till the mountain at length appeared to lose itself in the clouds.

V. Composition :—

Write in Persian a short essay on "The advantages of bodily exercise."

SATURDAY, 16TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

TAMIL GRAMMAR, &c.

S SESHAYYA, B A.

I What are the four புருஷார்த்தங்கள் ? Give also their Sanskrit names Which of the four does Thiruvalluvar treat of in his Kural ? To what head do the first ten chapters of that work belong ? Is the Nithinerivilakkam as ancient as the Kural, or is it a modern composition ? Assign reasons

II. Paraphrase in simple Tamil using as few Sanskrit words as possible,

(a) கண்ணிற்சொலிச்செலியினேக்குமிறைமாடசி
புண்ணியத்தின்பாலதேயாயினும், தண்ணளியால்
மன்பதையோம்பாதார்க்கென்னும்வயப்படைமற்
றென்பயக்குமாணல்லவர்க்கு.

(b) தம்மூடையாற்றலுமாகமூதோற்றுத்தம்
இன்னுயிரோம்பினுமோம்புக, பின்னர்ச்
சிறுவரையாயினுமன்றமக்காங்
கிறுவரையில்லையெனின்.

(c) மன்னர்புறங்கடைகாத்தும்வறிதேயாம்
எங்கலக்காண்டுமென்றெள்ளற்க, பன்னெடுநாள்
காத்தவையெல்லாம்கடைமுறைபோய்க்கைகொ
டுத்து
வேத்தவையின்மிக்குச்செயும்.

(d) அன்றறிவாமென்னுதறம்செய்க, மற்றது
பொன்றுங்காற்பொன்றுத்துணை.

(e) தென்புலத்தார் தெய்வம்விருந்தொக்கருளென்
றாங்
கைம்புலத்தாறோம்பறலை.

(*f*) மகன்றாதைக்காற்றுமுதவியிவன்றக்தை
யென்னேற்றான்கொல்லென்னுஞ்சொல.

In (*a*) parse பாலது; analyse and explain the formation of வயப்படை; and justify the statement கண்ணிற்சொலிச்செவியிற்றேக்கும்.

In (*b*) parse ஓம்புக.

In (*c*) parse எள்ளற்க and காண்டும் and explain their formation. Do you notice any peculiarity in வேத்தலை in (*c*)

III Explain the meaning of

இலம்பாட்டார் கல்வி — கனங்குழாய் — புலப்பகை யையெல்லுதல் — தென்புலத்தார் கோவினை வேலை கொளல் — சலியாத கற்பதரு — ஐந்தவித்றான் — புகழுடம்பு ஓம்புதல் — குடிகொன்று இறைகொள்ளும் கோ மகற்குக்கற்றுமடிகொன்று பால்கொளலும் மாண்பே.

IV What failings in kings does the author of the நீதிநெறிவிளக்கம் expose, and what moral advice does he convey to them ?

Quote passages from the same work which go to show that the author had no conception of any other form of Government than the despotic.

V (1) Read over the following extracts, and answer the questions subjoined to each

(*a*) அந்தப்புரத்தது பூருைபுறங்கடைய
கந்துகொல்பூட்கைக்களிறு

What does the poet infer from this ?

(*b*) முறண்மறலிதும்பைமுடிசூடினும்.

What is the allusion here ? explain the force of உம்.

(c) இல்வாழ்வானென்பானியல்புடையமூவர்க்கு
கல்லாற்றினின்றதுணை.

Who are the மூவர் ?

(d) குழலினிதுயாழினிது &c

* * *

Give the substance of this couplet in a few words

(2) On what grounds does Thiruvalluvar prefer இல்வாழ்க்கை to other ஆச்சிரமங்கள் ?

VI. (i) Explain the following in Tamil :—

தேவமாயாவிசித்திரம் — திபபிரமை — தேவேந்திரனுக்கும்பார்க்கக்கண்கள் போதா—ஆயுர்வேதம்—சாங்கோபாங்கமாக — சாம்பிராச்சிய பட்டாபிஷேகம்—ரித்துவிக்கு — அஜாதசத்துரு — யாதவகுலதிலகன்—காறறுள்ளபோதுதூற்றிக்கொள் — யுவராசசியபட்டாபிஷேகம்—ஸ்நாதகர் — செய்வினைதவிர்வினை—ஆபிசாரம்—அசரீரி—சஞ்சயனம்.

(ii) Give Sanskrit or English equivalents for (a) and Tamil equivalents for (b).

(a) கைம்மாறு—முற்றுமறிந்த — கார்காலம்—இடையூறு—பிறவிப்பயன்—மறுமை

(b) திரியக்தாவரம்— புண்ணியவிபாகம் — அதிதிசத்காரம் — பருத்துருசோகம்

VII (a) Quote grammatical rules to explain the sandhis in குற்றேவல் and பன்னெடுநாள் ; and the formation of சொற்ற (in சொற்றநீர்) and வாய்ப்படுஉம்.

(*b*) Classify the various forms of வினையெச்சம் according to their tense

(*c*) How are குறிப்புவினைகள் generally formed?

(*d*) Give with examples the terminations of masculine nouns and note the exceptions.

VIII. Turn the following into one compound sentence making the necessary syntactical alterations, and substituting where possible Tamil words for those of Sanskrit origin.

பூர்வகாலத்தில் விருஷபர்வனென்றொரு அசுரராஜனிருந்தான்; அவன் தனது புஜபலத்தினல் சகலமானவர்களையும் செயித்துப் பலியாகக் கிரஹித்த, நட்சத்திரம்போல் பிரகாசியாநின்ற, பல ரத்தின ராசிகள் விந்துவென்னும் தடாகத்திற்கிடக்கின்றன; அவையாவும் இச்சபைக்கு உபயோகமாக வேண்டுமென்று மயன் சொன்னன்; அதைக்கேட்ட யுதிட்டிரன் பர்வதங்களாக்காட்டிலும் காடின்னியமுள்ள பாகுகளுடைய வரேகளைக் கொண்டு அந்த நவரத்தினங்களைக் கொண்டுவரச செய்து நன்முகூர்த்தத்தில் சபாமண்டப நிர்மாணரம்பத்தைசசெய்யும்படி யாக்கியாபித்தான்.

SATURDAY, 16TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

TAMIL: TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION.

P VIJAYABANGA MUDALIYAR

I. Translate the following into English:—

(*a*) விலக்கிய வோம்பி விதித்தனவே செய்யு
நலத்தகையார் நல்வினையுந் தீதே—புலப்பகையை
வென்றன நல்லொழுக்கி னின்றேம் பிறவென்று
சும்பாடு தம்மிற் கொளின்.

(b) கற்பனஞழுற்றூர் கல்விக் கழகத்தாங்
கொற்கமின்றூத்தைவா யங்காத்தல்—மற்றுத்தம்
வல்லுரு வஞ்சன்மி னென்பவே மாபறவை
புல்லுரு வஞ்சுவ போல்.

(c) தற்காத்துத் தற்கொண்டாற் பேணித்தகைசான்ற
சொற்காத்துச் சோர்விலாள் பெண்.

(d) வீழ்நாள் படாமை நன்றுற்றி னஃதொருவன்
வாழ்நாள்வழியடைக்குங் கல்.

(e) இப்போது நீர் பேசிய பேச்செலலாம் உயர்ந்த குலத்திற் பிறந்து சகலமுமறிந்து மகாபலசாலியாயுமிருப்பவனுக்குத் தக்கதன்று ; மிகவும் அற்பனுக்குத்தக்கது ; அப்படியிருக்க உமக்கேது இவ்வளவு அதைரியமாகிய பேச்சுண்டாயிற்று ; உமக்கென்னகுறைவு ; ஏனெனில், காண்டிவமென்னும் வில்லேந்தி, அசூய மாகிய தூணீரங்களைத் தோளிற்றூங்கி, ஒருவராலும் வெல்லப்படாத குதிரைகளும் சத்துருக்கள் மனமூடைந்துபோகும்படி கடனஞ்செய்யும் வானரத்துவசமும் கட்டி விளங்காநின்ற தேர்மேலேறி, யாவரையும் வெல்லும்படியாகிய புஜபலத்தோடு விளங்கானின்ற நான், உமது காலாவிடும் பணிவிடையை முடியாற்செய்யக்காத்திருக்கிறேன்.

(f) அவர்களிற் சிலர், கடவுளாலே சம்பந்தமில்லாமல் வெவ்வேறுகப் பிரிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் பூகோளத்தினிரண்டுபாகங்களுக்குஞ் சம்பந்தத்தை யுண்டாக்க ஓர் மார்க்கத்தைத் தேடுவது விஞன பிரயத்தனமென்று சொன்னார்கள். வேறுசிலர், எல்லாரிலும் மிகுந்த அறிவுள்ளவனென்று கொலம்பசுவையெண்ணுவது கப்

பென்றும், அவன் சொல்லியபிரகாரம் அச்சமுத்திரத்தில் தேசங்களிருக்குமாயின் அவைகள் இதுவரையிலும் ஒருவர்கண்களுக்கும் அகப்படாமலிருக்குமாவென்றும், அதிக புத்திமான்களாகிய நம்மூடைய மூன்னோர்களாலே கண்டுபிடிக்கப்படாமலிருக்குந் தேசங்களை ஜனவாதேசத்து மாலுமியாகிய இவனு கண்டுபிடித்துப் புகழ்ச்சியடையப்போகிறனென்றும், சொன்னார்கள்.

II (a) Give the purport of the following in English :—

(1) எதிரிசைச்சல் ; (2) சமரியற்றல் ; (3) இடசாரிவலசாரி ; (4) ஜன்மாந்தரபுண்ணியம் ; (5) ராஜராஜேசுவரர் ; (6) பலாபலம்

(b) நீயேன் வீணன மனோராச்சியம் பண்ணுகிறாய் ?

(c) உமது பிதாவினுடைய மனோதத்தை நீர் நிறைவேற்றவேண்டும்.

(d) ஜீவனுகருக்குத் தேகத்தோடுகூட அனேகந் துக்கங்களை யனுபவிக்கவேண்டியிருக்கிறது.

(e) எசமானனிடத்தில் விசுவாசமாயிருக்கிற சேவகனும், சேவகனிடத்தில் பிரீதியாயிருக்கிற வெசமானனும் சுகமடைவார்கள்.

III. Give the purport of the following in Tamil :—

(1) I will give you twice as much for it.

(2) You need never trouble yourself about what he means to do.

(3) Fortune favours the brave.

(4) Had he taken pains with his work, he would have turned out a more creditable specimen of his skill.

(5) I did my best to persuade him to adopt your plan.

IV. Translate into Tamil:—

I immediately found myself in a vast, extended plain, in the midst of which arose a mountain higher than I had before any conception of. It was covered with a multitude of people, chiefly youth; many of whom pressed forwards with the liveliest expression of ardour in their countenance, though the way was in many places steep and difficult. I observed, that those who had but just begun to climb the hill, thought themselves not far from the top: but as they proceeded, new hills were continually rising to their view; and the summit of the highest they could before discern, seemed but the foot of another, till the mountain at length appeared to lose itself in the clouds.

V Composition:—

Write, in Tamil, a short essay on "The advantages of bodily exercise."

SATURDAY, 16TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

TELUGU: GRAMMAR, &c.

S. RANGIAH CHETTI, B.A.

I (*a*) Name the several Telugu versions of the Tale of Harischandra. What does Uthara Harischandropakhyanamu relate to? Name any other Telugu works purposing to expound the same morals as your prose text 'Vigrahamu.'

The Markandéya Puranamu in narrating the romance of Harischandra relates as follows —

(1) The Brahmin that purchased Chandramathi, promptly purchases her son also upon her entreating her husband to give him away.

(2) Viswamithra taking all the money realized declares that it is too small a gift for his holy sacrifice and induces Harischandra to sell himself.

(*b*) How does the author of your text improve upon these two incidents?

II. Express:

(*a*) క. సూర్యకులభర్తహృదయ స్థైర్యంబునకాత్మ గాధితన
యుఁడు కడునాశ్చర్యమునఁబొఁది యీనృపవర్యునిఁ బోలం
గఁగలరెవసుధాధీశుల్.

in prose order substituting for the sentence towards the end an adjectival clause.

(*b*) ఎవ్వనిపేరువిన్న నహితచక్రంబులునిచ్చలుఁ దల్లడిలుచుండు.
ఆకువలయైకాధి నాథుండగురాజు దూతనునేను.

as one sentence by contracting the first sentence into an adjectival phrase.

(*c*) మాకడనున్న యీ యందఱలోనీవు సమర్థతముండవు.

altering the sentence so as to substitute the comparative degree for the superlative in the last word.

(*d*) ఖగంబులు కొన్నినన్ను బహుయోజనాధ్వగామిం గాంచి
యాతిథేయ సత్కారంబు లాచరించి యమృతకల్పంబులగు
పరిపక్వఫలంబు లొసంగి మెసంగి విశ్రమించియున్న నన్నుం
జూచి కుశల ప్రశ్నపూర్వకంబుగా నిట్లనియె.

altering the క్త్వార్థక forms of the several verbs here into other appropriate forms of the same verbs and preserving the integrity of the sentence.

(*e*) నిజప్రతాపదీపాంకుర నిరస్తసమస్త వైరివీరమర్వార గర్వాం
ధకారుండు.

inserting the case-terminations and other particles suppressed in this compound word.

III (*a*) Explain the difference in the Sandhis in అమ్మనము and నెమ్మనము Analyse the words తజలపానము and గవ్యూతి show-

ing clearly the Sandhis involved. What other compound word may be formed of the component parts of the latter? Give its meaning.

(*b*) Analyse and explain the formation of వసివాళ్లు - తొప్పఁ. దోఁగి - చిమ్మచీఁకటి. From these deduce the general rule for the formation of similar words.

(*c*) Explain the grammatical terms అనంతర్యార్థకము, చేదాద్యర్థకము and వ్యతిరేకభావార్థకము, and form a sentence containing all these forms of verbs.

(*d*) Explain how the negative form of the first word in తీఱకమున్ను has an affirmative meaning.

(*e*) What letters may be substituted for the పూర్ణానుస్వారము and the letter immediately following it in each of these words:—

అంతరంగము. కాంచనము. దండపాణి. సంభావన.

IV. Paraphrase

(1) పురుహూతాది సుపర్వులున్మునిజనంబు ల్భీతిఁ బొందంగనే
దురహంకారము రాజసంబుఁ జలము న్దోద్తోనయుబ్బంగ దు
ష్కరసంధావచనంబులేమిటికి మాత్సర్యంబునం బల్కితిం
జిరకాలార్జిత మైనమత్తపము సంక్షీణంబుగాకుండునే.

(2) వసుధాధ్రంబులనైననీదుభయదజ్వాలావళింబేర్చియే
ర్చుసమర్థత్వముగల్గునీ కితరులం జోద్యంబొకో మర్త్యులం
బసఁదూలించుటనీప్రభావము నుతింపన్శక్యమే యేరికిం
బ్రసవాస్త్రుంబొరిగొంటివీవ పురజిత్ఫాలాగ్రనేత్రాకృతిన్

(3) శిరమునఁ బూపచందురుఁడు చెన్నువహించినమేరుధన్వియో
యురమునఁ గౌస్తుభంబు చెలువొందినయిందిర ప్రాణనాథుఁడో
కరమునశైలభేదియగు కైదువయున్న శచీకళత్రుఁడో
తిరముగనీతఁడంచు వినుతించిరిహంసకులావతంసముల్

(*a*) Explain the allusions in the first and the second verses

(*b*) Do you notice any impropriety of idea in the సందేహాలం కారములు in the third verse? By what very slight alterations would you correct the same without disturbing the metre?

V. (*a*) Enumerate the qualifications of (1) an ambassador, (2) a spy, and (3) a prime minister, as explained in your text

(*b*) Contrast the characters of the chief ministers of the Peacock and of the Swan.

(*c*) Quote or give the substance of the description of Rain and of Evening.

VI. Explain the paradoxical statements in the following passages :—

(1) నీదుముఖవిలాసంబె చెప్పక చెప్పుచున్నది.

(2) మీకది మనసువచ్చిచేయుదురేని మేలు, చేయకుండినం గడుమేలయ్యె.

(3) తే. జాహ్నవీనీదుజలములు సదమలములు లఘువులును శీతలము లుఁ దలంపఁగ్రుంకులిడిన వారికినల్లనౌ మెడలు దలలు జడ లుగట్టు లలాటంబు లుడుకునరుదు.

VII. (*a*) Harischandra is mentioned in your text under various names. Give some and explain the general force of most of those names.

(*b*) Give *four* synonyms employed in your text for each of the following :—

డేగ, హంస, నెమలి, ఏనుఁగు and చంద్రుఁడు.

(*c*) Write the antonyms of అనుగ్రహము, దుష్కరము, సుఖము, and కృతజ్ఞత.

(*d*) Derive గాధేయుఁడు and కౌశికుఁడు as applied to Viswamithra and construct two similar names for Harischandra

VIII. Translate the following Sanscrit maxims into Telugu and notice in what connection they are introduced.

(1) ఆలస్యాదమృతం విషమ్.

(2) శరీరమాద్యం ఖలుధర్మసాధనమ్.

(3) ఆత్మవత్సర్వభూతాని.

IX. In one of the Telugu versions of the 'Harischandra' occurs the following passage :—

సన్నుతబహువేద శాస్త్రాదికళల నెన్నికకెక్కు మహీసురులార
శరణన్నమున్నెట్టి శత్రువునైనఁ గరుణించునుత్తమక్షత్రియులార
కోటికిఁబడగెత్తి కోరువస్తువులు పాటించి యొసఁగుసంపాసారులార
మగఁటిమి నని మొనమార్కొనిపోరి పగఱకు వెన్నీని భటముఖ్యులార
. . . . . కుసుమకోమలినిత్తుఁ గొనరయ్యమీరు.

Compare this with the description in your text of the four chief Castes of Hindus.

X. Explain the nature of the metres called మాలిని and మానిని Rewrite the verses in Questions II. (*a*) and VI. (3) dividing them into their respective lines (పాదములు) and marking the యతి. Name a metre that has a *double* యతి in *each* of its lines and another which has only *one* for every *two* lines.

SATURDAY, 16TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

TELUGU : TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION.

REV. J. CLAY.

I. Translate into English :—

(*a*) (1) ఆధారాధేయభావంబునంజేసి యాదర్శనంబున ద్విరదంబన్నువయయి కనుపట్టునట్టు లలంతులఁజేరినవలంతులును నలంతులై కానఁబడుదురు. కాన హీనసేవయావంతయుఁ గర్తవ్యంబుగాదు. పొట్టకైయట్టి హీనునికాళ్లువట్టుకొని కష్టపుజీవనంబు జీవించుకంటె

మానవంతునకు నిశ్చంచలంబగు నిశ్చయంబున నడవిలోనుండి వన్యాహారంబుల సుఖముగాఁ గాలము గడపుట సర్వలోకసమ్మతమైన పక్షంబు. లేదా కీర్తిధను నొక్కని పాదభక్తుఁడనని పేరుపెట్టుకొనీ తక్కువ పాటు లేక బ్రదుకుట యంతకంటె నుత్తమపక్షము. మఱియు లోకములో రాజునాశ్రయించుట కష్టకాలంబులఁ దమ్మాతండపాయంబులవలనం బాపికాపాడుననికదా. అట్టిరక్షణ మారాజువలనం గలుగకపోయెనా వానితోటి ప్రయోజనమేమి. అట్టి పరివృఢుండు లేకపోయినను వ్యపదేశంబుననైన బ్రదుకవచ్చును.

(2) విద్వేషవిజగీషులగు మనీషులాహవంబు శుభావహంబుగామి సామధానభేదముల నేదాననేనిఁ దమకార్యంబులసాధింపఁ బాటువడుదురు. అందెందునఁ దీఱకున్నఁ దుదకుఁ గడయుపాయంబునకుం గడంగుదురు. కడపట నెటువో నెటువచ్చునోయని యప్పుడును సంప్రాప్త మనోరథులగుదనుకఁ బాలలోఁబడ్డ బల్లివిధంబునఁ దల్లడించుచుందురు.

(b) (1) వెఱ్ఱితనంబుగాక యరవిందజుకైనను జేరరానినా
మఱ్ఱికెలంకుతన్మనుజ మాత్రునకున్నిలువంగవచ్చునే
యిఱ్ఱికినుండశక్యమగునే వివరింప సివంగిచెంగటన్
జుఱ్ఱెదఁ దత్తనూపలల శోణితధారలు పొట్టనిండఁగన్

(2) ఎదురయ్యెనాడఁబోయిన తీర్థమద్భుతమావ హిల్లంగనీయ
వసరరమునఁ
గపటకృత్యంబులు కల్పించివెఱపించిబెదరిపో వంగఁజేయు
దు నృపాలుఁ
గాదేనిమదిలోనఁ గరుణారసముపుట్టు నుచితవాక్యంబులనూ
ఱడింపి

వక్రించీకులకాంత విక్రయించుతలంపు సర్వంబునుడుపు
దుఁ జతురలీల
నంతలో నేఁడు నెల్లియు నరిగె నేని। కడచుమితిబాంకుపొర
యుభూకాంతునుడుపు
ననుచుఁగృతనిశ్చయుండయి యాక్షణంబ। నృపశిఖామణి
ముందఱ నిల్చుటయును

(3) నీరజభాందవుఁబొదివిన। ధారాధరతతులయట్ల ధరణీధవనిం
డారంగనిన్నుఁబొదివిన। భూరివిపత్సముదయములు పొరిఁ
బొరిఁ బాయుఁ.

(4) దారసుతాదులమోక్షము। గోరెడువారలకుఁదగదు కూడఁ
గననివి
స్తారమతిసూరిజనములు। దీరతఁ దన్మోహలతలఁ ద్రెంపుదుర
నఘా.

(5) కలఁగకదావపావక శిఖానివహంబులణంచినట్లయో
నెలఁతయణంపశక్యమగు నేమదనాహిత ఫాలలోచనా
నలమునకంటెనుగ్రత ఘనంబయిహాటక గర్భకైటభా
రులఁదలకించుకౌశికుని రోషహుతాశన విస్ఫులింగముల్.

(c) (1) ఆఱు నెలలప్రాయమప్పుడు నేను మాజాతిమృగములతోఁ గూడి సంచరించుచుండగా నొకనాఁడు వేఁటకాఁడువచ్చి యురులు పన్ని మంచిపచ్చికదెచ్చి మచ్చువెట్టికొంతదూరానఁ బొదమాటునంగూర్చుండి చూచుచుండెను. అంతట నేను బాల్యచాపల్యముచేతఁ బదువువిడిచి ముందు పేరెమువాఱుచు జివుచివుక్కున జవుకళించి దాఁటుచుఁజని మచ్చుఁజూచి మేయఁబోయి యురులలోఁ దగులుకొని భయపడి కూతపెట్టితిని. అంతట మా పదుపుమృగములన్ని తలలెత్తి

చెవులుఱిక్కించి నిక్కిచూచి భెదరి చట్రాతిమీఁదగొట్టినకుండ పెం
చికలవలెఁ జెదరి నలువలఁకులకుఁ బాఱిపోయెను.

(2) పెఱికి బ్రహ్మాస్త్రంబు పిచ్చుకమీఁద
నురువడిసంధింప నుచితమేయక్కట
ఖేదంబుమనసునఁ గీల్కొన్నవేళ
నీదృష్టిపథమున నిల్చిభాషింపఁ
గమలారిధరుడఁనో కమలనేత్రుఁడనొ
కమలసంభవుఁడనొ కమలమిత్రుఁడనొ
తనయుండు సేసిన తప్పొనఁగూర్చి
జనకుండేగతినైన సైరింపవలదె
సురుఁగకవంటయిల్ చొచ్చినశశముఁ
గరుణసేయకగూర గావండఁదగునె.

II Render into idiomatic English and explain.

(1) ననగూడిననార తలకెక్కినట్లు

(2) తాఁజెడ్డకోఁతి వనమెల్లఁ జెఱచినది.

(3) తానుగలిగినఁ బదివేలుగలుగును.

III. Translate into Telugu :—

(1) I will give you twice as much for it.

(2) You need never trouble yourself about what he means to do.

(3) Fortune favours the brave.

(4) Had he taken pains with his work, he would have turned out a more creditable specimen of his skill.

(5) I did my best to persuade him to adopt your plan.

IV. Translate into Telugu :—

I immediately found myself in a vast, extended plain, in the midst of which arose a mountain higher than I had before any conception of It was covered with a multitude of people, chiefly youth; many

of whom pressed forwards with the liveliest expressions of ardour in their countenance, though the way was in many places steep and difficult I observed, that those who had but just begun to climb the hill, thought themselves not far from the top: but as they proceeded, new hills were continually rising to their view; and the summit of the highest they could before discern, seemed but the foot of another, till the mountain at length appeared to lose itself in the clouds.

V. Composition:—

Write in Telugu a short essay on "The advantages of bodily exercise."

SATURDAY, 16TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

KANARESE: GRAMMAR, &c.

M. CLAPHAM, ESQ.

I. Name and describe the metre in which ಸೀತಾಕಲ್ಯಾಣ. is written.

(a) Divide into metrical feet:—

ತರುಣಿಯರಶುಭಗೀತ ಧರಣೀಸುರರಸೂಕ್ತ ಸುಮಂತ್ರಸಂಪತ್ಪರಿ
ಕರಾಯುತರವವೆಸದುದು ದ್ವಾಪರಗೇಹದಲಿ ತರುಣಕೇಳೀಚೆಯಲಿರಘು
ಪತಿ ಭರತಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಣದೇವ ಶತ್ರುಘ್ನರುಗಳಭ ಕಂಧರದಲೊಪ್ಪಿದರರ
ಸನಾಜ್ಞೆಯಲಿ-

II. Explain the following passages:—

(a) ಪ್ರಚುರಂಪತೊಳಗಾಗಿರಂಧ್ರದೊಳಗೊಲ್ದಾಯೆಂಟನೀಗೇಳಬಿ,
ಟ್ಟಚಿರೆಂತಾನೆನಿಪಾರಕಟ್ಟಿಯೃದಕ್ಕೀಡಾಗದೇನಾಲ್ವರಂ-
ಸಚರಂಗೈಯುವೆಮೂರಸಂಬದಿರಡಂಬಿಟ್ಟೊಂದರೋಳ್ನಿಲ್ಲದಾ,
ವಚನಬ್ರಹ್ಮದಿಮುಕ್ತಿಯೇ.

(b) ವಿಕಸಿತೋತ್ಪಂಡರೀಕೋತ್ಸಾಹವಿಂಮೆರೆವ,
ಏಕವಾಜಿಗಳಿಂದತೀತವಾರಣದಿಂದೆ,
ಸ್ಫಟತರರಾಜಹಂಸಾಳಿಗಳಸೌಖ್ಯದಿಂವಿವಿಧಕೋಕಂಗಳಿಂದ -
ಸಕಲಕುವಲಯಮಹೋತ್ಪತ್ತಿಯಿಂಕಾಲಕಾ,

ಲಕೆಮುಕುಳಿತೋತ್ಕರಸರೋಜದಿಂದಮಲಮು,
ಸ್ತಕದೊಳೊಪ್ಪುವಭುವನಕೋಭೆಯಿಂಸರಸಿಯರಸಿನತೆರದೊಳಂ
ದೆಸೆದುದು-

III. Divide the following passage into simple sentences :—
ಸ್ವಸ್ತಿಶ್ರೀಮದಾ)ಜರಾಜನ, ಮಸ್ತಗಜರಾಜಿತಸಹಸ್ರಗ,
ಭಸ್ತ್ರವಂಕಲಲಾಮಸಕಲನೃಪಾಲಮಣಿಮೌಕುಟ -
ಮಸ್ತಕಾಂಘ್ರಿ)ಸರೋಜನೂನೃತ, ವಿಸ್ತರಣಸಾಕೇತಪುರವಿ,
ನೃಸ್ತವೈಭವನೃಪಗೆಬಿನ್ನಹಜನಕಭೂಪತಿಯು -

(a) Dissolve the ಸಮಾಸಪದಗಳು. in the above, and state to what class each of them belongs.

IV. Give the substance of ಸೀತಾಕಲ್ಯಾಣ.

V. Re-write the following passages in simple Kanarese prose

(a) ಕಂಗೊಳಿಪರನ್ನ ಸೋಪಾನಮೀನಪ)ಸೂ,
ನಂಗಳಿಂದೇಳ್ವತೆರೆನೊರೆಪೊರೆಯರಾಜಹಂ,
ಸಂಗಳಿನಿರ್ಮಳಿನಪ್ರಳಿನನಳಸಂಗಳಿಂತಡಿಪಿಡಿದುಸಂತಸಪೊಳ್ದು -
ಸಂಗಳಿಸಿನಲಿವಸವಚಕ)ನಕ)ಪ)ಕ),
ಮಂಗಳಿಂಭೃಂಗಾಳಿಗಾಳಿಕೇಳಿಗಳವಿಹ,
ಗಂಗಳಿಂವ್ರಾಗಂಪ್ರತಂಪ್ರಗುಂಪ್ರಗಳೊಳಾಕಾಸಾರಮಂದೆಸೆದುದ್ದುಂ

(b) ಹಾರಿದ)ಜಲಮದೊಂದೆಡೆರಕ್ತವರ್ಣಾಂಬು,
ವೊರೋರೊಂದುಕಡೆಸಿತೋದಕವೊಂದುದೆಸೆಕೃಷ್ಣ,
ನೀರೊಂದುದೆಸೆಯೊಳರಲೊಪ್ಪಿತುಕೊಳಂಶಿವಕ್ರೀಡನಾರ್ಥಂಕದ
ಡಿದ -
ಗೋರೋಚನಮಳಕುಂಕುಮದಮಲಯಜದಕ,
ಸ್ತೂರಿಯಕೆಸರ್ತೆರೆಗಳಂತಡಿಗೆಸಾರೆಕಾ,
ಸಾರವಧುವೀಶಗೆನಿವಾಳಿಸುವಣ್ಣವ್ರದಾರತಿಯಿದೆಂಬಂತಿರೆ -

VI. Explain the allusions in :—

(a) ವನದೊಳ್ನೀರಳಿಪಂಣನಗ್ನಿಜೆಮಹಾವಿಖ್ಯಾತದಿಂಪತ್ತಿನಲ್.

(b) ನೃಪವರಂಚಂಡಾಲಗಾಳಾದ.

(c) ಖಳವೇದಂಗಳ ನೊಯ್ದುಪಂ.

(d) ಬಲಿಸಾಲಕ್ಕಂಜೆಬಿಟ್ಟೊಡಿದಂ.

(e) ತಪನಂಕುಂತಿಯಸೋಂಕನೇ.

(f) ಮೃಡಬೇಕೆಂದೆನಿಶೀಳ್ದ್ದತನ್ನಸುತನಂ ನೈವೇದ್ಯಮಂಮಾಡನೇ.

VII Define the following :—

ಸಮಾಸಿತಸರ್ವನಾಮ, ಸಿದ್ಧಶಬ್ದ, ನಿಷ್ಪನ್ನಗುಣವಾಚಕ, ಸಮಾಸಕ್ರಿಯೆ, ಗಮಕಸಮಾಸ.

(a) Write the adjective forms of —ಗ್ರಾಮ, ಶಿವ, ಕವಿ.

(b) Give the plurals of:—ಗಣಿಕಾ, ಜಯಂತ, ಅತ.

(c) The subject of a sentence in Kanarese may consist of nine different kinds of words; name them and illustrate their use

VIII. Give in your own words the story of ದ್ರೌಪದಿ ಸ್ವಯಂವರ.

IX. Distinguish between :—

ಕ್ಕಲ and ಕೂಲ ; ಪವನ and ಪಾವನ ; ಗುಡ and ಗೂಢ ; ರಜಿತ and ರಾಜಿತ ; ಮಗ and ಮಾಗ ; ನಡೆ and ನಾಡೆ ; ಲಕ್ಷ and ಲಾಕ್ಷ.

X Correct or justify :—

(a) ನಾವ್ರನ್ನೂ ಬರುತ್ತೇವೆ,

(b) ನಾವ್ರೂ, ನೀವ್ರೂ, ಅವರೂ ಬಂದರೂ.

(c) ಆನೆಗಳೂ, ಭಟರೂ, - ಗಥಗಳೂ ಸಂದಣಿಸಿದವ್ರು.

(d) ಆಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡು ಹೆಂಣು ಹುಡಿಗಿಯರ ಮಠವಿತ್ತು.

XI Give the meanings of —

ತವಕ, ಅಣುಗ, ಬೀಡು, ಮಣಿಹಾರ, ಮೂಮನೆ, ಅಣ್ಣ, ವೇದಿ, ದಿಬ್ಬಣ, ಮಾರುಳಿ, ಒಸಗೆ, ಅಗ್ಗಳ, ಕಲಿ, ದುಕ್ಕಿಣ.

SATURDAY, 16TH DEC, 2. TO 5 P.M

KANARESE TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION

S VENKATAVARADA AIYANGAR, B A, M L

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1 Translate into English —

(a) ಬಿರೆದಾರಿದ್ಯೃಧಿದ್ರೋಣನಂದ್ರುಪದ ಪೂರ್ವಸ್ನೇಹದಿಂಕಂಡನೇ,
ಕುರುಭೂಪಾಲನುಪಾಂಡುಪುತ್ರರಮ ಹಾಧರ್ಮಾತ್ಮರೆಂದಿತ್ತನೇ,
ಹರಿಯಂತಂಗಿಯಬಾಲನೆಂದುಮಿಗೆತಾಕಂಸಾಸುರಂಕಂಡನೇ,

(b) ಮಣಿಮಯದದಂಡಿಗೆಯಹೊನ್ನಂ,
ದಣಿದಮುಸುಕ್ಕಿನಲರಸಿಯರಭಾ,
ರಣಿಯಕಂಚುಕಿನಿಕರದುಪ್ಪುಡಣಿಗಳುಝಾಡಿಸಲು -
ಕುಣಿವಕುದುರೆಯಹಣಿದುದುರುವಾ,
ರಣವರೂಥಪದಾತಿಯುಲಿದಿಬ್ಬಣವಹೊರವಂಟನುಮಹೀಪತಿಸೆಕಲೆ
ವಿಜವದಲಿ

(c) ವಿಕಸಿತೋತ್ಪುಂಡರೀಕೋತ್ಸಾಹದಿಂಮೆರವ,
ವಿಕಟವಾಜಿಗಳಿಂದತೇತವಾರಣದಿಂದೆ,
ಪ್ರಕಟತರರಾಜಹಂಸಾವಳಿಗಳಸೌಖ್ಯದಿಂವಿವಿಧಕೋಶಂಗಳಿಂದ,
ಸಕಲಕುವಲಯಮಹೋತ್ಪತ್ತಿಯಿಂಕಾಲಕಾಲಕೆಮುಕುಳಿತೋತ್ಕ
ರಸರೋಜರಿಂದಮಲಮ,
ಸ್ತಕದೊಳೊಪ್ಪುವಬುವನಶೋಬೆಯಿಂಸರಸಿಯರಸಿನತೆರದೊಳಂ
ದೆಸದುದು -

(d) ಅಗಲಸರ್ಗಳೆಯಸಾಳರಾಕುಲಜೆಯಂಸಂಕೀರ್ಣನಂಮಾಳ್ಪರಾ,
ವಗದುರ್ಗೋಷ್ಟಿಯೊಳಿರ್ಪರೇಳುವ್ಯಸನಕ್ಕೇಡಪ್ಪರಾಕಾರಮಂ,
ಬಿಗೆಯಸ್ವಾತ್ಮವಿಜಾರಕಲ್ಪಮತಿಗೀವರ್ಧರ್ಮಮಂಪಾಲಿಸರ್ಯುಗಧ
ರ್ಮಂನರರೈದುವರ್ಹರಹರಾಶ್ರೀಚನ್ನಸೋಮೇಶ್ವರ -

(e) ತೇರೈಸಬರ್ಪತುಂಬಿಗಳಮೈಗಪ್ಪುಮುಂ,
ಗಾರಮುಗಿಲವಝಂಕಾರವೇವೊಳಗುಚರ,

ನಾರಿಯರಧಳಪಗಣ್ಮೆಂಚುಮಾರುತಿಹತಿಯೊಳ್ಗೊಗುವಮಲ್ಲಿಕೆಯು
ರಳ್ಗಳ್ -
ತೋರಮಳೆವನಿಗಳೊಂದೊಂದುದಿರೊಬಂದುಗೆಯು,
ಪೂರಯ್ಯಮಾದಿಂದ್ರಗೋಪಂಗಳಾಗೇಶ್ಯಂಗಾರಮಾಯ್ತುದುವರು
ಪವೋವಸಂತವೋತೆಳಿಯುಲರಿದೆನಲುಬಿನಪಿನದೊಳು -

(*f*) ಆ ಸರಸ್ವತಿಯುಂಬ ನದಿಯು ವಿದೇಶ ವಿಮಲಸ್ಫಟಿಳದೊಳಗೆ ಪದುಮಾ
ಸನವನಳವಡಿಸಿ ಬಾಲಾಶ್ವದ್ಧಮೂಲದಲೀ ಭಾಸುರಾರ್ಕ ಸಹಸ್ರಕೋಟಿಗೆ
ವೀಸಲಳಿಯದ ಬಹಳತೇಜದ ವಾಸುದೇವನ ದಿವ್ಯಮೂರ್ತಿಯು ಕಂಡೆತಾ
ನೆಂದಾ.

(*g*) ಆಗ ಗವಯನೆಂಬ ವಾನರ ಸೇನಾಪತಿಯು ಗವಾಕ್ಷನನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು
ರಾಮನ ಮುಂದೆ ಒಳ್ಳೀನಮಾತಾಡಿದಿ ಛೀಲಜೆಗೆ ಹೋಗು ರಾವಣನೊಬ್ಬ
ಹಗೆಯದನ್ನು ಹಿಡತರಿಸುವದು ಮಹಾ ಪೌರುಷವೋ ಆ ಖಲನನ್ನೂ ಅವನ
ಬಲಷನ್ನೂ ಅವನ ಲಂಕೆಯನ್ನೂ ನಿಮಿಷದಲ್ಲಿ ತಂದು ರಾಘವನ ಮುಂದೆ
ನಾನು ಇಳುಹದಿದ್ದರೆ ತಾನು ಬಂಟನಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಬೊಬ್ಬಿರದನು.

II. Translate into Kanarese :—

(1) I will give you twice as much for it.

(2) You need never trouble yourself about what he means to do.

(3) Fortune favours the brave.

(4) Had he taken pains with his work, he would have turned out a more creditable specimen of his skill.

(5) I did my best to persuade him to adopt your plan.

III. Translate into Kanarese :—

I immediately found myself in a vast, extended plain, in the midst of which arose a mountain higher than I had before any conception of. It was covered with a multitude of people, chiefly youth; many of whom pressed forwards with the liveliest expressions of ardour in their countenance, though the way was in many places steep and difficult. I observed that those who had but just begun to climb the hill, thought themselves not far from the top, but as they proceeded, new hills were continually rising to their view; and the

summit of the highest they could before discern, seemed but the foot of another, till the mountain at length appeared to lose itself in the clouds.

IV. Composition:—

Write in Kanarese a short essay on "The advantages of bodily exercise."

SATURDAY, 16TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

MALAYALAM: GRAMMAR. &c.

T. C. POONEN, B.A.

I. Explain clearly the term മണിപ്രവാളം; who is supposed to be the author of the മണിപ്രവാളശ്ലോകം? Mention other works by the same author.

II. Paraphrase:—

ഇതിബഹുവിധദോഷഹേതുഭൂതം
മതിമദകാരണമെങ്കിലുംശകുന്ദൻ
മണിവരമഥഗാന്ദിനീതനൂജെ
ഗുണഗണശാലിനിയോജയാഞ്ചകാര.
ദ്രുപദപുരവരെസ്വയംബരാർത്ഥം
ദ്രുതമൊരുനാളഥസത്യഭാമയോടെ
യദുകുലജലരാശിപൂർണ്ണചന്ദ്രൻ
മൃദുഹസിതാനനമാജഗാമധീമാൻ.
ഇന്ദ്രപ്രസ്ഥംനാമകന്തിസുതാനാം
ഇന്ദ്രാവാസത്തിന്നതുല്യംസമൃദ്ധ്യാ
രമ്യംഗേഹംതത്രതീർപ്പിച്ചുനല്കീ
സമ്മോദേനദ്വാരകാംപ്രാപകൃഷ്ണൻ.

(1) Parse ഭൂതം, മുകുന്ദൻ, മണിവരം, സമൃദ്ധ്യാ, ദ്വാരകാം and പ്രാപ.

(2) What is the മണി here referred to? What are its properties?

III. Explain fully the following, stating in what connection each occurs, and pointing out the allusions, where there are any :—

(a) സംപൽക്ഷയെസങ്കടമെന്നതോർത്താൽ
സമ്പൂർണ്ണനുംനിർദ്ധനനുംസമാനം.

(b) വിധിക്കകൊണ്ടുള്ളൊരുദേഹനാശം
വധിക്കകൊണ്ടെന്നുനിനെക്കൊലാനീ.

(c) മിനായതുംകൂർമ്മമതായതുംനീ
പീനംവരാഹാകൃതിപൂണ്ടതുംനീ.

(d) കാളംവഹ്നിയിലാശുഖാണ്ഡവവനം
ഭസ്മീകരിച്ച &c. ... .

(e) പ്രസേനനെക്കൊന്നവനാരുവാൻപൊൽ ?
പ്രസേനനെക്കൊന്നവനീശ്വരൻതാൻ.

IV. Give a grammatical analysis of the following :—

ഇത്യാദിസർവ്വംബതകണ്ടനേരം
ചിത്തേഭയംപൂണ്ടഥനന്ദപത്നി
നേത്രങ്ങൾചിമ്മിത്തരസാമിഴിച്ചാൾ
അത്രാന്തരെകണ്ടതുമില്ലിതൊന്നും.

What is the force of ബത in the first line? Quote another line in which ബത is so used.

V. What remarks have you to offer with regard to the style of the വിജ്ഞാനമഞ്ജരി? What do you consider its chief defects as a book intended for the instruction of the young?

VI Re-write the following passage, substituting pure Malayalam for Sanscrit words.

മനുഷ്യർക്കും ഇതരപ്രാണികൾക്കും അത്യന്തം ക്ലേശകരങ്ങളായ അനേകവേലകൾ അചിന്ത്യമായലാഘവത്തോടുകൂടി നിർവ്വഹിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണമാക്കിച്ചെയ്യു, ഓരോ മഹായന്ത്രത്തിന്റെ പ്രവൃത്തികളായ ഉപകരണങ്ങൾ ഒക്കെയും ദയാലുവായിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരീശ്വരൻ നമുക്കു തന്നിട്ടുള്ളതാണെന്നും നമുക്കു സ്മരണം ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കണം അവ ഒരീശ്വരന്റെ അചിന്ത്യശക്തിയുടെയും അപരിമേയ ജ്ഞാനത്തിന്റെയും അപരദയയുടെയും ചിഹ്നങ്ങൾ ആകുന്നു. ജലത്തെ അഗ്നിസംയോഗം ഉണ്ടാകുമ്പോൾ അധികമായി വ്യാപിക്കുന്നതിനു ശക്തി ഉളവാക്കിചെയ്യുന്നതു ഒരീശ്വരൻ ആകുന്നു.

(1) What do you understand by the പ്രയോഗം of a case, or a tense?

(2) Point out the പ്രയോഗങ്ങൾ of the ചതുർത്ഥി and ഷഷ്ഠി വിഭക്തികൾ occurring in this extract.

VII. Distinguish between പ്രാചീനശാസ്ത്രി and നവീന ശാസ്ത്രി. What examples are given in your text book to illustrate the difference between the two?

VIII. Give in plain idiomatic Malayalam the substance of the Essay on ബാലപരിചരണം.

IX Correct any errors appearing in the following sentences.

(a) വിലാത്തിലെയും ഒരു രാജ്യത്തിലെയും തസ്യാതികൾ തമ്മിൽ വളരെ വിത്തിയാസം ഉണ്ടു

(*b*) അംഗാടിതെരുക്കളിൽ ദുഷ്ടന്മണം കേട്ട നടന്നുട.

(*c*) പടിച്ചതും പടിക്കാത്തതും ഒരുപോലെയായാൽ പിന്നെ പടിച്ച കഴിയു എന്നില്ല.

X (1) Derive and explain the following:—
ദശഗ്രീവൻ, സിദ്ധാന്തസാരം, ശ്രീരാത്മജൻ, അമരേന്ദ്രൻ, അച്യുതൻ, and മാജ്ജാരകൻ.

(2) Give the meanings of പ്രചാരം, ജിജ്ഞാസം, പയ്യാപ്പം, ശാഡ്വല, സങ്കോചം, and അലസകം.

SATURDAY, 16TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

MALAYALAM: TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION

V. ACHYUTHA PANIKKAR.

I. Translate into English:—

(*a*) ഓരൊഡാക്കർമാർ വിഷൂചികയുടെ കാരണങ്ങളെകുറിച്ച പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നതൊക്കെയും ഒന്നുപോലെതന്നെ ഇരിക്കുന്നു. തെരുവുകളിൽ ജനങ്ങൾ അധികമായി കൂട്ടംകൂട്ടുകയും അവ വേണ്ടംവണ്ണം വിസ്താരമില്ലാതെ ഇരിക്കുകയും അവയിൽ മലമൂത്രാദികളും മറും വ്യത്തികേടുള്ള പദാർത്ഥങ്ങളും എപ്പോഴും ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുകയും ജനങ്ങൾ പാർക്കുന്ന വീടുകളിൽ വായുസഞ്ചാരം ഇല്ലാതെ ഇരിക്കുകയും ആഹാരങ്ങ

ളിലും വസ്തുധാരണങ്ങളിലും മറവും വൃത്തിയും സൌഷ്ഠവവും ഇല്ലാതെ ഇരിക്കുകയും മറവും ആകുന്നു ഇതിന്റെ കാരണങ്ങൾ എന്ന സകല വൈദ്യന്മാരാലും അഭ്യുപഗതമായിരിക്കുന്നു.

(*b*) കാകൊണ്ടെഴുംമേഘസമാനവർണ്ണം
വാർകുന്തളംവണ്ടിനുമിണ്ടൽനല്കും
ആകർണ്ണലംബംബതകണ്ടനേരം
ലോകങ്ങളാനന്ദവശങ്ങളായി.

(*c*) അംഭസ്സിലാകാശതലംകണക്കെ
സംഭാവനംചെയ്തിടംപ്രപഞ്ചം
സംബന്ധമുണ്ടാക്കിനമായതന്നിൽ
ബിംബിച്ചകാണുന്നുഭവൽകടാക്ഷാൽ.

(*d*) പിടിച്ചമെല്ലോന്നഥപിച്ചനിന്നാർ
പടുതപമില്ലാഞ്ഞുമറിഞ്ഞുവീണാർ
നടന്നുനാലഞ്ചടിമന്ദമന്ദം
കിടന്നുരുണ്ടോരവനിവിഭാഗെ.

(*e*) എത്രകാലം നാം ഒരു കായ്യം മനസ്സുവെച്ചു നോക്കുകയാകട്ടെ ഒരു പാഠം മനസ്സുവെച്ചു പഠിക്കുകയാകട്ടെ ചെയ്യുന്നവൊ അത്രകാലം നാം വൃഥാ കാലക്ഷേപം ചെയ്യുന്നവരായി വിചാരിച്ചുകൂടാ - എന്നാൽ ആ കായ്യത്തിന്റെയും പാഠത്തിന്റെയും സ്വഭാവം കൂടി നോക്കണം. കായ്യം വക്ഷളായിട്ടുള്ള ഒന്നായിരിക്കു

ക, പാഠം നിന്ദ്യമായൊ നിഷ്പ്രയോജനമായൊ ഇരി
ക്കുക, ഇതു ചിന്തിക്കാതെ നാം അതിൽ ഏതിലെങ്കി
ലും പരിശ്രമിക്കുക, എന്നു വരികിൽ വ്യഥാകാലക്ഷേ
പത്തിലും നിന്ദ്യമായിട്ടുവരാം നമ്മുടെ പരിശ്രമം.
വ്യഥാകാലക്ഷേപം അരുതെന്നുള്ള ഉപദേശം എ
ന്തൊരു താൽപര്യത്തിൽനിന്നു ജനിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നു
ആലോചിപ്പാൻ തക്ക ബുദ്ധി ശക്തിഉണ്ടായാൽ,
നേർവഴിയിൽ കൊണ്ടുപോവാൽ അത ഒന്നുമാത്രം
മതിയാകും.

II. Translate into Malayalam:—

(1) I will give you twice as much for it.

(2) You need never trouble yourself about what he means to do.

(3) Fortune favours the brave.

(4) Had he taken pains with his work, he would have turned out a more creditable specimen of his skill.

(5) I did my best to persuade him to adopt your plan.

III. Translate into Malayalam:—

I immediately found myself in a vast, extended plain, in the midst of which arose a mountain higher than I had before any conception of. It was covered with a multitude of people, chiefly youth; many of whom pressed forwards with the liveliest expressions of ardour in their countenance, though the way was in many places steep and difficult. I observed, that those who had but just begun to climb the hill, thought themselves not far from the top: but as they proceeded, new hills were continually rising to their view; and the summit of the highest they could before discern, seemed but the foot of another, till the mountain at length appeared to lose itself in the clouds.

IV. Composition:—

Write in Malayalam a short essay on "The advantages of bodily exercise."

SATURDAY, 16TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

HINDUSTANI: GRAMMAR, &c.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. H. TYRRELL.

I. Define the use of the particle نے and give an example of it's use.

II. (*a*) Name some different kinds of Jumlas or sentences.

(*b*) Define the meaning of Jumla i Shartia جملۂ شرطیہ and give two examples, one with the verb in the past subjunctive, the other with the verb in the future subjunctive.

III. How is the word "ought" expressed in Hindustani, and what peculiarity exists in it's use?

IV. (*a*) What is the grammatical expression for a parenthetical clause?

(*b*) If a parenthetical clause be omitted from a sentence, is the sense destroyed? Prove by example.

V. Name a few of the figures of speech generally used in Hindustani composition.

VI. Give the plurals of the following nouns:—

* مُلک ملک مَلکَ مَلکِ ملوک

VII. (*a*) Re-write the following couplet in prose order:—

یہہ وہ مصری کي ڈلي ہي کہ نبات اسکي کرے
سنکھیا کھاکے مرے اسکو زبان پر نہ دھرے

(*b*) What figure of speech is used in the above couplet?

VIII. (*a*)

گھٹي نہ شوکت سلطان یک ذرا بھي گو
وہ مہمان ہوا مہمانسرائے دہقان کا

In the above couplet what does the clause "یک ذرا" qualify, and why is ذرا in the masculine gender?

(b) Parse the word گو in the above couplet.

IX (a) Parse the word کہ in the first line of the second couplet of the following verse :—

ثمر لے بھلائی کا کر ہو سکے
شتابی سے بولے جو کچھہ بو سکے
کہ رنگ چمن پر نہین اعتبار
یہان چرخ مین ہی خزان و بہار

(b) Give the name of the Jumla in the second couplet?

X. Give the name of the kind of interrogation used in the following quotation :—

تو کار زمین را نیکو ساختی
کہ بر آسمان نیز پرداختی

XI (a) Correct the Grammar and spelling of the following sentences :—

یہہ کام کے واسطے چار شخص ضرور ہی *
اس کام کرنے کے لئے دو روز لگینگے *
یہہ حکم کل جاری ہوا اور اسکا عمل دوسرا حکم نکلا تک بحال رہیگا *
وہ یہہ کام کئے پر انعام پاویگا *
اندنون خلت برسات کے باعس تمام مضارعین اپنا اپنا علہ اور آزوقہ چپادالے ہین اس سمت سے کہ کران

خیمت سے قہاط کے دنون مین بیچین اس دوا ماہصول
بھي سرکار کو ضیادہ ملنے کی امید نہین *

(b) Correct the spelling of the following words:—

اقتلال امتنا اضدواج تالیم لزت لظبط محذوظ
سمجنا ٹھٹا مصخری حنک تحنک نسہدح *

SATURDAY, 16TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

HINDUSTANI: TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. H. TYRRELL.

I. Translate into English:—

(a)

ایک پادشاہ اپنے کتنے مخصوصون سمیت کسي شکار
گاہ کے بیچ جاڑے کے موسم مین شہر سے دور رہگیا
رات کا وقت ایک کسان کا گھر نظر آیا پادشاہ نے فرمایا
کہ رات اس جگہہ کاٹین ہم تا جاڑے کی اذیت
نہ پہنچے ایک وزیر نے عرض کي کہ گھر مین ایک کسان
ناقص کے التجا لیجانا پادشاہي کے لایق نہین بہتر یہہ
ہي کہ یہین خیمہ کرین اور آگ جلاوین اتنے مین
دہقان کو خبر ہوي جو کچھہ کہ کھانا اسکے پاس حاضر
تھا ایک آئین سے پادشاہ کے حضور لایا زمین خدمت
کي چومي اور عرض کي کہ پادشاہ کا مرتبہ اس قدر سے
نہ گھٹتا لیکن لوگون نے نہ چاہا کہ قدر دہقان کي بلند ہو
پادشاہ کو سخن اسکا نہایت پسند آیا اسکے گھر رات

کو آرام فرمایا صبح کے وقت خلعت ومال بہت سا اسکو بخشا اوٗر سوار ہوا تب دہقان ہمراہ رکاب ہوا اوٗر یوں کہنے لگا *

قطعہ

گھٹّي نہ شوکت سلطان یک ذرا بھي گو
وہ میہمان ہوا مہمانسراے دہقان کا
فلک پہ مہر کے پہنچي کلاہ دہقان کي
کہ سایہ سر پہ پڑا اسکے تجھہ سے سلطان کا

(b)

شنا بي سے اٹھہ ساقی بیخبر
کہ چارون طرف ماہ بي جلوہ گر
بلورین گلابي مبن دے بھرکے جام
کہ آیا بلندی پہ ماہ تمام
جواني کہان اوٗر کہان پھر یہہ سن
مثل ہی کہ بي چاندني چار دن
اگر مي کے دینے مبن کچھہ دیر ہي
تو پھر جانیو یہہ کہ اندھیر ہی

وہ سونے کا جو تھا جڑاوٗ پلنگ
کہ سیمبن تنون کو ہو جسپر امنگ
سراسر اد قجہ زري باف کے
کہ تھے رشک آئینہ صاف کے
کھچي چادر اک اسپہ شبنم کي صاف

کہ یو چاندني جس صفا کي غلاف
کسے اسپہ کسنے وہ مفیش کے
کہ جیہون مین تھہ جسکے موتي لگے

(c)

موج تا عرصۂ قلیل قندہار مین قدرے آرام پائي لیکن اسکے بجز انکے قصادیع و تکالیف فریب اسي عنوان پر رہہ پنوزاذوقے کي قلت رہي اؤر سلسلہ غارتگري اؤر لوٹ گھسوٹ کا بمثل سابق جاري رہا شاہ شجاع کي زبانزد ہردل عزیزی مین شک و شبہ کرنے کے چند وجوہات معرض ظہور مین آنے لگے شاہ شجاع اپنے حسب دستور رؤساے اطراف واکناف کو اپنے ساتھہ متفق ہونے کي ترغیب و تحریص دینے مین کمال سرگرمي دکھلایا اؤر قانون مستمرہ کے بموجب ان سے عہد و مواثیق کرنے لگا *

II. Translate into English the following Idiomatic expression :—

بال کھا نا *
بال لا نا *
گھو نگھٹ کھا نا *
آج میرا مزاج نہ حط ہي *
کیا تم میری بات سے برا مانے *
مین تمہارا کیا برا کیا *

III. Translate into Hindustani :—

(1) I will give you twice as much for it.

(2) You need never trouble yourself about what he means to do.

(3) Fortune favours the brave.

(4) Had he taken pains with his work, he would have turned out a more creditable specimen of his skill.

(5) I did my best to persuade him to adopt your plan.

IV. Translate into Hindustani:—

I immediately found myself in a vast, extended plain, in the midst of which arose a mountain higher than I had before any conception of. It was covered with a multitude of people, chiefly youth; many of whom pressed forwards with the liveliest expressions of ardour in their countenance, though the way was in many places steep and difficult. I observed, that those who had but just begun to climb the hill, thought themselves not far from the top, but as they proceeded, new hills were continually rising to their view; and the summit of the highest they could before discern, seemed but the foot of another, till the mountain at length appeared to lose itself in the clouds.

V. Composition:—

Write in Hindustani a short essay on "The advantages of bodily exercise."

MONDAY, 18TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M

ARITHMETIC.

F. S. EVANS, M.A.: CAPT. W. H. COAKER, R.E.

PART I.

I. A and B run a mile race, A running 11 yards whilst B runs 16 yards. How many yards' start ought B to give A that they may reach the winning post at the same instant?

II. In buying rice on three occasions, I found the prices per bag were as $1 \cdot 2 : 3$ respectively. The price of 30 bags, 10 bought on each day, was Rs. 480. Find the price per bag on each day.

III. The length of a room is $30.\dot{1}42857\dot{1}$ feet, the breadth $15.428571\dot{1}$ feet, and the height 21 feet. Find the cost of papering the four walls at $.1\dot{6}$ annas the square foot.

IV. If a piece of work can be done by 30 men in 12 days, and if, after working 4 days, 18 men leave the work, and 18 women take their places: find the time taken to do the remainder of the work, the work of a man being half as much again as that of a woman.

V. In a railway train the total lengths of all the first-class carriages, all the second-class carriages, and all the third-class carriages, are the same: the length of a first-class carriage being 12 feet, of a second-class carriage 18 feet, and of a third-class carriage 24 feet. Each first-class carriage contains the same number of first-class passengers, each second-class carriage the same number of second-class passengers, and each third-class carriage the same number of third-class passengers; the number of passengers in a first, second, and third-class carriage being different. The total fares received from the first-class, second-class and third-class passengers are the same. If Rs. 5, Rs. 3, Rs. 2 be the fares of a 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class passenger respectively, find the *least* amount of the total fares.

PART II.

VI. Find by practice the cost of 140321 articles at 13 annas 11¼ pies each.

[No marks will be given if worked by any other method.]

VII. Find the side, and diagonal, to two places of decimals, of a square containing 315.0625 square feet.

VIII Madras Railway shares issued at £100 and guaranteed 5 per cent., are now worth £112 10*s*. Exchange being at 1*s*. 7¼*d*. per rupee, find the income in pounds sterling that would be derived from an investment of Rs. 18,000.

IX. A certain sum of money at simple interest amounts to Rs. 505·2 in two years, and to Rs. 589·4 in four years. Find the principal and the rate of interest.

X. A material which costs Rupees 3 Annas 8 per ton, and which has 20 cubic feet to the ton, has to be carried 16 miles at a rate of 6 pies per ton per mile: while another material which cost Rupees 2

Annas 4 per ton, and has 16 cubic feet to the ton, has to be carried 36 miles at a rate of 4 pies per ton per mile. What saving can be effected by employing the latter material on 100,000 cubic yards of breakwater?

MONDAY, 18TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M

ALGEBRA.

WM. ROSS, M.A.: REV J. H. WALTON.

PART I.

I Divide $(a-b)(a+b-c)+(b-c)(b+c-a)$ by $(a-c)$

II. Separate into four factors :—

$$(a^2-b^2)^2+(c^2-d^2)^2-(a+b)^2(c-d)^2-(a-b)^2(c+d)^2$$

III. In what cases is a^n-b^n divisible by $a+b$ and $a-b$ respectively?

(i) Shew that $(a-1)a^n+(b-1)b^n$ is not divisible by $a+b$,

(ii) and that $(2a+b)^n-(a+2b)^n-a^n+b^n$ is divisible by both $a+b$, and $a-b$ whether n be odd or even.

IV. (i) If an Algebraical Expression is a common measure of two other Algebraical Expressions, prove that it will measure the Sum or the Difference of any Multiples of those Expressions.

(ii) If $x^2-(2q-1)x+2q$ and $x^2-2qx+2(q+1)$ have a common factor, determine q; and hence find the L. C. M. of the two expressions.

V Simplify

(i) $(a+b+c)(l+m+n)+(b+c-a)(m+n-l)+(a-b+c)(l-m+n)+(a+b-c)(l+m-n)$

(ii) $\dfrac{a-b}{(x+a)(x+b)}+\dfrac{b-c}{(x+b)(x+c)}+\dfrac{c-d}{(x+c)(x+d)}+\dfrac{d-a}{(x+d)(x+a)}$

PART II.

VI. Express the following as the difference of two squares:

$$\left\{(a+b)\,x-(c+d)\,y\right\}\cdot\left\{(a-b)\,x-(c-d)\,y\right\}$$

VII. If $(m+a)(b+c)+a^2=(m+b)(c+a)+b^2$ $=(m+c)(a+b)+c^2=n$ determine the values of m and n in terms of a, b, c.

VIII. Find the Cube Root of

$$(x+y)^6-(x-y)^6-12xy(x^2-y^2)^2$$

IX. Solve the following Simple Equations:

(i) $$\frac{a-b}{x+c}+\frac{c-d}{x+b}=\frac{a-b}{x+d}+\frac{c-d}{x+a}$$

(ii) $$\sqrt{(ax+c)}+\sqrt{(ax+d)}=\sqrt{(bx+c+e)}+\sqrt{(bx+d+e)}$$

(iii) $$\begin{cases} a(x+y)+b(x-y)=a^2-ab+b^2 \\ a(x+y)-b(x-y)=a^2+ab+b^2 \end{cases}$$

X. A letter-carrier has a hours allowed to him for going from A to B and back again, including c hours for rest at B. But he finds that he can get b hours for rest by going d miles an hour faster each way. Find his ordinary speed and the distance from A to B.

TUESDAY, 19TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

GEOMETRY.

P. KRISHNASWAMI CHETTI, M.A.: W. LEEMING, M.A.

J. T. MARGOSCHIS, Esq., F.R.G.S.

PART I.

I. (*a*) What is meant by the principle of superposition, and where is it first applied?

(*b*) Enunciate the Proposition in which the 12th axiom is first used.

(*c*) What is the shortest distance between a point and a straight line—Prove your answer.

II. If two triangles have two sides of the one equal to two sides of the other, each to each, and have likewise their bases equal; the

angle which is contained by the two sides of the one, shall be equal to the angle contained by the two sides equal to them, of the other

III. ABC is a triangle, AB is produced to D. Shew that the angle CBD is equal to the sum of the angles BAC and ACB, and that the angles ABC, BCA and CAB are together equal to two right angles.

On the sides of an acute-angled triangle, isosceles triangles are described externally: determine the nature of the equal angles of these isosceles triangles in order that the sides of these triangles terminated at each angular point of the given triangle may be in one and the same straight line.

IV. ABC is an isosceles triangle. The line AD bisecting BC is produced to E, and DE made equal to AD. E is joined to the middle points of AB and AC by lines cutting BC in F and G. Shew that AFEG is a Rhombus.

PART II.

V. The straight lines which joins the extremities of two equal and parallel straight lines towards the same parts, are themselves equal and parallel

From the extremities of the straight line AB perpendiculars AC, BD are drawn on opposite sides of it, such that AC and BD together are equal to AB. Shew that the straight line CD always makes the same angle with AB.

VI. In every triangle, the square on the side subtending any of the acute angles is less than the squares on the sides containing that angle, by twice the rectangle contained by either of these sides and the straight line intercepted between the perpendicular, let fall upon it from the opposite angle, and the acute angle

Having given the base, and difference of the squares of the sides, of a triangle, shew that the vertex will always lie on a straight line perpendicular to the base

VII. Show, without the help of Book III, that in a right-angled triangle the straight line drawn from the right angle to the middle point of the base is equal to half the base

PART III.

VIII. If a straight line touch a circle, the straight line drawn from the centre to the point of contact shall be perpendicular to the line touching the circle.

Let OSR and PTN be two equal circles not touching or cutting each other. Join their centres O and P. It is required to draw a straight line touching the circle PTN, which being produced shall cut the line OP and touch the circle OSR.

IX The angles in the same segment of a circle are equal to one another *Prove this when the segment is not greater than a semicircle.*

In a circle, a quadrilateral figure is inscribed, two opposite sides of which are equally distant from the centre but are not parallel, shew that the other two sides are parallel.

X. Let SMPR be a semicircle on SR and let the chords SP and RM cut each other in N. Prove that the square on SR is equal to the rectangle contained by SN and SP together with the rectangle contained by RN and RM.

TUESDAY, 19TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

INDIAN HISTORY.

R. HARVEY, M.A.: J. CREIGHTON, ESQ.: G. OPPERT, PH D.

PART I.

I. Answer as shortly as possible the following questions regarding the Aryans:

(1) About what time they invaded India

(2) In what part of Asia they had previously lived.

(3) What daily occupations they followed.

(4) What language they spoke.

(5) In what part of India they first settled.

(6) In what kind of districts the ruder remains of the tribes they conquered are now found, and why it is natural we should find them there.

II. Delhi was captured on several occasions before the reign of Aurangzib. Mention when and by whom it was taken together with any circumstance of interest attending the capture.

III Account for the origin of the name Bahmany as applied to the Mahommedan dynasty of the Deccan and tell anything you know of the part played in its history by Mahmood Gawan.

IV (*a*) On several occasions in the course of Indian History, ladies have taken a prominent part in its political affairs. Mention in *one short sentence* for each anything of interest you know regarding any *four* of these.

(*b*) Taking Rezia Sultana of the slave dynasty as a fifth, give some fuller particulars of the part she played in its history.

PART II.

V. (*a*) What battle placed the Moguls on the throne of India and what battle firmly established their power? Give the dates and contending parties.

(*b*) What acts of Aurangzebe led to the dissolution of the Mogul Empire?

What Emperor of this dynasty pursued a different policy and with what results?

VI. Who were known as the Syuds during the decline of the Mogul Empire and what part did they play in the history of the period?

VII. When, where, and by whom was the first check given to the progress of the French power in India?

Enumerate the reverses sustained by the French from this time down to the battle which put an end to their hopes of empire

VIII. (*a*) State shortly what you know of the following:—

Nizam-ul-mulk, Balaji Vishwanath, Ali Verdy Khan, Calvert.

(*b*) Enumerate the chief acts of Clive after his third visit to India.

PART III.

IX. (*a*) Give the names and situation of the leading Native States in India in the year 1773.

(*b*) State briefly the principal features of the Regulating Act.

X. (*a*) Mention the more important Mahratta dynasties now reigning and those which preceded them.

(*b*) Give the dates of the Mahratta Wars.

(*c*) Mention four battles fought during those wars and

(*d*) the names of four English Generals engaged in them.

XI. (*a*) When did Malabar, the Carnatic, Ceylon, Coorg, and the Punjab become English?

(*b*) Who are the Goorkhas, Sikhs, and Sonthals?

XII. (*a*) Name one principal event which took place in 1782 1799, 1806, 1823, and 1846 respectively.

(*b*) Mention one act of importance passed during the administration of Lord William Bentinck, Sir Henry Hardinge, and Lord Canning.

WEDNESDAY, 20TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

PHYSICS AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

W. A. PORTER, M.A.. W. H. WILSON, PH. D. GEO. DUNCAN, ESQ.

PART I.

I. A rupee is placed at the bottom of an open vessel filled with water to the depth of six inches, and another in a similar vessel filled to the depth of a foot; shew that if the height of the water barometer is 30 feet, the pressures on the upper surfaces of the rupees will be in the ratio of 61 to 62.

II. State how the two points first marked on a thermometer tube are obtained.

If a thermometer which was graduated at the top of a mountain be placed in the same room with another graduated at the sea level which will give the higher reading?

III. A tall cylindrical glass vessel filled with water at an ordinary temperature stands on a table and two thermometers are inserted in the water one near the bottom and the other at the top. A freezing mixture is then placed like a belt round the outside of the vessel about half way up. Which of the thermometers will first begin to fall, and which will first reach the freezing point?

PART II.

IV. A solid body weighs in air 100 grains, in water 79 grains, and in another liquid 84 grains, what is the specific gravity of the liquid?

V Make a drawing of an air pump and describe the mode of using it.

Give reasons why it is impossible to pump out all the air.

VI. Explain the following circumstances:—

A piece of wood is accurately counterpoised by a lead weight. On placing the balance under the receiver of an air pump and exhausting, the wood is found to be heavier than the lead.

PART III.

VII. (*a*) Explain the terms *rapids, moraine, trade-winds, water-shed.*

(*b*) What are fogs? At Madras there are none to speak of, but at Bangalore they are frequent; why?

(*c*) Account for the fogs of Newfoundland.

(*d*) Explain the agency of water in forming rocks.

VIII. (*a*) Name the various classes of lakes? Give an example of each.

(*b*) Which class is generally salt?

(*c*) What is a lagoon?

IX (*a*) Enumerate the movements of the ocean

(*b*) Ships sailing from Britain to Australia double the Cape of Good Hope, but double Cape Horn on the return voyage; why?

X "The cold ice of the Alps has its origin in the heat of the sun." Show how this is so.

WEDNESDAY, 20TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

GENERAL GEOGRAPHY.

J. SHARP, M.A.: J. MACMILLAN, M.A

PART I.

I (1) Describe with some accuracy the situations of *Archangel, Corfu, Gwalior, Yarmouth, Chittagong,* and *Buenos Ayres*

(2) In about a century Manchester has grown from 30,000 inhabitants to above 400,000. What has mainly caused this increase?

(3) Copy the following, supplying words where they are omitted and underlining those you insert. "A part of Central Europe forms a ———, about 2,000 —— in elevation Owing to its ———, the snowline of the Alps is only about 8,000 ——— above ———. The Alps are intersected by numerous ———. There is a long ——— through the Alps at Mount ———. As the ——— Mountains are on the frontiers of Asia, the ——— are sometimes considered the highest mountains in Europe."

II. (1) What separates England from Scotland?

(2) Name, in order, those counties in each which touch the boundary between them.

(3) In what counties are *Sheffield, Eton, Woolwich, Killarney,* and *Glasgow;* and for what are they respectively noted?

III. Name

(1) (*a*) The most densely, and (*b*) the most thinly, peopled country in Europe.

(2) (*a*) The largest inland body of salt water, and (*b*) the richest city, in the world.

(3) Two of the special geographical features of (*a*) Europe and (*b*) S. America.

(4) (*a*) The largest river which falls into the Adriatic, and (*b*) the town situated at the junction of the Save and the Danube.

IV. (1) What are the eight principal rivers of Russia in Europe? Group them according to the waters into which they fall, and name the latter.

(2) Name four of the chief lakes of Switzerland. What languages are spoken in that country?

(3) What four means of inland communication are found in great perfection in England, and how do they affect its prosperity?

V Draw an outline map of the continent of Africa, adding Zanzibar, St. Helena, Socotra, and Madeira. Mark on it only (1) the Equator, (2) three of the chief rivers, (3) three of the large lakes, (4) four prominent capes, one each for the North, South, East, and West sides of the continent, and (5) the following: Sierra Leone, Kilimanjaro, Port Said, Algiers, Table Bay, and Timbuctu.

PART II.

VI. What seas are united and lands separated by Torres Strait, the Strait of La Perouse, and the Strait of Belle Isle?

VII. Name the following:—

(*a*) The states (of the United States of America) that border on the Pacific.

(*b*) The large lakes in the basin of the Mackenzie.

(*c*) The two most important ports of America on the Pacific.

(*d*) The two largest towns in the basin of the Jumna.

(*e*) Three rivers of India that rise near the same place in the Central Provinces.

VIII. Name (*a*) the largest Island, and (*b*) the largest town in (1) the Sandwich Islands, (2) the Sunda Islands (3) the Philippine Isles, and (4) the Greater Antilles.

IX. Give the name applied to each of the following:—

(*a*) The vast low-lying tracts of land in North America.

(*b*) A low fertile tract of land situated in a desert and watered by perennial springs.

(*c*) That portion of land which borders on a large body of water.

(*d*) The land bordering on the sides of a river.

X. Name all the British possessions in Asia to the south and to the east of British Burma, and all the British possessions on the steamer route from Bombay to Southampton by the Suez Canal, describing the situation of each.

XI. What are the two chief sources of revenue in (*a*) India, (*b*) England, and (*c*) China; and the two most important articles of export from (*d*) Australia, (*e*) the United States of America, (*f*) Canada, (*g*) Japan, and (*h*) British Burma?

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, DECEMBER, 1876.

FRIDAY, 15TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M

ENGLISH POETRY.

CAPTAIN W. H. HALLETT

I. (*a*) Paraphrase the following :—

For me, be witness all the host of Heaven,
If counsels different, or dangers shunned
By me, have *lost* our hopes. But he, who reigns
Monarch in Heaven, till then as one secure
Sat on his throne, upheld by old repute,
Consent or custom; and his regal state
Put forth at full, but still his strength concealed,
Which tempted our attempt, and wrought our fall.
Henceforth his might we know, and know our own;
So as not either to *provoke*, or dread
New war *provoked*.

Parse fully the italicized words.

(*b*) Re-write the following words according to modern spelling, punctuate, and divide into blank verse; their order remaining unaltered—

All things that are are with more spirit chased than enioy'd how like a yonger or a prodigall the skarfed barke puts from her natiue bay hudg'd and embraced by the strumpet winde how like a prodigall doth she returne with ouer-wither'd ribs and ragged sailes lean rent and begger'd by the strumpet winde

II. Write a defence of Shylock, showing the good points in his character and the reasons for his conduct.

III. There are several inconsistencies and anomalies in the Merchant of Venice; carefully point out and remark upon them.

IV. What are the principal elements of *humour* in the play?

V. Mention the principal branches of learning on which Milton has drawn in the text book.

VI. Give in the simplest English of which you are master the story of the Ancient Mariner from the death of the Albatross to the death of the crew (indirect narrative).

VII. Give as nearly as you can in the words of the original—

The description of Satan before addressing the assembled angels,

or

Bassanio's speech on seeing Portia's portrait.

VIII. Quote and explain all the similes *taken from nature* which occur in the Ancient Mariner.

IX. (*a*) Explain the terms Metonymy. Alliteration, Metaphor, Personification, and give one example of each from Milton.

(*b*) Write three short sentences, each of which shall convey the meaning of the following:—

The mind is its own place, and in itself
Can make a heaven of hell, a hell of heaven.

(*c*) In what sense does Milton use the words—discover, admire, considerate, recorders.

X. Explain in reference to the context

(*a*) We should have day with the Antipodes
If you would walk in absence of the sun.

(*b*) Within the shadow of the ship
I watched their rich attire.

(*c*) A wilderness of monkeys.

(*d*) In their own dimensions like themselves.

(*e*) I think the Frenchman became his surety and sealed under for another.

(*f*) Fear not, fear not, thou Wedding Guest!
This body dropt not down.

(*g*) Where every something, being blent together,
Turns to a wild of nothing, save of joy,
Expressed and not expressed.

XI. Explain the allusions:—

(*a*) Young Alcides when he did redeem
The virgin tribute paid by howling Troy—

(*b*) And many Jasons come in quest of her.

(*c*) A leper once he lost and gained a King.

(*d*) Whose waves o'erthrew
Busiris and his Memphian chivalry.

(*e*) Titanian, or Earth born, that warred on Jove.

XII. Point out in what respects the strict rule of blank verse is violated in the following lines:—

One of these three contains her heavenly picture.
May stand more proper my eye shall be the stream.
Fallen cherub to be weak is miserable.
Damasco or Morocco or Trebisond.

FRIDAY, 15TH DEC, 2 TO 5 P.M

ENGLISH PROSE.

H. B GRIGG, B A

I. Sum up what Plutarch says regarding his aim in writing the lives of distinguished personages. Show how he keeps this object in view in his story of the lives of Pericles and Fabius.

II. The Governments of Athens and Rome were republican. What do you understand by a Republic? Mention the most important differences between the republican institutions of the two cities.

III. Explain concisely the meanings of and the allusions contained in the following passages:—

(*a*) Damon's lyre however did not altogether prove a blind,

(*b*) Pericles * * * now advanced and took his side not with the rich and few but with the many and poor, contrary to his natural bent.

(*c*) "Whereas Agamemnon was ten years in taking a barbarous city, he had in nine months' time vanquished and taken the greatest and most powerful of the Ionians"

(*d*) "Metilius alone whose office of tribune gave him security to say what he pleased."

IV. What great conflict broke out towards the close of Pericles' life? What were the causes of it according to Plutarch? Are they the true causes?

V. Say in a few words what you know of not more than five of the following men and places, (1) Thucydides, (2) Anaxagoras, (3) Phidias, (4) Cornelius Scipio, (5) The Emperor Charles the 5th, (6) Agnes Sorel, (7) Joan of Arc, (8) Sybaris, (9) Liege, (10) Ægina.

VI. Give a short sketch of the reign of Louis XI, mentioning the most remarkable results of his policy. What crisis in his reign does the story of Quentin Durward illustrate?

VII. Explain the following:—

The bar sinister—short shrift and a tight cord—chouse a bare back—St. Andrew farther the fray—to foil a traitor with his own weapons—the first toll of primes—the common terms of blazonry—calling him Hannibal's pedagogue—by the rood—you might have whistled for a guide

VIII. Say what you know of the history and meaning of the following words:—

Villain—Esquire—Oriflamme—Miscreant—burgo master—burgess—breakfast—relique—caitiff—superstition—profane—penance.

IX Describe concisely the scene in which Louis gives audience to the Envoy from Burgundy, and point out how it illustrates the Chivalrous customs of the age and brings out some of the prominent points in Louis' character and policy.

X Do you gather any information from Quentin Durward regarding the state of learning and of religious beliefs in the latter part of the 15th century?

SATURDAY, 16TH DEC., 10 A.M TO 1 P.M

GENERAL ENGLISH.

CHARLES COOPER, M.A.

I. Express, in plain unfigurative language, the meaning of the following passage :—

Weak and irresolute is man ;
His purpose of to-day,
Woven with pains into his plan,
To-morrow rends away.

Some foe to his upright intent
Finds out his weaker part,
Virtue engages his assent,
But pleasure wins his heart.

Bound on a voyage of awful length,
And dangers little known,
A stranger to superior strength,
Man vainly trusts his own.

But oars alone can ne'er prevail
To reach the destined coast ;
The breath of heaven must swell the sail,
Or all the toil is lost.

II. (*a*) Express the following (1) in *past* time, and (2) in *future* time :—

He needs, and ought, to work, and indeed must work.

(*b*) Express the following (1) so as to imply the truth of the supposition, (2) so as to leave the supposition doubtful, (3) so as to imply the falsity of the supposition for *present* time, (4) so as to imply its falsity for *past* time : —

If he (verb *to be*) a mathematician, he (verb *to know*) that the circle cannot be squared.

III. Show that the following sentences contain literal contradictions, and explain to what tendency of language it is owing that they are not felt to be contradictory :—

(*a*) Many articles are manufactured by machinery. (*b*) We underwent a quarantine of a fortnight. (*c*) The orthography of

your letter is quite wrong. (*d*) He writes very dexterously with his left hand (*e*) Scotchmen are said to be characterised by a kind of dry humour.

(*b*) His parent's iron hand did doom
More than a human hecatomb.

IV. In the following lines from Paradise Lost, the words are somewhat transposed. Show your knowledge of the rules of Blank Verse by arranging the words so that the lines may be scanable

(*a*) Dominations, thrones, powers, virtues, princedoms,

(*b*) Powers essential, nor obscured by his reign.

(*c*) He for contemplation formed and valour

(*d*) She for softness and attractive sweet grace.

(*e*) Thus above the starry sphere in heaven they

(*f*) Spent their happy hours in hymning till morn.

V. Construct sentences into each of which one or more of the following approximate synonyms shall be introduced in such a way as that each synonym shall have a context exactly suited to its peculiar shade of meaning :—

Courage, audacity, confidence, fortitude, foolhardiness, apathy.

N. B.—The following sentence will show what is meant: Marathon, long *famous* as the scene of one of the great battles of freedom, is now *notorious* as a haunt of brigands.

VI. Re-write the following passage, expressing the italicised portions in plainer English :—

I hope your readers will not be *put about* if *I put them off* with an *apology for a letter* this time, being, as I am, *over head and ears* in work. Since I wrote last, our doctor has *gone home for good*; and although we have got another, I am afraid that *the mantle of Aesculapius has not fallen on him*, and that he will not *fill his predecessor's shoes*. He is, however, very *good company*, can *crack a joke*, and *tell a good story*, though in doing the latter he is apt *to draw a long bow* We had quite *a field day* in the court yesterday, when the defamation case *came on the carpet*. The plaintiff's counsel made a most *telling speech*, every sentence of which *hit the nail on the head*; so that by the time he had *wound up*, *it was all up with* the defendant's case The result is that the latter has *to eat his own words*.

VII. Show that the following sentences are objectionable as being ambiguously expressed:

(*a*) How happens it that, in that country, there is no one who is poor but is contented with his lot?

(*b*) He aims at nothing less than making a fortune.

(*c*) A witness is not expected to answer any question that may be put to him.

(*d*) In that village there is but one policeman, and every other person you meet with is a beggar.

VIII. Write, in the form of a letter to a newspaper, an expression of your views on the introduction of out-door sports among the scholastic youth of India.

IX. If you find anything wrong with the grammar or the thought of the following sentences, point it out and correct it:—

(*a*) The house is situated on a rising ground, but it has an extensive prospect all round.

(*b*) We went into the temple, and found neither priest nor worshipper, except some monkeys that were scampering about.

(*c*) He is far from being as well as I should like to see him.

(*d*) Such was the barbarity of the conquerors that they not only massacred whole households, but even burnt down their dwellings, and, horrible to relate! carried off their property.

SATURDAY, 16TH DEC, 2 TO 5 P M

PHYSIOLOGY

H. KING, A.M, M B.

I Name the principal organs of Alimentation and of Excretion

II State the differences between arteries and veins; between capillaries and both; between arterial and venous blood; between inspired and expired air

III How are food substances classified? What is the elementary composition of each class? State the processes which food undergoes, from its entrance to its exit.

IV What is the normal temperature of the human body; and what are the conditions on which the uniformity of that temperature depends?

V What is the composition of human blood and what is the average quantity in the body?

VI Give three examples of each of the three orders of lever, in connection with the muscular system

VII Define or explain the following:—*pancreas, thoracic duct, mitral valve, digastric, vertebra, bursa, urea, diastole, coughing, synovia*

MONDAY, 18TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M

SANSKRIT GRAMMAR, &c.

M. SESHAGIRI SASTRI, M.A.

I. Describe briefly the character of दुष्यंत particularly dwelling upon what you consider its most predominant feature.

II. Translate the following into English:—

मातलिः. दिष्ट्याधर्मपत्नीममागमेन पुत्रमुखदर्शने नचायुष्मान् वर्धते ॥ राजा. मुहृत्संपादितत्वात् स्वादुतरस्सफलोभवतिमे मनोरथः। मातलेनखलुविदितोऽयमाखण्डलस्यार्थः ॥ मातलिः. किमीश्वराणां परोक्षंनाम। एह्यायुष्मन् भगवान्मारीच स्ते दर्शनं वितरति ॥ राजा. शकुन्तले अवलंब्यतां पुत्रः त्वांपुरस्कृत्य भगवन्तंद्रष्टुमिच्छामि ॥ मारीचः. वत्से, आखण्डलसमोभर्ता जयन्तप्रतिमस्सुतः आशीरन्यानतेयोग्या पौलोम्यासदृशी भव ॥ राजा. भगवन् प्रागभिप्रे

तमिद्धिः पश्चात् दर्शनं अतोऽपूर्वः खलु वोऽनुग्रहः ॥ उदेति पूर्वकुसुमन्ततः फलं घनोदयः प्राक् तदनन्तरं पयः । निमित्तनैमित्तिकयोरयंक्रम. तवप्रसादस्य पुरस्तुमन्यद ॥ राजा. अचखलुमेवंग्रप्रतिष्ठा ॥ मारीचः. तथाविधमेनञ्चक्रवर्तिनंविद्धि । रथेनानुत्खात स्तिमितगतिना तीर्णजलधिः पुरासप्तद्वीपाञ्जयति वसुधा मप्रतिरथः । दृहायंसत्वानां प्रसभदमनात्सर्व दमनः पुनर्यास्यात्याख्यां भरत इतिलोकस्यभरणात्॥ मारीचः. त्वयिभवतु विश्वौजाः प्राज्यवृष्टिः प्रजासु त्वमपि वितनयज्ञस्स्वर्गिणो भावयालं । युगशत परि वृत्तान्येवमन्योन्यकृत्यैः नयतमुभयलोकानुग्रहश्लाघनीयैः ।

III Dissolve the underlined compounds in the above extract and state to what class each of them belongs

IV (*a*) Give the 3rd persons singular, present tense (लट्) of दृंग् (to be powerful), ज्ञा, हा to leave, रुध् to obstruct, भुज्, इ to read, स्वप्, जन् to be born (of the fourth conjugation श्यन्विकरण), विध to strike, दुह्, क्षिद्, and the 3rd person singular aorist (लुङ्) of दृग्, हा to leave, भुज, इ to read, जि (to conquer), जन्

to be born (of the fourth conjugation); and the 3rd person singular imperative (लोट्) of विद् to know.

(*b*) Parse fully the underlined words in the following, stating the grammatical form of each word:—

मेरौस्थितेदोग्धरिदोहदक्षे ।

उद्वेजयत्यंगुलिपृष्ठ भगान् मार्गेशिलीभूत हिमेऽ पियत्र ।

अध्यापितस्त्रीग्रनसापिनीतिं ।

बालस्यलक्ष्मींग्लययंतमिंदोः ।

वसन्तपुष्पाभरणं वहन्ती ।

अशेतसा वाङ्मलतोपधायिनी निषेदुषीस्थण्डिल एवकेवले ।

मागा दृत्युपरुद्धयायदपि सासामूयमुक्तासखी ।

परातिसन्धानमधीयते यैर्विद्वेतिते सन्तुकिलप्र वाचः ।

V. What appropriate cases do nouns take before नमः, स्वस्ति, सह, विना, अंतरेण and अन्य?

VI. Explain the following:—

(*a*) अवेक्षितनयां ब्रह्मन्नग्निगर्भांशमीमिव ।

(*b*) किं वाभविष्यद्रूण स्तमसांविभेत्तातंचे त्सहस्र किरणोधुरिनाकरिष्यत् ।

(*c*) एकोहिदोषो गुणसन्निपाते निमज्जतींदोः किरणेष्विवाङ्कः ।

(*d*) बलवदपि शिक्षितानामात्मन्यप्रत्ययं चेतः ।

(*e*) ततः प्रविशति आत्मनाष्टतीयः वैखानसः ।

(*f*) औदकान्तात् स्निग्धजनोऽनुगन्तव्यः ।

(*g*) वाष्पेणपूर्तिषिड्डेऽपि जयशब्दे जितस्मया ।

VII. Give the meaning of the following words:—

अनंगलेखक्रिया, अकालसन्ध्या, ममत्वं, तिरस्करणी (as used in भीस्तिरस्करणीगर्वित, Sakuntala; and in तिरस्करणो जलदाभवन्ति, Kumarasambhava), बिदूरभूमिः, प्रयोगविज्ञानं, अंतःकरणप्रवृत्तिः, आपन्नाभयसत्वं, मृगतृष्णिका.

VIII. Give the fem. forms of the following words:—

एक, श्रेयस्, विद्वस्, महातेजस्, किंकर, ज्ञानिन्, सुधी, यशस्विन्, गुणवत्, गुरु, गौर.

IX. Quote two lines from your Text about चीनांशुक, and what is the meaning of the word?

MONDAY, 18TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M

SANSKRIT: TRANSLATION.

M SESHAGIRI SASTRI, M A

I. Translate the following into English:—

अथोषधीनामधिपस्य वृद्धौ तिथौ च जामित्र गुणान्वितायाम् ।

समेतबन्धुर्हिमवान्सुतायाः विवाहदीक्षा विधिमन्व-तिष्ठत् ॥

वैवाहिकैः कौतुक संविधानैर्गृहे गृहेव्यग्र पुरन्ध्रि वर्गं ।

अमीत्पुरस्यानुमतोनुरागात् अन्तःपुरं चैककुलोप-मेयम् ॥

अद्भाद्यावङ्कमुदीरिताग्नीः सामण्डनान्मण्डन मन्व-भुङ्क्त ।

संवन्धिभिन्नोऽपिगिरेः कुलस्य स्नेहस्तदेकायतनं वभूव ॥

तत्राग्निमाधाय समित्समिद्धं स्वमेव मूर्त्यंतरमष्ट-मूर्तिः ।

स्वयंविधाता तपसः फलानाङ्केनापि कामेनतपश्च चार ॥

अनर्घ्यमर्घ्येण तमद्रिनाथः स्वर्गौकसा मर्चित मर्च-
यित्वा ।

आराधनायास्य सखोसमेतां समादिदेशप्रयतान्त-
भूजाम् ॥

प्रत्यर्थिभूतामपितामसाधेः शुश्रूषमाणां गिरि-
शोऽनुमेने ।

विकारहेतौ सतिविक्रियन्ते येषां नचेताम्सित एव-
धीराः ॥

भवचितवलिपुष्पा वेदिसन्मार्गदत्ता नियमविधिज-
लानां वर्हिसाञ्चोपनेत्री ।

गिरिशमुपचचारप्रत्यहम्सामुकेशीनियमि तपरिखे-
दातच्छिरस्चंद्रपादैः ॥

देवास्तदन्ते हरमूढभार्यं किरीटवद्वाञ्छलयोनि-
पत्य ।

शापावसानप्रतिपन्नमूर्त्तेः ययाचिरेपञ्चशरस्यमे-
वाम् ॥

तस्यानुमेने भगवान्विमन्युः व्यापारमात्मन्यपि माय-
कानाम् ।

कालप्रयुक्ता खलुकार्यविद्भिः विज्ञापना भर्तृषु सिद्धिमेति ॥

केयूराणि न भूषयन्तिपुरुषं हाराम चन्द्रोज्वलाः।
नस्नानं नविलेपनम्न कुसुमं नालङ्कृता मूर्धजाः ॥
वाण्येकासमलंकरोति पुरुषं यासंस्कृताधार्यते ।
क्षीयंतेऽखिलभूषणानि सततंवाग्भूषणंभूषणम् ॥
कुसुमस्तवकस्येव द्वयीवृत्तिर्मनस्विनः । मूर्ध्निवासर्वलोकस्य शीर्यतेवन एववा ॥

II Paraphrase the following omitting the words of the Text as far as possible :—

कामंप्रत्यादिष्टां स्मरामि नपरिग्रहं मुनेस्तनयां ।
बलवत्तुदूयमानं प्रत्यायतीवमे हृदयं ॥
यामृष्टिस्रष्टु राद्या वहतिविधिङ्गतं याहविर्याच होत्रीयेद्वे कालंविधत्तः श्रुतिविषयगुणायास्थितावाव्याप्यविश्वं । यामाहुस्सर्वभूतप्रकृतिरिति यया प्राणिनः प्राणवंतः प्रत्यक्षाभिः प्रपन्नस्तनुभिरवतुनस्ताभिरष्टाभिरीशः ॥
सुभगसलिलावगाहाः पाटलसंसर्गसुरभिवनवाताः।
प्रच्छाय सुलभनिद्राः दिवसाः परिणाम रमणीयाः ॥

वल्मीकार्ध निमग्न मूर्तिरुरसा सन्दष्टसर्पत्वचा
कण्ठेजीर्ण लतापुतानवलयेनात्यर्थ सम्पोडित:
श्मश्रव्यापिशकुन्तनीडनिचितं विभ्रज्जटामण्डलं।
यत्रस्थाणुरिवाचलो मुनिरसावभ्यर्क विंबं-
स्थित: ॥

III Translate the following into Sanskrit:—

Nagarjuna was born in Southern India. He was descended of a Brahminical family and was naturally endowed with eminent qualities. Whilst yet a child he learned the four Vedas, each of which contained forty thousand gathas (गाथा). He travelled to various kingdoms and learnt all the worldly sciences such as Astronomy, Geography. He fell into a danger from which he was saved by a vow to adopt Buddhism. He studied several works on that religion and was lead to the lower world by the king of snakes and returned with the acquisition of much divine knowledge. There was at this time a king in Southern India who knew very little of the true doctrine. Nagarjuna wishing to attract his attention appeared with a red flag before him for seven years. The king wishing to test his divine knowledge asked him what was going on in heaven Nagarjuna said that there was a war between the Devas and the Asuras; and to confirm his words there fell from heaven the mutilated limbs of some Asuras. The king was then convinced and embraced the new religion.

MONDAY, 18TH DEC., 10 A.M TO 1 P M

LATIN: GRAMMAR, &c.

F BRANDT, B.A

1. Write explanatory notes on

Subscriptores, Quadruplatores, Repetundae pecuniæ. Mancipes a civitatibus pro frumento pecuniam exegerunt

Give a very brief summary of the principal laws relating to *repetundæ*, and state under which of these laws Verres were tried

What was the original character of the *tribunitia potestas?*

II. In what year and under what circumstances did the siege of Syracuse in the second Punic war commence, and when and how did it end?

Who was the Roman General in command when the operations were brought to a close? How many times was he consul?

III. Describe the geographical position of Tarentum. State briefly the reasons of its importance in the designs of Hannibal, and the cause of the failure of those designs?

IV Explain the following:

(1) *Desine (me)*

Circa lustra decem flectere.

Can you from this (or other sources) fix the year, approximately, in which the 4th book of the odes was written?

(2) Elea palma, (3) Labor Isthmius, (4) Dirus Afer, (5) restim ductam saltare, (6) infitias ire.

(7) Minis viginti tu illam emisti.

V Give some of the various senses in which *morem gerere* is used in the "Adelphi," illustrating your answer by quotations.

VI. Translate the following, explaining the construction of the words printed in italics·

(*a*) Albanos *prope te lacus*
Ponet marmoream sub trabe citrea.

(*b*) Te decem tauri totidemque vaccae
Me tener solvet vitulus, relicta
Matre qui largis juvenescit herbis.
In mea vota,
Fronte curvatos imitatus *ignes*
Tertium Lunae referentis ortum.
Qua notam duxit nivous *videri,*
Cactera fulvus

(*c*) non *necesse habeo* omnia
pro meo jure agere

(*d*) Nam, si esset unde ficret,

Faceremus ; et tu illum tunm, si esses homo, clemens, placidus, *nulli lædere os, arridere* omnibus, sinceres facere, dum per ætatem licet

VII. Give the derivations of :

ădōrea ăvārus. Fraus. Viduus. fācundus. hŏdiernus

Trace the process by which *ădōrea* came to have attached to it the sense of victory in which it is used in the 4th ode of the 4th Book

Explain the force of the terminations in facundus and hodiernus, and give other adjectives with similar adjectival endings.

VIII Scan :

(1) Laurea donandus Apollinari

(2) Fervet immensusque ruit profundo

(3) Duris ut ilex tonsa bipennibus

Per damna, per caedes ab ipso
Ducit opes animumque ferro

IX Translate the following sentences, carefully preserving the sequence of tenses :

I know what you are doing.
I will hear whatever you may say
I heard what you were doing
I had learnt what you were about to do.
If it is a good thing to *increase one's means* (rem augere) it is no less a good thing to be honest
If you knew what I know, you would think differently (aliter sentire).
The mind (animus) itself knows not what is the nature of the mind Why should I say what is untrue?

X Annotate the following passages :

(*a*) Gens quae cremato fortis ab Ilio
Jactata Tuscis æquoribus sacra,
Natosque maturosque patres,
Pertulit Ausonias ad urbes.

(*b*) Ejus qui domita nomen ab Africa
Lucratus rediit, clarius indicant
Laudes quam Calabræ Pierides

(c) Infernis neque enim tenebris Diana pudicum
Liberat Hippolytum,
Nec Lethæa valet Theseus abrumpere caro
Vincula Pirithoo

(d) Nidum ponit Ityn flebiliter gemens
Infelix avis et Cecropiae domus
Æternum opprobrium, quod male barbaras
Regum est ulta libidines

MONDAY, 18TH DEC, 2 TO 5 P M

LATIN: TRANSLATION

F BRANDT, B A

I. Translate into Latin Prose:—

The battle of Marathon was glorious to Athens and Platæa and though the number of Greeks who fought and died in it was small, it was one of the most important battles in all history: for, had it not been won, Athens must have been captured by Persia; and the rest of Greece would probably have submitted: Greece would have become a Persian province; and the history of Europe, instead of being the history of free nations, might have been like the history of Asia—a history of oppressors and their slaves It was an act of splendid courage in the Athenians to face that army which had overthrown Lydia, Babylon, and Ionia

II. Translate into English:—

Quid sibi iste vult? accusatorem ne se existimari, qui aut a defendere consueverat? nunc præsertim ea jam ætate, cum ædilitatem petat? Ego vero ætatis non modo meæ, sed multo etiam superioris, et honoris amplissimi, puto esse, et accusare improbos, et miseros calamitososque defendere. Et profecto aut hoc remedium est ægrotæ ac prope desperatæ reipublicæ, judiciisque corruptis ac contaminatis paucorum vitio ac turpitudine, homines ad legum defensionem judiciorumque auctoritatem quam honestissimos et integerrimos diligentissimosque accedere: aut, si ne hoc quidem prodesse poterit, profecto nulla unquam medecina his tot incommodis reperietur.

Nulla salus reipublicæ major est, quam eos, qui alterum accusant non minus de laude, de honore, de fama sua, quam illos qui accusantur de capite ac fortunis suis pertimescere Itaque semper ii diligentissime laboriosissimeque accusarunt qui seipsos in discrimen existimationis venire arbitrati sunt

III Translate into English :—

(*a*) Hæ litteræ ad novos consules adlatæ, ac per eos in senatu recitatæ sunt : consultusque de his litteris ita decrevit senatus : Militibus qui ad Cannas commilitones suos pugnantes deseruissent senatum nihil videre cur respublica committenda sit. Si M Claudio proconsuli aliter videretur, faceret quod e republica fideque sua duceret ; dum ne quis eorum munere vacaret neu dono militari virtutis ergo donaretur, neu in Italiam reportaretur donec hostis in terra Italia esset

IV Translate into English :—

(*a*) Sed quoties bonus atque fidus
Judex honestum praetulit utili,
Rejecit alto dona nocentium
Vultu, per obstantes catervas
Explicuit sua victor arma.
Non possidentem multa vocaveris
Recte beatum : rectius occupat
Nomen beati, qui Deorum
Muneribus sapienter uti
Duramque callet pauperiem pati
Pejusque letho flagitium timet,
Non ille pro caris amicis
Aut patria timidus perire

V Translate into English :—

(*a*) DE. Dic ergo locum
SY Nostin' porticum apud macellum hanc deorsum ?
DE. Quidni noverim ?
SY Praeterito hac recta platea sursum : ubi eo veneris, Clivos deorsum vorsus est : hac te praecipitato : postea
Est ad hánc manum saccllum : ibi angiportum propter est

DE Quonam? SY. Illic ubi etiam caprificus magna est - nostin'?

DE. Novi SY Hac pergito

DE. Id quidem angiportum non est pervium SY Verum hercle: vah!

Censen', hominem me esse? erravi: in porticum, rursum redi:

Sane hac multo propius ibis, et minor est erratio.

VI Translate into English: (unprepared translation)

Omnia mihi studia, omnes curas, omnia avocamenta (*recreationes*) exemit, excussit, eripuit dolor, quem ex morte J Aviti gravissimum cepi

Ita me diligebat, ita verebatur, ut me formatore morum, me quasi magistro uteretur Rarum hoc in adolescentibus nostris Nam quotusquisque (*how many? i. e., how few?*) vel ætati alterius, vel auctoritati, ut minor, cedit? Statim sapiunt, statim sciunt omnia neminem verentur, imitantur neminem, atque ipsi sibi exempla sunt

Sed non Avitus, cujus hæc præcipua prudentia, quod alios prudentiores arbitrabatur: haec præcipua eruditio quod discere volebat

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MONDAY, 18TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M

PERSIAN: GRAMMAR, &c.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. H. TYRRELL.

I. (*a*) Describe the marks called حركات ثلاث and give their names in Arabic and Persian what are they used for?

(*b*) Put the diacritical vowel points to the following words:—

Speech سخن anger خشم boat كشتي rare شكفت

he seized كرفت a tree درخت

II. Give the grammatical and literal meanings of the words

متكلم—مخاطب—غائب

III. Describe the صنعت in the following lines:—

(*a*) برید و درید و شکست و ببست
یلان را سر و سینه و پا و دست

(*b*) ساقي از آن شیشهٔ منصور دم
در رگ و در ریشهٔ من صور دم

IV (*a*) Translate the following couplet:—

پروردگار تا کہ ترا مثل ماہ نو
پیوستہ در ترقي و تاباني آورد

(*b*) How is ta تا used in the above couplet, and what is the grammatical term to express it's use? Give another example of a similar use of تا

V. Give examples of the different modes of forming the اسم ظرف

(*a*) in Arabic.

(*b*) in Persian.

VI. In what particulars does the pronunciation of the Persian and Hindustani languages differ?

VII. (*a*) What subjects do the third, fourth and fifth chapters of the Anwar i Suhaili treat of?

(*b*) Give the English equivalent of the title Anwar i Suhaili.

VIII. Correct the errors in the following sentences:—

دو قلا دہ اسب وسہ دست فیل خرید م و پیشکي دو صد روپیہ داد م فوج او ہجدوی بر دو صد سربازان بود *

IX. Define the different kinds of ماضي and give an example of each.

X. Give the roots and meanings of the words:—

دليل — لذيذ — طعام — نعيف — نقيص

ناسخ — فاسخ — فاسق — فصيح — فسحت — تضعيف *

XI. Correct the spelling of the following sentence and re-write it both in the Persian and the Roman character.

د زميان فوج مرزا و متقاسمين او چهار جنگ ها شد ند و تا د يرغا اب از مغلوب و فاتم از منتوه تمعيز نميكر د ند *

MONDAY, 18TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

PERSIAN: TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. H. TYRRELL.

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1. Translate into English:—

(*a*)

د عنم گفت آ ورده اند كم مرز باني بود بزرگي معروف وبشرف ذات و حسن صفات موسوم وموصوف با ادب جانفزا باسخن دلپذ ير * باخرد بيكران باهنر بيشماو

وا ين مرزبان زنے داشت بحسن آفت جان و بلطافت فتنهٔ جهان لبے جان بخمبش ترا ز آبحيات و د هني شبرين تر از تنگ نبات بچهره چو آتش بعارض چوآب * فروزان ترازماه و زآفتاب * زابرر كمان كرده وزغمزه تير * بم تبر وكمان كرده صد دل اسير

با کمال حسن و دلربائي جمال عفت و پارسائي جمع کرده
بود و رخسار فتنه انگیز بحال زهد و پرهیز بیاراسته
دیده فروبسته زکار جهان * گشته پس پردهٔ عصمت نهان *
آئینه نادیدهٔ جمالش زدور * بوده زهرا یي سایه نفور

(b)

دل جنون زده جز گلرخان نمیخواهد
چمن نمي طلبد گلستان نمیخواهد
دهم بباد برایت غبار خود لیکن
عروج این کف خاک آسمان نمیخواهد
محبت بصفا را بگریه حاجت نیست
که پاکي نظر آب روان نمیخواهد
بگیر دستم و از خاک ای اجل بردار
که زیستن دل این ناتوان نمیخواهد
سپرده ایم بعشقت دل و جگر داري
که گر بهجر سپاري امان نمیخواهد
که بسته است زبان خموشیت مطهر
بیان درد دل آه و فغان نمیخواهد
یارما چون طره اندر طرف بستان بشکند
رلف سنبل را رواج اندر گلستان بشکند
من فدای طرز آن رندم که در غارتگري
از نگاه غمزهٔ بازار مستان بشکند
یوسف مصر محبت غمزهٔ از هر طرف
میکند ناصر صهبا پرستان بشکند

(c)

بیا تا گل برافشانیم و می در ساغر اندازیم
فلک را سقف بشگافیم و طرحی نو دراندازیم
اگر غم لشکر انگیزد که خون عاشقان ریزد
من و ساقی بهم ساریم و بنیادش براندازیم
چو در دست است رودی خوش بزن مطرب سرودی خوش
که دست افشان غزل خوانیم و پا کوبان سراندازیم
صبا خاک وجود ما بآن عالیجناب انداز
بود کان شاه خوبان را نظر بر منظر اندازیم
یکی از عشق می لافد دگر طامات می بافد
بیا کین داوریها را بپیش داور اندازیم
بخندانی و خوشخوانی نمی ورزند در شیراز
بیا حافظ که ما خود را بملک دیگر اندازیم.

(d)

چون بتصاریف ایام و روزگار و گردش عالم ناپایدار رشتهٔ ادارهٔ امور ممالک هندوستان بدست تصرف انگلیزان در آمده اگرچه ملک بعضی از رؤسای ملکی هنوز از قبضهٔ اقتدارا یشان بیرون نرفته بود ولی حالت استقلال واستبداد ایشان چون ظل زائل روی بانحطاط نمود و عدم رسوخ ایشان در امور خارجی باعث این شد که رسیدن انگلیس که بدربار ایشان مامور می شد اوقات خودرا بدخل و تصرف در امور داخلیهٔ ریاست مصروف ساخت *

II. Translate into English the following Idiomatic phrases:—

چند بیماری است کہ مسری است چون آبلہ *

پای پای عالم بد یو انکی نمیکرد د *

بہ ببن کہ برای د و تا اسپ خریدن چہ نفس ضرور است *

خانہ اش باد ببزن فرنکی دارد *

این صنجاق کلہ ندارد *

پای من سوزنی میشو د *

آن بچہ اسیر است واین یتیم *

III. Translate into Persian:—

(*a*) "We all have faults. He who boasts of being perfect, is perfect in his folly. I have been a great deal up and down in the world, and I never did see a perfect man. You cannot get white flour out of a coal sack, nor perfection out of human nature; he who looks for a person who has no blot whatever in his character, had better look for sugar in the sea. Every rose has its prickles, and every day its night. Even the bright mid-day sun shows spots, and the blue skies are darkened with clouds. As there is no sunshine without shadows, so all human good is mixed up with more or less evil. We should never judge men by their looks and actions. There is fire in the flint cool as it looks; wait till the steel gets a knock at it, and you will see."

(*b*) "William Pitt was the son of a wealthy Governor of Madras. He was born in 1708, and entered Parliament in 1734. With regard to him Frederick of Prussia said. "England has been a long time in labour, but she has at last brought forth a man." Pitt said of himself. "I know that I can save the country, and I know no other man can." His glowing patriotism was the real spell by which he held England. "Be one people," he cried to the factions who rose to bring about his fall," "forget everything but the public! I set you the example."

IV. Subject for Composition:—

Describe and remark upon any one national custom or prejudice with which you are acquainted.

MONDAY, 18TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M

TAMIL: GRAMMAR, &c.

J M VELU PILLAI.

I What bearing has the opening stanza (தொழுவார் &c) of நிரைமீட்சிச்சருக்கம் on the whole of that சருக்கம் ?

II. State with reasons how far from the country of விராடன் the Pandavas were at the end of their forest life What hints were given to Duryodhana by Bhisma and Karna regarding the place of the Pandavas' அஞ்ஞாதவாசம் ? What probably enabled them to give such hints ?

III Which of the Pandavas proposed to spend the time of அஞ்ஞாதவாசம் at the court of விராடன் ? What was the first act of Arjuna on his recovering his original form ?

IV Paraphrase :—

(1) யாருநெஞ்சழிந்தஞ்சுவதென்கொலென்றிசைத்
தான்
சூரன்மாமகனுகியசூரரிற்சூரன்.

(2) பரிவினின்னியான்வெல்வனென்றவனிபன்பதா
கை
யரவைமற்றிவன்பதாகையிலனுமன்வந்தடுத்
தான்.

(3) பொருவருமமர்நெடும்போதுதாக்கியு
மொருவருமிலாத்திலருவமைவேழிலார்.

(4) மிகமுனியடுத்துவெல்லவென்றியுத்தரன்மூன்மே
வா
ரிகலழிந்தென்னவிப்போரழிந்தீயெதையென்
றான்.

(5) என்னைகொலகாதலகவற்றுமனத்தினாற்கண்பாழ்
பட்
டேதிலவனாயிரவு.

(6) தீத்தொழிலேகன்றித்திரிதந்தெருவைபோற்
போத்தறார்புல்லறிவினார்.

V (a) Give the பதவுரை of (1) வண்டூத மலருந் தடம் பொய்கை; (2) மாகுசூழவுந்தப்பியவரிநிற மாபோல்; (3) மூப்புமேல்வாராமைமுன்.

(b) Give the meaning of தண்டித்தனிப்பகைகோள், வழும்பு, விதுப்பு, நிறிஇ, வல்லுதல், சமழ்த்தல், ஐந்தை, புளகாங்கிதம், கோபாவேசம், ஏமம், வணக்குதும், மறங்கும்.

(c) Explain fully, களப்பலி, முகில்கால்கொண்டென்ன, மலையிலக்கென யாரையுமலைநதிடு.

VI (1) Give the construction of யாரும், நெஞ்சு in 1, உவமை in 3, and இரவு in 5, of Question IV

(2) Give from the text one example of வினைப்பகுதி being used as (a) a தொழிற்பெயர், (b) a படர்க்கைவினைமுற்று, (c) a வினையெச்சம்.

(3) What are the பகுபதவுறுப்பு of மடங்கல் = சிங்கம; வாளி = அம்பு; சோரி = இரத்தம், இரட்டு = வீசு.

(4) Write explanatory notes on any *two* of the following words with reference to the given meanings of each. சிலை = கல், வில; நகம் = விரலநகம, மலை; எச்சம் = குறைவு, சநததி, கோள் = கருத்து, புறஙகூறல.

VII. (1) Add the suggestions conveyed in the following:—(a) படுங்குறும் பனிபுதைத்தலிற் பரிதி தன்னு ருவமொடுங்குமாறெனவொளித்ததன்பேட் டிரு வொழித்து; (b) சூரன்மாமகனுகிய சூர ரிற்சூரன்.

(2) "என்றிவர்களைக் கோறல் பாவமெ".—Who are meant by இவர்கள்?

(3) "ஒருநன்றிசெய்தவர்க்கொன்றி யெழுந்த பி ழை நாறுஞ் சான்றோர் பொறுப்பர்." Quote a passage from the Bharata conveying the same idea as this.

(4) What proverb occurs in the Bharata text? By whom was it used and when?

VIII. (1) "சரீரத்தில் கலந்திருக்கு மறுவகைப்பகை." What are these? Explain each.

(2) "ஐம்புலன்களாகிய ஐந்து தேர்." Is the word தேர் appropriate here? Give reasons for your answer.

(3) "ரிஷியீஸ்வராளுக்கும் மிகவும் பாக்கியம்வந் தால் புத்தி திரும்பிப்போம்." Whose words are these and on what occasion were they uttered?

(4) "ஸ்திரி அத்தி ஆகாதென்று பழிக்கஞ்சினர் தெசரதர்." What reasons had Rama then to kill தாடகை?

IX. What character in the Bharata may be compared to மந்தரை in the Ramayana? What did each do?

X. What description is given in the Ramayana of filial affection?

XI. Describe in Tamil the way in which மந்தரை prevailed upon கைகேசி to get the crown for her (Kaikesi's) son.

MONDAY, 18TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

TAMIL: TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION.

H. BOWER, D D

I. Translate into English:—

(a) "தசரதமகாராஜனுடைய சமுகத்திற்கு வசிஷ்டமகாமுனி வந்து ராமனுக்குப் பட்டாபிஷேகம்செய்கிறதற்கு நாளைக்கு நல்ல முகூர்த்தமென்று சொல்ல, தசரதன் அம்முனியைநோக்கித் தாங்களே ராமனுக்குத் தருமம் நீதி முதலியவைகள் சொல்லவேண்டுமென்று பிரார்த்திக்க, முனிவர் ராமனைநோக்கிச்சொல்லுகிறார்: மகாவிஷ்ணு சிவன் பிரமா இவர்களிலேயும், பிருதிவு - அப்பு - தேயு - வாயு - ஆகாயமென்னும் பஞ்சபூதங்களிலேயும் பெரியவர்கள் பிராமணர்களென்று மனதிலேவைத்து பூஜிதைசெய்யும், அவர்கள் கோபம்பண்ணினாலும கிருபைபண்ணினாலும் பலிக்குமாகையால், அவர்களுடைய பெருமையை ஒருவராலும் சொலலி முடியாது, ஆதலால் அவர்களைச் சேவித்துக்கொண்டு ஸ்துதிபண்ணி நல்ல வசனஞ்சொல்லி அவர்கள் ஏவினது செய்துகொண்டிரும். சூதுமுதலான தூர்நடக்கைகள் உம்மிடத்தில் இல்லை - தீதொழிய நன்மைசெயது, ஒருவரோடும் பகைகொள்ளாமல், மந்திரி சொல்லுகிறவழியே நடந்து, சகலரிடத்திலும் அன்புவைத்திரும்;—இதற்கு மிஞ்சின தருமம் இல்லை-"

(b) "அர்ச்சுனன் உத்தரனைநோக்கிச் சொல்லுகிறார்: நீர் ராஜகுமாரனுயிருந்து சேனையைக்கண்டு அஞ்சுவது தகுதியல்ல; உயிர்விட்டு மரிக்க அஞ்சி உயிரோடும் மரிக்கிறீர்; உமது வாழ்வெல்லாம் வீணாய்ப்போகும்; இகபரபிரயோஜனங்களும் பாழாய்ப்போகுமே. வேண்டாம், நின்று யுத்தஞ்செய்யும்."

(c) "பழக்கம் கொடியதுபார் பாறையினுங் கோழி
கிழிக்கும் பொலியைக் கிளறும்—விழித்துங
குருடர்க் கொளிப்பகையாய்க் கூசிக்கோல்போ
டர்
ரருளைப் பகுக்கு மான்மா."

(d) "விண்ணின்று பொய்ப்பின் விரிநீர் வியனுலகத்
துண்ணின்றுடற்றும்பசி-"

II. Translate into Tamil :—

(a) "We all have faults. He who boasts of being perfect, is perfect in his folly. I have been a great deal up and down in the world, and I never did see a perfect man. You cannot get white flour out of a coal sack, nor perfection out of human nature; he who looks for a person who has no blot whatever in his character, had better look for sugar in the sea. Every rose has its prickles, and every day its night. Even the bright mid-day sun shows spots, and the blue skies are darkened with clouds. As there is no sunshine without shadows, so all human good is mixed up with more or less evil. We should never judge men by their looks and actions There is fire in the flint, cool as it looks; wait till the steel gets a knock at it, and you will see."

(b) "William Pitt was the son of a wealthy Governor of Madras. He was born in 1708, and entered Parliament in 1734. With regard to him, Frederick of Prussia said: "England has been a long time in labour, but she has at last brought forth a man." Pitt said of himself: "I know that I can save the country, and I know no other man can." His glowing patriotism was the real spell by which he held England. "Be one people," he cried to the factions who rose to bring about his fall, 'forget everything but the public! I set you the example."

III. Subject for Composition :—

Describe and remark upon any one national custom or prejudice with which you are acquainted.

MONDAY, 18TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P M

TELUGU: GRAMMAR, &c.

V. SUNDARARAMAYYA, M.A., B L

I. Paraphrase

అకటకట వికటకూటకోటీవిటంకశృంగాట కాధౌకమాన జరదిందు బింబగళదమృత బిందుదుర్దినార్ద్రీకృతసల్లకీ పల్లవ ప్రభంజన పరాంజన హస్తిహస్తంబు.

స్వస్వప్రవర్ధితవర్ధిష్ణుధరణీరుహ సందోహదోహద ప్రధాన సమానసంభ్రమ ఖేలదైల బిలవిలాసినీవిలాసవాచాలతులాకోటి కలకలాహూయమానమానసమదాల సమరాళంబు.

(a) Explain the force of the words జరత్, వికట, శృంగాటక.

(b) Explain the force of the affixes in ఆర్ద్రీకృత, ఆధౌకమాన.

(c) Distinguish between ప్రవర్ధిత and వర్ధిష్ణు.

(d) Name the అష్టగజములు.

(e) Give the genders of the following words కూట, విటంక, జరత్, తులాకోటి.

(f) In how many senses are the Prefixes ప్ర and వి used?

(g) To what does స్వ స్వ in the above passage refer?

II. Quote from Manucharitra the descriptions of any two of the following:—

సరస్వతి, ప్రవరుఁడు, నీర్ధుఁడు, అరుణాస్పదము.

III Name some of the celebrated works of the authors mentioned in the following:—

వనజాక్షోపము వామలూరుతనయున్ ద్వైపాయనున్ భవభూతిభారవి . . . . . కాళిదాసునిమాఘు . . . న్మురారి . . . దండిఁ బ్రస్తుతులఁ బేర్కొందున్వ చశ్శుద్ధికిన్.

IV Explain the following passages fully :—

(1) పాండవేయదార గర్భంబులని తత్సంతాన సంభూతగర్భంబుల నెల్లనుగ్గడించి పలికినవాఁడనైతినదిపారాశర్యుండు పాండవేయదారగర్భంబులఁ బేరుకొనుటగాఁ జేసి యొంటికాశపడకు మీయనియె.

(2) కకపాలకేదార కటకముద్రితపాణిఁ గుఱుచలాతాముతోఁ గూర్చిపట్టి। యైణేయమైనయొడ్డాణంబులవణిచే నక్కళించినపొట్ట మక్కళించి.

(3) ఏకతంబుననేని రేనిసాకతంబునకు మోఱకుఁదీరున ధీరుండు మోసఁబొందఁడు.

(4) ఉల్లమునందునక్కటిక మూనుటమీకులమందుఁగంటిమి

(5) ఎకరాలన్మండు వాసాహిణములఁగల భద్రేభసందోహ వాహప్రకరంబున్

Why is భద్రేభ used in this passage ?

What other kinds of ఇభములు are there ?

V What is the moral to be deduced from the following fables

(1) మేకును బెఱికినకోఁతి.

(2) ధావకమల్లుఁడు.

(3) ఇంద్రపాలితుండు ధనగుప్తుండు.

(4) అనాగత విధాత.

What are the fables which contain the morals ?

(1) ఎంతబలవంతునైన బుద్ధిబలంబు చేగెలువవచ్చును.

(2) ఉపాయంబుచే సాధింపరాని కార్యంబులులేవు.

Give the substance of one of these fables briefly in simple Telugu

VI What are the అలంకారములు used in the following —

(a) కెలఁకులనున్న తంగెటిజున్ను గృహమేధి.

(b) నిజభుజాశ్రిత ధారుణీ వజ్రకవచంబు.

Quote examples of ఉపమ and అతిశయోక్తి from your texts

VII Parse the words in the following :—

(1) పుట్టుగాననిమేని మెట్టకుంట.

(2) రహస్యమానయిన డాపంజెప్పెదన్.

VIII. Criticise the గుణదోషములు of the following lines —

(a) మనుపులలో స్వారోచిషమను
సంభవమరయ రససమంచితకథలన్

(b) తీర్థసంవాసులే తెంచి నారనివిన్న
నెదురుగానేగు దవ్వెంతయైన.

(c) అచటినాలవజాతి హలముఖాం
తవిభూతినాది భిక్షువుబై క్షమైనమాన్పు.

(d) సౌధసుధాధవళిత ప్రాలేయరుఙ్మం
డలీహరిణంబై

IX Explain the following words and phrases —

(1) బలమదమత్తదుష్టపుర భంజనుఁడు.

(2) పరిపాలితార్యుఁడు.

(3) మూరురాయరగండ.

(4) వాతూల, ఈరెండ, ఈరేడు, నిరిద్ర, రేవంత, కజ్జలము, క్షపణక, గడిదేశములు, కాసెకొంగు, చెనకన్, కంటక, ఆబాలగోపాలము.

How do you account for the form మూరు.

X Distinguish between ముని and ఋషి. గురు and ఆచార్య.

Name the పంచగౌడలు and సప్తసంతానములు.

XI Who are described in the Bharatam as ఆస్త్రశస్త్ర నిహతి నొప్పించరానివారు.

XII How do you explain the apparent inconsistency in the sense of the following passage:—

అధికనిష్ఠమై బ్రహ్మచర్యవ్రతంబుతోడ రుక్మిణీయుతముగాఁ దుహినశైలతటమునందుఁ బండ్రెండు వత్సరము లుగ్రతపమొనర్చి.

What is your idea of తపము in the above passage?

MONDAY, 18TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

TELUGU: TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION.

V. SUNDARARAMAYYA, M.A., B L.

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1. Translate into English:—

శాతాస్త్రస్ఫారవీచీసముదయ రభసాశ్చర్యసంపాదిహేలాస్ఫీతం బైక్రమ్ముదేర స్పెదరక కలఁచెన్భీష్మవారాశిఁ దుచ్ఛారాతి వ్యాపారదుర్వారతఁ దెగియెఁ గుమారవ్రజంబక్కటా నిద్రాతంత్రవ్యాప్తి నక్రూరతఁ బొరసిభుజాప్రౌఢి వమ్మయ్యెఁజుమ్మీ॥

ఆమందిడియతఁడరిగిన। భూమీసురుఁడరిగెఁదుహిన భూధరశృంగశ్యామలకోమలకానన హేమాఢ్యదరీఝరీ నిరీక్షేపేక్షన్॥

ఎడరుదొడరిన తఱి యెఱుక బలిమికొలఁది వెరపుపరికింపవలయుఁగాని వెఱంగువాఁటు తెఱంగుగాదు.

చేరువంజేరియెవ్వరో చెవిగఱచెదరు రాగద్వేషదూషితాత్ములమాన సంబులు సాధువులయందును వికృతింబొరయును.

వెఱవకమీకొనర్తు నొకవిన్నపమిట్టిది యెల్లఁజూచిరానెఱకలు

గట్టుకొన్న మఱియేఁడులుపూఁడులు పట్టుఁబ్రాయపుం జిఱుతతనం బుమీమొగము చెప్పకచెప్పెడు నద్దిఱయ్యమా కెఱుఁగఁ దరంబె మీమహిమ మీరెయెఱుంగుదు రేమిచెప్పుదున్.

Translate into English :—

BHARTAM KARNA PARVAM.

అనిలోఁదెరలుటదొలఁగుట యనునివిచనుఁగాక నొచ్చియైనను గలనెట్లునువెడలఁ జనునె యేనట్లునుగాకిటవచ్చుటంజులుక నైతిఁగ డున్॥

వినుకర్ణునకేనోడితి ననసేటికి నీవునోడి తనిలజమాద్రీతనయులు మున్నేయోడిరి మనతోఁగూడంగఁగంసమర్దనుఁడోడెన్॥

నీతెఱఁగిట్టిదేనిరణ నిష్ఠకుఁబూనకకార్యవాదినై గ్వైతవనఁబునం దసము దగ్రభుజాబల దుర్దముండు రాధాతనయుండువాని ననిదాఁక నశక్యము నాకునన్ననే నీతెరువేలవత్తు మహియేలనశక్తుఁడు వాంఛసే యునే॥

పంకజనాభుదున్వినఁగఁ బల్కినయప్పలుకిమ్మెయిందుది। న్బెంక గుటోర్చితిట్టినినుఁ బుట్టినయప్పు నుతించిపోరికి। న్మంకగొనండుగెల్చుఁ గురుసంఘమునీతఁడు పుణ్యుఁడన్న యా। బొంకరిదివ్యవాణియుఁ దపోధనులున్మమునిట్లలంతురే॥

II. Translate into Telugu :—

(*a*) "We all have faults. He who boasts of being perfect, is perfect in his folly. I have been a great deal up and down in the world, and I never did see a perfect man. You cannot get white flour out of a coal sack, nor perfection out of human nature; he who looks for a person who has no blot whatever in his character, had better look for sugar in the sea. Every rose has its prickles, and every day its night. Even the bright mid-day sun shows spots, and the blue skies are darkened with clouds. As there is no sun-shine without shadows, so all human good is mixed up with more or less

evil We should never judge men by their looks and actions There is fire in the flint cool as it looks; wait till the steel gets a knock at it, and you will see."

(*b*) "William Pitt was the son of a wealthy Governor of Madras. He was born in 1708, and entered Parliament in 1734 With regard to him Frederick of Prussia said: "England has been a long time in labour, but she has at last brought forth a man" Pitt said of himself· "I know that I can save the country, and I know no other man can" His glowing patriotism was the real spell by which he held England. "Be one people," he cried to the factions who rose to bring about his fall, "forget everything but the public! I set you the example."

III. Subject for Composition:—

Describe and remark upon any one national custom or prejudice with which you are acquainted.

MONDAY, 18TH DEC, 10 A M TO 1 P M

KANARESE: TEXT AND GRAMMAR

M. CLAPHAM, ESQ

I Give a brief account of the ಸೃಷ್ಟ್ಯುದ್ಭವ, contained in your text

II Explain the following passages:—

(*a*) ಪ್ರುಂಡರೀಕೋತ್ಪತಮೂಗಿಯುಂಭಾವಿಸ,
ಲ್ಯುಂಡೊಲದೆಳೆತಸರಮಲ್ಯುಮುತ್ಕುಂಜಾತ,
ಮಡನಂತಾನಾಗಿಯುಂದಿವಾಕರನಲ್ಯುಸಲಿನಿರಕ್ತಾಂಕಮೂಗಿ
ತಂಡದರೆಪೋವನವುದಲ್ಯುರೆಶಿವಾನ್ವಿತಂ,
ಖಂಡಪರಶುಪ್ರಯುತಮೂಗಿಕೈಲಾಸದು,
ದ್ದಂಡಗಿರಿಯಲ್ತೆನಿಸಿನೋಟಕರಕಣ್ಗಾರಣಾಂಕಣಂಚಲ್ವಿದು
ದು -

(*b*) ನೀಲಮಣಿಕ್ಯವೆರಡೊಂದಾದಮೂರ್ತಿಸ,
ಲ್ಲೀಲೆಯಿಂವುಡಿಯುನುಂಜಡೆಯುವುನ್ನವರತ್ನ,

ದೋಲೆಯುಂಕುಂಡಲವುನೆಸವಕಂಠಾಭರಣಮುಂಪೊಳೆವತಲೆಮಾ
ಲೆಯುಂ -
ನೀಲೋತ್ಪಲವನತಳಕೂಲಮುಂಚಾರುಮಣಿ,
ಜಾಲವುಂಪನ್ನಗಾಭರಣಮುಂನೂತನದು,
ಕೂಲಮುಂಚರ್ಮಾಂಬರವನಾಂತುದೆನಲರ್ಧನಾರೀಶ್ವರಮ್ಮೆರೆದ
ನು -

(c) Scan the first half (ಪೂರ್ವಾರ್ಧ) of (a)

III Give an example of each of the following kinds of ಅಲಂಕಾರಗಳು from your text :—

ಕ್ರಮಾಲಂಕಾರ, ರೂಪಕಾಲಂಕಾರ, ಸಂದೇಹಾಲಂಕಾರ.

IV Analyse the following passage into simple sentences and give their construction .—

ರಾಜಕೇಕರದಿವಿಜರಾಜವಂದಿತಪಾದ, ರಾಜೀವವರರಾಜರಾಜನಖಚಂದ್ರದಿನ
ರಾಜಕೋಟಿಪ್ರಭಾರಾಜಿತಶರೀರಖಲರಾಜವುದವಿಧ್ವಂಸನ -

ರಾಜೀವಭವಮಕುಟರಾಜತ್ಸುರತ್ನನೀ,
ರಾಜನಚರಣಭೋಗಿರಾಜಭೂಷಣಶೈಲ,
ರಾಜಾತ್ಮಜಾಸ್ತನವಿರಾಜಕುಂಕುಮವಕ್ಷಸಲಹೆಂದುಹರಿಪೋಗಳ್ದ
ನು -

V Give the meanings of :—

(a) 1. ಕಮಲಾಸನೋ ಸೇಂದ್ರನಮಿತ 2. ವೇದವತಲೆಗೆಜೂಡಾನು
ಣಿಯ 3 ನಮ್ಮಮುಕ್ತಿಗೆಸಂಗರವೇಸಾಧನವು 4. ತಲೆಹೋ
ದರೂ ಅಟ್ಟೈಯಲ್ಲಿಕ್ಕಾದಿದರು.

(b) Give the ತತ್ಸಮ forms of :—

ಬಾದಸೆ, ಬಿದ್ದವಣ, ಆಡಸೋಗೆ, ಅಳಕ, ಪಾಗರ, ಆಣೆ, ಬಡಗಿ,
ಕೌಂಗು, ಹದಿಟ, and the ತದ್ಭವ forms of :—
ಅಂಗಾರ, ಕಲಮ, ಸುರಿಗೆ, ಶ್ರಪಥಾ, ಧಾರ್ಮ, ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ, ವಾಸಿ,
ವಂಶ, ಪಾಟಲ.

(*c*) State to what class each of the following compounds belongs —

ಕರೀಬಿಳಿದು, ನೃಸತ್ಪಾಸ್ಪಿಮಾಲ, ಅರಮನೆ, ತಾವರೆಗೆಂಪು

(*d*) Write the fem forms —ಮೃಗ, ಕಾಮಿ, ಯಮ, ಗರ್ಭಸುಖ

VI Who is the speaker and what is the occasion of —

(*a*) ಬೇಡಿದೆವರವನಿಂತುನಿನ್ನೊಡಲೊಳಾನೊಡೆದುಮೂಡಿದಾಗಳೆನಿಸಗೆ ವಿಲಯತಪ್ಪದು

(*b*) ನೀನಿಂತುಪೊತ್ತಜೋಹಂಗಳಂಬಿಟ್ಟೆನ್ನ ಪೊರ್ದೆನಿಸಗುತ್ತಮಪದಂಗಳಂಕೊಟ್ಟಪೇಂ

(*c*) ರುದ್ರರೂಪಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಲೋಕಗಳನ್ನು ಸುಡುವ ಮಹಾವಿಷ್ಣುವಿನ ಕೋಪದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿನ್ನ ಈ ಕೆಟ್ಟ ಗಂಭೀರತನವು ನಡೆಯುವದೇ

VII Why did ಭೃಗುಮುನಿ curse Vishnu, and what was the consequence?

VIII Paraphrase the following passages —

(*a*) ನಿನಿಷದೊಳುಶಂಭುವಂಬೀಳ್ಕೊಳುತ್ತಮ್ಮಹಾ,
ನಿನಿಷರೂಪಂತಾಳ್ದುವಾರ್ದಿಯಂಪೊಕ್ಕಂದ,
ನಿನಿಷರಿಪುವಂಕೊಂದುನಿಗಮಂಗಳಂದೇವಶತಿಗಿತ್ತಹಂಕೃತಿಯೊಳು -
ಕ್ರಮಿತವೈರಾಟ್ಕಾಯಮಂಧರಿಸೆರೊಡೆಸಂ,
ಕ್ರಮಿತನಿಖಿಳಾಬ್ದಿಗಳುಮೇರೆಯಂಮಿರಲಾ,
ಕ್ರಮಿತಜಲದಿಂಧರಣಿಶರದಿಯೊಂದಾದವದನೇನೆಂಬೆಸಚ್ಚರಿಯನು,
ಅನಿತರೋಳ್ಕಲಹಕರ್ತುಗಳೀರ್ವರಾಜ್ಞೆಯಿಂ,
ತನತನಗೆಚೂಣಿಯಬಟಾಳಮುಂಕೊಂಡುಬ್ಬೊ,
ಕ್ಕನುವರದೊಳೆಚ್ಚಾಡಿದರ್ಮಾಡಿದಪ್ರತಿಜ್ಞಾವಚನಮಂಖತಿಯೊಳು -
ಇನಮಂಡಲಕೆಸಮುದ್ರಂಗಳ್ಗಿನದಿಗಳ್ಗಿ,
ಪನಪದಹತೊಳ್ಪಿತರಜಂರಾಹುಬಡಬಾಗ್ನಿ,

ಘನನಿದಾಘಮದಾಯ್ತುಶಿವಶಿವಾಪೊಗಳಲೀಂಸಂಗರದಸಂಭ್ರಮವ
ನು -

IX Give a short account of Rama's expedition to Lunka.

X Quote a passage from your text in which the word hari (ಹರಿಶಬ್ದ) is used in thirteen different senses

XI Name the ದಶಾವಸ್ಥೆ, ಅಸ್ಟಸಾತ್ವಿಕ, ಶೈವಲಿಂಗತ್ರಯ, ಷಟ್‌ಸ್ಥಲ, ಪಂಚಸಾದಾಖ್ಯ, ತನುತ್ರಯ.

(a) Give the etymology of the following words :—

ಈಶ, ಮುನಿ, ಕೈಲಾಸ, ಮತ್ಸ್ಯ, ಕಪಾಲ, ಪ್ರಾಲೇಯ, ಬಟ್ಟುಗೈದು, ಕಿಸುಗಂಣು, ಹೊತ್ತಾರೆ, ಮುಚ್ಚೂಳಿ, ಮುನ್ನೀರು, ಆನೆಕಲ್ಲು.

MONDAY, 18TH DEC, 2 TO 5 P M

KANARESE · TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION

S. VENKATAVARADA AIYANGAR, B.A., M L

I Translate into English :—

1 (a) ನೋಡಿದವನೇಶುಚಿಪದಾಬ್ಜಂಗಳಿಗೆತ ಲೆಯನೀಡಿದವನೇಸುಕೃತಿ

(b) ಮೋಕನುತನಂಘ್ರಿಸೇವೆಯಂಮಾಡಿದವನೇಜಗತ್ಸೇವ್ಯನೆಂಬುದುಜ
ನಂಗುರುಸಿದ್ಧವೀರೇಶನ -

(c) ಶ್ರೀಶದಿವಿಜೇಂದ್ರವಾಗೀಶನತವರಪದಕು,
ಶೇಶಯಸಮಸ್ತಲೋಕೇಶವಿನಮಿತಸುಪ್ರಕಾಶಸನ್ನುತಪುಣ್ಯಕೋಶ,

(d) ನಿಜಭಕ್ತಭವಪಾಶಮಂಪರಿದುನೀನ್ಪಲಹಿಮ್ಮನು,

(e) ತರತರದೋಳೆಸವಬಾಗಿಲಗೋಪುರಂಗಳೋಳ್ಕದುವಿಟ್ಟಪುತ್ತಳಗ
ಳಿಂಚಿತ್ರತರಪಟ್ಟೆಜಿಲ್ಲಕಂನಡಿಕಲಸಮುತ್ತುಗಳಪರಿಪರಿಯರಂನ
ಗಳಕುಚ್ಚುಗಳಮೇಲ್ಕಟ್ಟೆನಿಂಕರಂಚಲ್ವಾದದು,

(f) ಅಪರಾಧಿಯಾದೊಡಂಬಿಡದೀಮನಂದುಷ್ಟನಾಯಕನಸೆಂದೋರ್ವ
ಮಡದಿಕೆಳದಿಗೆನುಡಿದಳು,

2 (a) ಆಬಳಿಕ ದುಷ್ಯಂತನು ತಾನುಮಾಡಿದ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಕಣ್ವಮು-ನೀಶ್ವ
ರನು ಕೋಪಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಶಪಿಸುವನೆಂದು ಎಣಿಸಿ ಶಕುಂತಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅನು-ರಾ
ಗವಿದ್ದರೂ ತನ್ನ ವಟ್ಟಣಕ್ಕೆ ಕರಿಸುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಭಯಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದನು ಆ ಬಳಿಕ
ಕೆಲವು ಕಾಲವಾಗಲು ಬಹು ಕಾರ್ಯಾಸಕ್ತನಾದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆ ವೃತ್ತಾಂತವನ್ನು
ಮರೆತು ರಾಜ್ಯವನ್ನಾಳುತಿದ್ದನು.

(b) ಅರಸಾದವನು ಬಯಗ್ರಸ್ತನಾದವನಿಗೆ ಅಜಯವನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸುತ್ತಾ
ಶೂರನಾದವನಿಗೆ ಕೈ ಮುಗಿಯುತ್ತಾಲುಬ್ಧನಾದವನಿಗೆ ಹಣ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆಂ
ದು ಆ ಶೇತೋರಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಸಮಾನ ಬಲಶಾಲಿಯೊಡನೆ ಸ್ನೇಹವನ್ನು ಬಳಸು
ತ್ತಾತನ್ನ ಅರ್ಥಕ್ಕೆ ದ್ರೋಹವನ್ನು ಎಣಿಸಿಬವನು ಮಗನಾದರೂ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತ
ನಾದರೂ ಅಣ್ಣನಾದರೂ ತಮ್ಮನಾದರೂ ತಂದೆಯಾದರೂ ಗುರುವಾದರೂ
ಅವನನ್ನು ಮೊಖಾನೋಡದೆ ಸಂಹರಿಸಬೇಕು.

(c) ಇತ್ತಲಾ ದರ್ಮರಾಯನು ಮೂಡಣದಿಕ್ಕಿಗೆ ಭೀಮಸೇನನನ್ನೂ ಬಡ
ಗಣದಿಕ್ಕಿಗೆ ಅರ್ಜುನನನ್ನೂ ಪಡುವಣದಿಕ್ಕಿಗೆ ನಕುಲನನ್ನೂ ತೆಂಕಣದಿಕ್ಕಿ
ಗೆ ಸಹದೇವನನ್ನೂ ಕಳುಹಿಸಲು ಆ ನಾಲ್ಕುಮಂದಿಯೂ ಸಕಲ ಸೇನಾಸಮೇ
ತರಾಗಿ ತಮಗೆ ಕಟ್ಟುಪಾಡಿದ ದಿಕ್ಕುಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಆಯಾಯದಿಕ್ಕಿನ ಅರ
ಸುಗಳನ್ನೂ ಗೆದ್ದು ಅನೇಕದ್ರವ್ಯ ವಸ್ತುವಾಹನ ಮೊದಲಾದವುಗಳನ್ನು
ಅವರಗಳಿಂದ ಕಪ್ಪವಾಗಿ ತೆಗದು ಕೊಂಡು ತಿರಿಗಿ ಇಂದ್ರಪ್ರಸ್ಥಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದು
ತಾವು ತಾವು ತಂದಮಿತಿ ಇಲ್ಲದ ಧನಕನಕಾದಿ ಸಮಸ್ತ ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳನ್ನು
ಒಪ್ಪಿಸಲು ಆಬಳಿಕ ಕಪ್ಪದ ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳಿಂದ ಇಂದ್ರಪ್ರಸ್ಥ ಪಟ್ಟಣವೆಲ್ಲಾ
ತುಂಬಿಹೋಯಿತು.

(d) ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಕುಂಬಕರ್ಣನು ಎಲೈ ಶ್ರೀರಾಮಚಂದ್ರನೇ ನಾವು ತಾಮಸ
ರು-ಮೇಲೆ ನಮಗೆ ಆಸುರಕರ್ಮದಬಳಕೆ ಇಳೆಯ ಮೂರ್ಖರಿಗೆಲ್ಲಾ ನಾವುಗು
ರುಗಳು - ತಲೆ ಹೋದರೂ ಅಟ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿಕ್ಕಾದು ಪರೆಂಬುವದನ್ನು ನೀನು
ಕೇಳಿಅರಿಯೂನೀವು ರಾಜೇಂದ್ರರು ಕರುಣಾಶಾಲಿಗಳು - ಹೌದುನಿನ್ನ ಕೊ
ಮಲಹೃದಯವನ್ನುನನ್ನ ತಮ್ಮನೊಬ್ಬನಲ್ಲಿ ಇಟ್ಟರುವದೇಸಾಕು ನಮ್ಮ
ಲ್ಲಿಕಲ್ಲು ಹೃದಯವೇ ಇರಲಿ - ಕರುಣದಮಾತೇಕೆನೋಡು ನಮ್ಮ ಸರಳನ
ಸೌರವನ್ನು ಎಂದು ರಾವಣನನ್ನು ಹೊಡೆದನು.

3 (*a*) ರಿಪುಮಥನಕೇಳ್ಮಳಿಂದಂಬಹಳವೈಭವದೊ,
ಳುಪಚರಿಸಿತನ್ನನಂದನಚಂದ್ರಹಾಸನಂ,
ವಿಪುಲಪರಿತೋಷದಿಂದೊಡೆಯಂಗೆಕಾಣಿಕೆಯನೀಡಿಕಾಣಿಸಿದಬಳಿಕಾ,
ವಿಪಿನದೊಳ್ತನಗೀಕುಮಾರಕಂಮುಂಗೈದ,
ತಪದಫಲದಿಂತಾನೆದೊರಕೊಂಡನೀತನಂ,
ಕೃಪೆಯಿಂದನೀವೆಪಾಲಸಪೇಳ್ವುದೆಂದುನಿಜಪತಿಗೆಕೈವರ್ತಿಸಿದಸು.

(*b*) ಜಲನಿಧಿಜಲಮುಂಜಲಜ್ಞ,
ತಕ್ಕಿಲಕ್ಕೆಸಲಿದಿತ್ತುದತ್ತಮಿತ್ತುಂನದಿನಿ,
ರ್ಮಲಸಲಿಲಂದೊರೆದುದುಗಡ,
ನೆಲದೊಳ್ಕೊಟ್ಟುಂಗೆಬಡತನಂಬಂದಪುದೇ,

(*c*) ಎಂದುವಿಚಿತ್ರವಾಗಿವಿನುತಾತ್ಮಭವಂಕ್ರವುದಿಂದೆಪೇಳ್ದಕೇ,
ಳ್ದಿಂದುಧರಂನಗುತ್ತಬೆರಗಾಗಿರಲಿತ್ತುಸಿರಸ್ಸುಮುಂಡಮಂ,
ಸಂಧಿಸಿದಾಗಳ್ಕೈದನಿಜಗೇಹಮನಾತನಮಾತೆನೀನುದಾ,
ರೆಂದುಕುಡಂಬಕೇಳಿವಡೆನಿನ್ನತನೂಭವನೆಂದುಪೇಳಿದಂ.

II Translate the following into idiomatic English :—

(*a*) ಇದನ್ನುಕ್ಕೆಬಿಟ್ಟಾ - (use the word "give")

(*b*) ಬಲ್ಲವನಿಗೆ ಇದೇ ಆಯುಧ (use "do")

(*c*) ಯಾಕೆಕಾಲಹರಣಮಾಡುತ್ತೀ (use "put").

(*d*) ನಾನು ಇದನ್ನುಸಹಿಸಲಾರೆ (use "put")

(*e*) ಕೇಕಡಾನಾಲ್ಕರಂತೆಬಡ್ತಿಗೆ ಹಣ ಹಾಕಿದ್ದಾನೆ (use "put")

(*f*) ಚನ್ನಾಗಿ ಅವನಿಗೆ ಮೊಸಮಾಡಿದಾ (use "take")

III Translate into Kanarese :—

(*a*) "We all have faults. He who boasts of being perfect, is perfect in his folly I have been a great deal up and down in the world, and I never did see a perfect man You cannot get white flour out of a coal sack; nor perfection out of human nature; he who looks for a person who has no blot whatever in his character, had better look for sugar in the sea Every rose has its prickles, and

every day its night. Even the bright mid-day sun shows spots, and the blue skies are darkened with clouds As there is no sunshine without shadows, so all human good is mixed up with more or less evil. We should never judge men by their looks and actions There is fire in the flint cool as it looks; wait till the steel gets a knock at it, and you will see"

(b) "William Pitt was the son of a wealthy Governor of Madras He was born in 1708, and entered Parliament in 1734 With regard to him Frederick of Prussia said: "England has been a long time in labour, but, she has at last brought forth a man" Pitt said of himself: "I know that I can save the country, and I know no other man can" His glowing patriotism was the real spell by which he held England "Be one people," he cried to the factions who rose to bring about his fall, "forget everything but the public! I set you the example."

IV. Subject for Composition:—

Describe and remark upon any one national custom or prejudice with which you are acquainted

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MONDAY, 18TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

MALAYALAM: GRAMMAR, &c

V. ACHYUTHA PANIKKAR

I Paraphrase the following:—

(a) മത്ത്യന്മാർഗ്ഗണവാനിൽനിന്നുവിളയുംസൽകീ
ത്തിമുക്താഗണം
കോത്തുംകൊണ്ടുഗളെധരിച്ചുവിലസുന്നാനന്ദ
മോടെസദാ
ആത്തന്മാർക്കിതൊരൌഷധംവിവിധചിത്താ
ത്തിപ്രണാശത്തിനാൽ
ധൂത്തന്മാർക്കറിവിന്നുപൂത്തികരമാമോത്താലിതത്ത്യ
ത്തം.

(b) യദാകിഞ്ചിജ്ഞോഹംഗജഇവമദാന്ധസ്സമഭവം
തദാസർവ്വജ്ഞോസ്മീത്യഭവദവലിപ്തംമമമനഃ
യദാകിഞ്ചിൽകിഞ്ചിൽബുധജനസകാശാദവഗ
തം
തദാമൂർഖോസ്മീതിജ്വരഇവമദോമെവ്യപഗതഃ.

(1) What അലങ്കാരം is used in (a)?

(2) Give the അന്വയക്രമം of (b) and mention the പദ
സന്ധികൾ

(3) State the വിഭക്തിപ്രയോഗങ്ങൾ of ഗളേ,
ആനന്ദമോടെ and ധൂർത്തന്മാർക്ക in (a)

II Explain :—
ഭൂതിയെഭൂവിങ്കലുംഫാലദേശത്തുംചേർത്തു.
ദാനവാരിയെതൻെറയുള്ളിലുംകരത്തിലും.
സച്ചിൽബ്രഹ്മാഖ്യൻഗ്രഢൻകൂടസ്ഥൻ.
കരണങ്ങളിൽവിഷയങ്ങളെലയിപ്പിച്ചു
കരണങ്ങളെപുനരാത്മനിചേർത്തു.
ഒഷധിപതിമുഖദിധിതിസ്മിതദ്യുതി.

III Render the following into simple Malayalam :—
കന്മഷനാശനൻചിന്മയനീശ്വരൻകർമ്മണാമാധാ
രഭൂതൻജഗന്മയൻ
ധർമ്മസ്ഥിതികരൻനിർമ്മലൻനിർമ്മമൻതന്മഹാമാ
യാവിലാസങ്ങൾചിന്തിച്ചു
തത്സ്വരൂപംമനതാരിലുറപ്പിച്ചുസത്സേവ്യനായ
യുധിഷ്ഠിരഭൂപതി
ധർമ്മേണരാജ്യംപരിപാലനംചെയ്തു &c.

IV കേളിനിയും പരമാത്മസ്വരൂപം നീ. Who is this നീ? Describe the ആത്മസ്വരൂപം as narrated by the speaker On what other occasion had he spoken on the same subject? What famous work evidences the fact? What are the conditions precedent to the attainment of ആത്മജ്ഞാനം?

V Derive and explain:—

സവ്യസാചി, ശർവ്വൻ, വിഹഗം, കേശവൻ, വൃകോദരൻ, ദ്വൈപായനൻ, ഭോഗി, മാത്താണ്ഡൻ, പുരോഹിതൻ, അരവിന്ദൻ.

VI Distinguish between ആധ്മാനം and വിധ്മാനം; മനസ്സ and ചിത്തം. Mention the അഷ്ടരാഗങ്ങൾ and ഷഡ്രസങ്ങൾ: and explain fully what you understand by അഷ്ടാംഗബ്രഹ്മചര്യനിഷ്ഠ

VII How does കുമതി attempt to justify the assertion that രാജാ is the കാലകാരണൻ? Does സുമതി refute the theory and how?

VIII State the conflicting opinions of the two kinds of ഭൂഗോളക്കാർ What arguments does each party advance in support of his notions?

IX Distinguish between an ഉപവാക്യം and an അധീനവാക്യം.

(*a*) To what rules of Grammar is the following opposed?

നിൻറമിത്രങ്ങളൊക്കെയും ശത്രുത്വമായിട്ടും ഭവിച്ചിരിക്കയാൽ നീ യേകനൊരുത്തിയായി അവരോടെല്ലാം പൊരുതിനില്പാൻ അശക്തനായി വന്നേ

ക്കാമെന്നും അതിനാൽ നിനക്കു അവന്റെ സഹായം ഇല്ലെങ്കിൽ പ്രയാസമെന്നുതൊന്നി നിന്റെ കൂടെ അവനും ഇരിക്കട്ടെ എന്നു നിശ്ചയിക്കുകയും അന്നു തന്നെ ഞാനത നിനക്കു പറഞ്ഞയക്കേണമെന്നു വിചാരിച്ചിരുന്നത ഓരൊ തിരക്കുകളാൽ ഞാനും മറന്നു എന്നു പറഞ്ഞാൽ കഴിഞ്ഞുവല്ലൊ.

(*b*) Correct and re-write the above passage.

X Expose the errors in the following sentences :—

(*a*) മനോരാജ്യത്തിന്നു ഓരോന്നു നിരൂപിച്ചുരൂപിപ്പാൻ സംഗതി ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു ഒരം അനവയക്രമത്തിന്നു അദ്ധ്യാരോപം എന്നു പേർ ഇട്ടത.

(*b*) ശുദ്ധസ്യാന്തരേന്ദ്രിയത്തെ വികല്പിച്ചുവെക്കയൊ തളർകയൊ ആവു.

XI Analyze :—

പറഞ്ഞാൽ, നിരൂപിച്ചു, പ്രണാശത്തിനാൽ.

MONDAY, 18TH DEC, 2 TO 5 P M

MALAYALAM · TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION

T. C POONEN, B A

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1 Translate into English :—

(*a*) നയവിനയമുഖസകലഗുണമുടയദ്രുപതെ
നന്നുനന്നിത്ഥംപറഞ്ഞതിനിമതി
മരണഭയമകതളിരിലുണ്ടതില്ലെന്നുമില്ല
(അ)തുകരുതിയല്ലവെളുത്തിൽകിടന്നുഞാൻ

പാരംമറിഞ്ഞുളവേദനതീരുവാൻ
നീരിൽമുഴുകിക്കിടന്നിതുഞാനെടൊ.
തുരഗരഥകപചശരചാപങ്ങളാദിയാം
സുഭടസമരാംഗമില്ലൊന്നുമെന്നാകിലും
വിരവൊടെഴുനീറ്റുഞാൻനിങ്ങളെക്കൊല്ലുവൻ
വേണമെന്നാനുമില്ലെന്നുണ്ടുളളിൽമെ.
സുഹൃദനുജസുതഗുരുപിതാമഹന്മാരുമെൻ
തുല്യമില്ലാതപടയുംമുടിഞ്ഞിതു
ശേഷിച്ചനിങ്ങളെയുംകുലചെയ്യിനി
ശേഷിച്ചുഞാനൊരുത്തൻവസിച്ചിടിനാൽ
ഒരുസുഖവുമില്ലതെല്ലാംനിശ്ചയിച്ചുഞാൻ
ഒന്നുണ്ടൊചൊല്ലുന്നിതിപ്പൊൾധരാപതെ.

(b) മനുഷ്യനു അഹങ്കാരമെന്ന പേരോടുകൂടി വലുതായിട്ട ഒരുസഹജ ശത്രുവുണ്ട. ആ ശത്രുവിനു സഹായികളായിട്ട കാമം ക്രോധം മുതലായ ആറു ശത്രുക്കളും കൂടയുണ്ട അവർ മനുഷ്യന്റെ മനസ്സിൽ നല്ല സ്വഭാവം കളഞ്ഞു അവനെ അനർത്ഥമാർഗ്ഗങ്ങളിൽ പ്രവേശിപ്പിച്ച കഷ്ടപ്പെടുത്തും - ഒരം ബാധകളും കൂടാതിരിക്കേണമെങ്കിൽ അഹങ്കാരത്തെ ജയിക്കുവാൻ മാത്രം ശക്തിയുണ്ടായിട്ട വിവേകം എന്നൊരാളുണ്ട, അദ്ദേഹത്തിനെ ബന്ധുവായിട്ട സ്വീകരിക്കണം. അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ സഹായികളും ചിലരുണ്ട; അവർ കാമാദികളെ ക്ഷണനേരത്തിൽ ജയിച്ച സൌഖ്യമാക്കും.

(c) പത്തായിരംഘടംവെയിലത്തിരുന്നാൽ
മാത്താണ്ഡരശ്മിയെല്ലാറ്റിലുംകാണാം

ഓരൊജലാശയെചെന്നുനോക്കുമ്പൊൾ
നീരിൽപ്രതിഫലിപരവിബിംബം :
എന്നതുപോലെജഡ്ഡങ്ങളിലാത്മാ
നിന്നുവിളങ്ങുന്നിതൊന്നെന്നിയില്ല :
എന്നുമാത്മാവിന്നഴിവില്ലപാത്താൽ,
ഇന്നിപ്രപഞ്ചംനശിപ്പൊന്നുനൂനം.
ആരുനിയെന്നുചോദിപ്പൊരുനേരം
ആരുരചെയ്യുന്നുഞാനെന്നവാക്യം ?
നേരുരചെയ്യശരീരമൊന്നിന്നിൽ
നേരെവിളങ്ങുന്നചെയ്തുമൊചൊൽ.
ചെയ്യുന്നതാരുചെയ്യിക്കുന്നതാര. ?
പൊയ്യല്ല നീയല്ലയൊ ? പാർത്തുകാണ്ക.

II Translate into Malayalam :—

(*a*) "We all have faults. He who boasts of being perfect, is perfect in his folly. I have been a great deal up and down in the world, and I never did see a perfect man. You cannot get white flour out of a coal sack, nor perfection out of human nature; he who looks for a person who has no blot whatever in his character, had better look for sugar in the sea. Every rose has its prickles, and every day its night Even the bright mid-day sun shows spots, and the blue skies are darkened with clouds. As there is no sunshine without shadows, so all human good is mixed up with more or less evil We should never judge men by their looks and actions. There is fire in the flint cool as it looks; wait till the steel gets a knock at it, and you will see"

(*b*) "William Pitt was the son of a wealthy Governor of Madras He was born in 1708, and entered Parliament in 1734 With regard to him, Frederick of Prussia said: "England has been a long time in labour, but she has at last brought forth a man" Pitt said of himself: "I know that I can save the country, and I know no other man can" His glowing patriotism was the real spell by which he held England. "Be one people," he cried to the

factions who rose to bring about his fall, "forget everything but the public! I set you the example."

III Subject for Composition:—

Describe and remark upon any one national custom or prejudice with which you are acquainted.

MONDAY, 18TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

HINDUSTANI: GRAMMAR, &c.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. H. TYRRELL

I. (*a*) Define اسم سالم and اسم غیر سالم

(*b*) Are Persian and Arabic words ending in Alif inflected when followed by a post-position? Give an example.

II What gender do Arabic words in the form تفعیل take in Hindustani? Give examples of the rule.

III (*a*) وہ مارے ہی under what circumstances is this expression allowable?

(*b*) Why is the verb مارے in the plural form, instead of agreeing with it's nominative وہ?

IV Give a few examples of the use of

فعل متعدی بدو مفعول

V. How do nouns ending in the ہای مختفی form their plurals? Give examples of as many different plural formations as you can.

VI (*a*) What is meant by مرکب اضافی (Murakkabi Izafi)?

(*b*) How many kinds of it are there? Give their names

VII. (*a*) What word is understood in the following couplet?

کسطرح سے اوصاف ہو خلاق جہان کا
قدرت نہ قلم کی ہی نہ مقدور زبان کا

(b) اوصاف کا Why is the sign of the genitive used in the singular here?

VIII. (a) Give the singular number of

ارزال — اجلاف — اوقاف — ارباب — اعیان

— عیون — اساطین — اساتیذ — حباب — اصحاب *

(b) In what number are the words اوباش and ماکیان? If in the plural what is their singular?

IX. (a) Briefly describe the subject of the Book Araish-i-mahfil

ارایش محفل

[The description to be written in Hindustani and not to exceed eight lines.]

(b) Who was the author of it?

X. (a) Parse the words جمائي گئي occurring in the sentence:

مجلس نشاط جمائي گئي

(b) Alter the above phrase so that the verb shall be in the active voice.

XI. Re-write the following sentence in the Roman character.

بعد غور تمام و تامل ما لا کلام کے یہہ انفصال ہوا

کہ مدعي و مدعي علیہ با یکدیکر تصفیہ کر لیوین *

MONDAY, 18TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

HINDUSTANI: TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. H. TYRRELL.

I. Translate into English:—

(a)

آ ني تهي ایک حور مجهہ دیکهہ ہٹ گئي

دانتون کے بیچ داب زبان چٹ پلٹ گئي

آہٹ کو میرے پاکے وہ چوکہٹ سے چٹ اُچٹ
جھٹ پٹ وہ ہٹ کواڑ کے پٹ سے چمٹ گئي
کي چھیڑ چھاڑ مین نے جو معقول سي اسے
بہ اختیار شرم کے مارے سمٹ گئي
کم بخت کیا ہوا خلل انداز یہہ خروس
ہی ہي خروس صبح کي چھاتی نہ پھٹ گئي
انشا کي گفتگو یہہ دھوان دھار ہی غضب
آکر بہار جسکے گلے سے لپٹ گئي

(b)

حسن بانو نے ایک مکان نہایت عالیشان خالي کروادیا حاتم اسمین امیر شامي سمیت داخل ہوا نوبت رکھوادي بیاہ کي تیاري شروع ہوي مجلس نشاط جمائي گئي ساچق پادشاہون کے طور پر بھجوائي دوسرے دن اودھر سے مہندي بھي اسي ٹھاٹھہ سے آئي صبح کو بیاہ کی تیاری ہونے لگي مکانون کے فرش بدلے برانیون نے کپڑے جھمجھمانے پہنے اور بھي طائفے بہت سے بلوائے دورستہ روشني کے ٹھاٹھہ مینا کاري کے نٹنون سمیت دلہن کے محل تک بند ہواے آتش بازی کي چادرین بھي جابجا قرینے سے استاد کروائین لاکھون گنج ستارون کے گڑوائے آدھي رات گئے نہایت تجمل سے بوشاہ بیاہنے کو چڑہا *

نظم

وہ نو شاہ کا گھوڑ یپہ ہو نا سوا ر
وہ موتی کا سہرا جوا ہر نگار
ٹھہر کر وہ گھوڑے کا چلنا سنبھل
ہما کے وہ د و نون طرف مو رچھل
وے فانوسین آگے زمرد نگار
کہ ہو سبز مینا بھي جسپر نثار
ہزارون تمامي کے تخت روان
اور اہل نشاط اسپہ جلوہ کنان
وہ شہنائیون کي سہاني د ھنین
جنھین گوش زہرامفصل سنین

(c)

نعل ہي کہ کار یگرو ن نے ایک بلور کا قبہ نہایت خو بصورت ایسا بنا یا تھا کہ گو یا سانچہ کاڈ ھلا ہوا تھا اسکي صفائي کے آگے آ ب و تاب جواہر کي بے آ ب تھي اور د یکھنے والے اسکي شاد ابي سے اپني آ نکھین ٹھنڈ ھي کر لیتے بادشاہ کے حضور بطریق تحفے کے لائے پاد شاہ نے بہت تامل سے اسکو ملا حظہ فرمایا تو بہت پسند کیا اور اسکي آ نکھون مین د وسرا آ فتاب و مہتاب نظر آیا ارشاد ہوا کہ اس کو خزانے مین حفاظت سے رکھین تا د و نون وقت اسکے مشاہد ے سے دل کو شاد کرے ۔

II. Translate into English the following Idiomatic phrases.

سرت بسر نا *

با لا بتا نا *

پلینهن نکا لنا *

گل پهول کا ٹنا *

باغ سبز د کها نا *

دامن دنا بیٹهنا *

د م سے ٹالنا *

یهه کام تؤ خراب هؤگیا اب تمکو اسکا نشاء کرنا هوگا *

وهاں کان پڑی آواز نه سني جاتي تهي *

وه تؤ کچهه اسکا جواب ندیا اؤر سات پانچ مںن رهگیا *

تب وه سست پیمان تنکا دانتون مںن لیا اؤر اسکا لوهان گیا *

مچ رها هي اب اس طرح کا سانگ
هي خدا کے بهي گهر مین چورکی تهانگ
بچ سکے کیونکه اب کسي کي شکي
ملا مسجد کا صبح خبز یا هي
کرچکا اپنے جب اصول وفروع
کیا مهمان سے اختلاط شروع
پر نه تها یهه کچهه اؤر ذکر و سخن
وهاں بعیراز حدیث زرعبن

III. Translate into Hindustani:—

(*a*) "We all have faults. He who boasts of being perfect, is perfect in his folly. I have been a great deal up and down in the world, and I never did see a perfect man. You cannot get white flour out of a coal sack, nor perfection out of human nature; he who looks for a person who has no blot whatever in his character, had better look for sugar in the sea. Every rose has its prickles, and every day its night. Even the bright mid-day sun shows spots, and the blue skies are darkened with clouds. As there is no sun-shine without shadows, so all human good is mixed up with more or less evil. We should never judge men by their looks and actions. There is fire in the flint cool as it looks; wait till the steel gets a knock at it, and you will see."

(*b*) "William Pitt was the son of a wealthy Governor of Madras. He was born in 1708, and entered Parliament in 1731. With regard to him Frederick of Prussia said: "England has been a long time in labour, but she has at last brought forth a man." Pitt said of himself: "I know that I can save the country, and I know no other man can." His glowing patriotism was the real spell by which he held England. "Be one people," he cried to the factions who rose to bring about his fall, "forget everything but the public! I set you the example."

IV. Subject for Composition:—

Describe and remark upon any one national custom or prejudice with which you are acquainted.

TUESDAY, 19TH DEC., 10 A. M. TO 1 P. M.

W. R KERSHAW, B. A.: DR SINCLAIR, M A.

ROMAN HISTORY.

PART I.

I. Give some account of Regulus. What reason is there to doubt that part of the story which relates to his death.

II. Give a summary of the results of the first Punic war. And explain why a nation like Rome should be able to repair its losses more easily than one like Carthage.

III. Discuss the relative advantages and disadvantages of an army acting under the orders of a single general in chief, and one under the joint command of two officers of equal authority. In case of a divided command to which arrangement would you give the preference. Each general taking sole command on alternate days, or each being permanently in command of his own half? Give your reasons for your preference.

IV. Describe the mode in which the Roman Consuls and Hannibal drew up their respective forces at Cannæ and point out the special object Hannibal had in view in his disposition of his troops Draw a diagram to show how his plan operated to give the advantage he contemplated.

V. Describe briefly the siege of Carthage and illustrate your account with a diagram shewing the position of the harbours, the two entrances to Cothon, Megara, the citadel, and the line of fortifications

PART II

EUROPEAN HISTORY.

I. What were the various forms of Government that prevailed in Athens from the time of its earliest history till the beginning of the Peloponnesian War? State, in a general way, what the nature of each government was, and show how the change from one form of government to another was brought about.

II Write an account of Constantine and of the various changes effected in the government of the Empire during his reign. Show also the influences those changes had on the future history of the Empire

III Show briefly how the nations of Western Europe arose and how the languages of those countries came to be formed.

IV What led to the Thirty Years' War? Who were the principal parties engaged in it? Give an account of the war. What important changes in Europe resulted from it?

V (*a*) For what are the following persons distinguished in history, Chlodwig, Justinian, Pope Gregory the Seventh. John Sobieski

(*b*) Assign events to the following dates, B.C 87, A.D 410, 732, 1187, 1453, 1517, 1805, 1833

TUESDAY, 19TH DEC, 2 TO 5 P.M

ARITHMETIC

E R METCALFE, M A

I State and explain the method of converting vulgar fractions into decimals

How may we determine beforehand whether the decimal will terminate or not ?

Find the value of the series

$$\frac{1}{1 \times 7} + \frac{1}{3 \times 7^3} + \frac{1}{5 \times 7^5} + \frac{1}{7 \times 7^7} + \frac{1}{8 \times 7^8} + \text{etc}$$

correct to seven places of decimals

II If in a new system of coinage £ 1 = 10 rupees = 100 cents = 1000 mils how should we express the value of Rs 25–4 as.—6 p ?

If a cigar-seller under these circumstances were to charge 4 mils for a cigar which cost him 6 pies ; how much would he gain or lose per cent. ?

III A person whose rates of walking uphill, on level ground, and downhill are in the ratios 2 : 3 : 4, walks a certain distance the parts of which uphill, level, and downhill are as 3 : 4 : 5. If he is able to walk the whole distance in 49 hours in what time would he have walked it if the road had been

(1) level throughout

(2) half uphill and half downhill.

IV. A merchant buys wine at 6 rupees a gallon, and an inferior kind at 3 rupees 12 annas a gallon In what proportion must he mix them so that by selling the mixture at 5 rupees a gallon he may gain 20 per cent. on his outlay ?

V A banker holds in deposits the sum of £3,657-15-0, for which he pays the depositors interest at the rate of 4 per cent. paid annually If he lets it out at 10 per cent. compound interest payable quarterly, find the amount of his profit at the end of the year

VI Find the true discount on a bill for £999-18-4 due 1 year and 73 days hence at 5 per cent. per annum

VII Whether it is more profitable to throw off a ready money discount of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent or allow six months' credit, supposing the general rate of interest is 8 per cent per annum

If a tradesman's goods be marked at prices 30 per cent. above cost price—how much per cent. more would he make on his outlay by adopting the more favorable of the above ways than he would by adopting the other

VIII. If the 5 per cent Indian Government Securities are at $102\frac{1}{2}$ when the English 3 per cents are at $97\frac{1}{2}$ and a person transfers Rs 50,000 of the former to the latter the Rupee being at 1s $7\frac{1}{2}d$, what income will he derive from the amount thus invested?

IX What should be the price of the 6 per cent. stock that an investor may derive 5 per cent. interest on his investment after paying an income tax of $4d$ in the pound?

WEDNESDAY, 20TH DEC., 10 A M TO 1 P M

ALGEBRA AND GEOMETRY.

R. SESHAYYA, M A

I When $n+1$ figures of a square root have been obtained by the ordinary method, prove that n more may be obtained by division only supposing $2n+1$ to be the whole number

Extract the square root of 15239 9025

II If α, β denote the roots of the quadratic equation $ax^2+bx+c=0$, shew that

$$\alpha+\beta=-\frac{b}{a},\ \alpha\beta=\frac{c}{a}$$

Hence find the value of $\alpha^4+\beta^4$

III Solve the following equations

(a) $(x-3)(x-2)(x-1)=6$

(b) $x^3+y^3+z^3=x+y+z=3$
$(x+y)(y+z)=4$

IV Find the number of permutations of n things taken all together which are not all different

V Assuming the Binomial theorem when the exponent is a positive integer prove it when the exponent is any quantity

Shew that the sum of

$$1 + \frac{3}{8} + \frac{3}{16}\frac{9}{16} + \frac{3}{8}\cdot\frac{5}{6}\cdot\frac{27}{64} + \&c \text{ ad inf.} = 2$$

VI. Shew that the area of a triangle is equal to the rectangle contained by half the base and the perpendicular let fall on it from the vertex.

Given the base, the area of the triangle and the distance of the middle point of the base from the vertex construct the triangle.

VII. If a straight line touch a circle and from the point of contact a straight line be drawn cutting the circle the angles which this line makes with the line touching the circle shall be equal to the angles which are in the alternate segments of the circle.

AB, CD are two chords cutting each other at right angles at the point E in the circle ACBD. BF is the tangent at B and DF is the straight line drawn from D at right angles to BF. Shew that the triangles ABD and DEF are equiangular.

VIII If four straight lines be proportionals the rectangle contained by the extremes is equal to the rectangle contained by the means; and if the rectangle contained by the extremes be equal to the rectangle contained by the means the four straight lines are proportionals.

If from any point E in the common tangent of two circles, ABF and CDF which touch one another, two straight lines EAB and ECD be drawn cutting the circles and AD and BC be joined. Shew that the triangles EAD and ECB are similar.

IX Similar triangles are to one another in the duplicate ratio of their homologous sides.

ALC is a circle of which AOB is a diameter O being the centre OB is bisected at the point D and from D, DP is drawn at right angles to AB meeting the circumference at P. PT is the tangent at P meeting AB produced at T. Shew that the triangle POT is four times the triangle POD.

WEDNESDAY, 20TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P M.

TRIGONOMETRY AND EUCLID, BOOK XI

W. A WILLOCK, B A

I Explain the expression "Circular measure of an angle."

Given $\pi = 3\,14159$, calculate in degrees, minutes, and seconds, the angle the circular measure of which is unity.

II Trace the changes in the tangent of an angle, as the angle varies.

Find the numerical value of the tangent and cotangent of the following angles:

30°, 45°, 60°, 120°, 225°, and 330°.

III. Prove the formula for cos (A + B) in terms of the sines and cosines of A & B. Apply this to find the cosine of the sum of three angles.

IV Prove that $2 \cos \frac{A}{2} = \pm \sqrt{1 + \sin A} \mp \sqrt{1 - \sin A}$

Explain Geometrically the meaning of the four values so obtained.

V. Find an expression for the cosine of an angle of a triangle in terms of the sides

VI. Find an expression for the perpendicular from one angle of a triangle on the opposite side, in terms of the angle and the adjacent sides

VII Given $\log_e a = a - 1 - \frac{1}{2}(a-1)^2 + \frac{1}{3}(a-1)^3 - \&c.$

Shew that,

$$\log_e m = 2\left\{\frac{m-1}{m+1} + \frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{m-1}{m+1}\right)^3 + \&c\right.$$

VIII Prove that the area of any triangle, ABC, is equal to $\frac{1}{4}(a^2 \cot A + b^2 \cot B + c^2 \cot C)$.

IX If two straight lines be at right angles to the same plane, they shall be parallel to one another

X Draw a straight line perpendicular to a given plane from a given point above it

XI. If two planes cutting one another be each of them perpendicular to a third plane, their common section shall be perpendicular to the same plane.

B. A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, 1877.

MONDAY, 12TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P M

ENGLISH: POETRY

H. B. GRIGG, B.A

I Mention the sources upon which Shakspeare drew in forming the tragedy of Hamlet. Show how he gradually developed, modified, and purified the original story or legend.

II Goethe says of Hamlet's madness—"To me, it is clear that Shakspeare meant to represent the effects of a great action laid upon a soul unfit for the performance of it." What other solutions are given? To which view do you incline? Give your reasons quoting from the Play in support of your opinions

III Trace and discuss the part which Polonius takes in this play How does Hamlet describe him? Quote, or give the substance of the passages. Explain any apparent objections to Hamlet's description of him

IV Name the speaker in each of the following extracts At what stage of the plot does each occur? Show how each illustrates the character of the speaker:

(1) "We are oft to blame in this,—
'Tis too much proved, that, with Devotion's visage,
And pious action, we do sugar o'er
The devil himself"

(2) "I am satisfied in nature,
Whose motion, in this case, should stir me most
To my revenge: but in my terms of honor
I stand aloof"
"There needs no ghost, my Lord, come from the grave
To tell us this."

(4) "Let's follow Gertrude,
How much I had to do to calm his rage,
Now fear I this will give it start again;
Therefore let's follow."

V Explain the following—

(1) "Nay, then let the Devil wear black."

(2) "For goodness growing to a plurisy
Dies of his own too much."

(3) "No place, indeed, should murder sanctuarise"

(4) "We must speak by card"

(5) "O, this is counter, you false Danish dogs."

(6) "Such a fellow should be whipped
for o'er doing termagant."

(7) "we defy augury"

(8) "I know a hawk from a handsaw."

VI On what principle does Shakspeare seem to have acted in his use of Prose and Verse in his dramatic compositions? Answer this question with special reference to this Play

VII Write short critical notes on the following words:—Romage—escoted—husbandry—conceit—nonce—mountebank—talent—dirge—mystery—firth—seer—een

VIII. Name the three great elegiac or mourning poems in the English language.

IX. Point out how the three Sonnets of Shakspeare given bear on the life of the Poet. To whom are they addressed? Account for their passionate tone.

X Explain the allusions in the following:

(a) Thy soul was like a Star, and dwelt apart

(b) To Phoebus was not Hyacinth so dear,
Nor to himself Narcissus, as to both
Thou, Adonais

(c) .... how they fled,
When, like Apollo from his golden bow,
The Pythian of the age one arrow sped
And smiled!"

(*d*) "The fiend whose lantern lights the mead."

XI. "Avenge, O Lord, thy slaughtered Saints, whose bones."
About what year was this Sonnet written? What event called it forth?

XII. "And scared the angel soul that was its earthly guest."
Explain this passage with special reference to H Vaughan's Poem, beginning "Happy those early days, when I."

XIII. This Sea that bares her bosom to the moon
The winds that will be howling at all hours
And are up-gathered now like sleeping flowers
For this for everything we are out of tune
It moves us not Great God I'd rather be
A Pagan suckled in a creed outworn
So might I standing in this pleasant lea
Have glimpses that would make me less forlorn
Have sight of Proteus rising from the sea
Or hear old Triton blow his wreathed horn.

Punctuate the foregoing passage Explain also any difficulties that occur in grammar and metre

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MONDAY, 12TH FEB, 2 TO 5 P M

ENGLISH PROSE

C. COOPER, M.A

I Both Spencer and Ruskin give a classification, *in the order of their importance*, of the kinds of knowledge that are useful as enabling us to fulfil the functions of our being Compare or contrast these.

II An American, being taken to see the Falls of Niagara, remarked: "What a waste of water-power is here! If it were utilized it would drive all the mills in the Union"

Write a paragraph expressing what you suppose Ruskin would have said in reply to such a remark

III. "If" says Malebranche "I held truth captive in my hand, I should open my hand and let it fly, in order that I might again pursue and capture it."

Give the substance of a passage in Ruskin which would explain the above sentiment

IV. Explain the following:

(*a*).—About the river of human life there is a wintry wind, though a heavenly sunshine; the iris colours its agitation, the frost fixes upon its repose

(*b*).—The twilight of the virtues.

(*c*).—He exchanged New Bond Street for the *fallentis semita vitae.*

(*d*).—The great literary undertakings which have immortalized the name of the Ptolemies

(*e*).—Caliph Omar's famous judgment.

(*f*).—The Trivium and the Quadrivium

(*g*).—Society begins with the poet and ends with the policeman.

V What two instances, from very different countries, does Newman give to prove that the progress of literature and science depends on the thirst for knowledge, and not on patronage

VI. (*a*).—State, in a single sentence, the meaning of the imaginary conversation given in Newman

(*b*).—Narrate the fable of which Spencer gives a paraphrase.

VII. (*a*).—Athens was in truth a ready made University .....(*b*)—But Athens, with all her high gifts, was at fault as a University .. (*c*)—The Roman Schools as little as Athens itself answer to the precise idea of a University .....(*d*).—There is one city—I mean Alexandria—which has a claim beyond the rest on our attention, because it is the record of an advance in the history of education.

Give, as concisely as possible, the grounds of the foregoing statements.

VIII. State, in a word, what the following passage refers to, and explain the italicised portions:

> That mighty landscape of dark mountains that guard the horizon with their purple towers, and solemn forests, that gather their weight of leaves, bronzed with sunshine, not with age, into those gloomy masses fixed in heaven, *which storm and frost have power no more to shake or shed*;—that mighty humanity, so perfect and so proud, that hides no weakness beneath the mantle, and *gains no greatness from the diadem*; the majesty of thoughtful form, on which *the dust of gold and flame of jewels are dashed as the sea spray on the rock*, and *still the great manhood seems to stand bare against the blue sky*:—*that mighty Mythology which fills the daily walks of men with spiritual companionship*, and beholds the protecting angels break with their burning presence through the arrowy flights of battle:—measure the compass of that field of creation, weigh the value of the inheritance that Venice thus left to the nations of Europe.

IX. In a criticism, highly favourable to Mr. Ruskin, it is admitted that his writings afford some examples of slips of reasoning and extravagance of opinion.

Can you give any such examples from the text?

X. Answer the one or the other of the following, but not both:

Either (*a*).—State and criticise the arguments of Spencer in favour of the position that the study of Language is a less efficient moral discipline than that of Science.

or (*b*)—The poet Campbell says:

> "When Science from Creation's face
> Enchantment's veil withdraws,
> What lovely visions yield their place
> To cold material laws!"

Refute the above sentiment from Spencer.

TUESDAY, 13TH FEB, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ENGLISH: GENERAL PAPER

CAPTAIN W. H HALLETT

I Put the following, sentence by sentence, into *simple intelligible* English, avoiding excessive length :—

Darkness and light divide the course of time, and oblivion shares with memory a great part even of our living beings; we slightly remember our felicities, and the smartest strokes of affliction leave but short smart upon us. Sense endureth no extremities, and sorrows destroy us or themselves Miseries are slippery, or fall like snow upon us, *which* notwithstanding is no unhappy *stupidity*. To be ignorant of evils to come, and forgetful of evils past, is a merciful provision in nature, whereby we digest the mixture of our few and evil days, and, our delivered senses not relapsing into cutting remembrances, our sorrows are not kept raw by the edge of repetitions. A great part of antiquity contented their hopes of *subsistency* with a transmigration of their souls—a good way to continue their memories, while, having the advantage of plural successions, they could not but act something remarkable in such variety of *beings*, and, enjoying the fame of their passed selves, make accumulation of glory unto their last durations.

Explain the meaning and force of the italicized words.

II. (*a*) Take any two of Shakspeare's villains (from different plays) and compare their characters, motives, and course of action.

or

(*b*) Describe briefly your ideals of a novelist and historian, and point out how far Sir Walter Scott and Macaulay respectively approach them.

III Note and remark briefly upon any inaccuracies, anachronisms, or other errors, which strike you in the following supposed letter :—

From Thomas Arden, Student of Grey Friars, to the Great Lord Bacon.

MY LORD,

Hearing that your lordship is in want of a Secretary I had made bold to wait yesterday upon you, Sire, for that post. I am a zealous

scholar, my lord, though born of poor parents whereby I have the tongues I would be "passing rich on forty pounds a year," for poverty has been my bane in life; my very Slough of Despond I may call it, on which I would surmount expeditiously without loss of time I am industrious, my lord; yea, though a tempest of work were around me I would nip it in the bud and lay it smiling at your feet, my motto being "If it were done when 'tis done then 'twere well it were done quickly."

IV Give a short life of Chaucer *or* Dryden *or* Bunyan, dwelling more especially on the literary career

V Explain the following expressions: —

(*a*) He lives from hand to mouth

(*b*) He cut off his nose to spite his face

(*c*) As Secretary you ought to take the collar more than you do

(*d*) The sinews of war went over in English bottoms

(*e*) The windows looked into the square

(*f*) Bulwer's upper ten are perfect photographs, but his peasantry always smell of the footlights

(*g*) There is a skeleton in every cupboard.

VI (*a*) In what sense do old writers use—Bosky, amort, unbated, leech, bewray, distraught, wimple, yarely, inhibit, parlous, aguize, cog?

(*b*) Write short sentences illustrating the distinction between the following:—

empty, vacant
deter, discourage.
indistinct, confused
firmness, obstinacy.
treacherous, traitorous

VII. Define in a few words—Sonnet, Satire, Pastoral, Burlesque, Plagiarism, Comedy, Ode, Monograph, Idyll, Masque, Farce, Lyric —and name one example of each in English Literature.

VIII. By what general rules can you distinguish words of Anglo-Saxon origin? Illustrate each rule by two examples.

TUESDAY, 13TH FEB, 2 TO 5 P M

ENGLISH: COMPOSITION

CAPTAIN W H HALLETT

Write a short essay on the manner in which the development of printing has affected the Senate, the Pulpit, and the Stage

H B GRIGG, B A.

The stage as a means of popular education

C COOPER, M.A

The use and abuse of Novel Reading

WEDNESDAY, 14TH FEB, 10 A.M. TO 1 P M

SANSKRIT: GRAMMAR, &c

M SASHAGIRI SASTRI, M.A

I Translate into English :—

अग्रेयांति रथस्थरेणु पदवीं चूर्णीभवन्तो घना:
चक्रभ्रान्तिररान्तरेषु वितनोत्यन्यामि वारावलीम्।
चित्रारभविनिश्चलं हयशिरस्यायामवच्चामरम्
यन्मध्ये समवस्थितोध्वजपट: प्रान्तेच वेगानिलात् ॥
यदृच्छयात्वं सकृदप्यवंध्ययो: पथिस्थिता सुंदरि
यत्ननेचयो:
त्वयाविनासोऽपिसमुत्सुको भवेत् सखीजनस्तेकिमु
रूढसौहृद:

आलोकान्त प्रतिहततमोवृत्तिरासां प्रजानान्तुल्यो
द्योगस्तवच सवितुस्त्राधिकारोमतोनः ।
तिष्ठत्येकक्षणमधिपतिः ज्योतिषांव्योममध्ये पष्ठेकाले
त्वमपिलभसे देव विश्रान्तिमङ्कः ॥
पर्युत्सुकाङ्कयसि प्रियदर्शनां तां आर्तिं नपश्यसि
पुरूरवस्तदर्थां ।
साधारणो यमुभयोः प्रणयोयतस्वतन्नेन तन्नमयसा
घटनायोग्यं ॥
मयानामजितं यस्य त्वयाजय उदीर्यते ।
जयशब्दस्महस्त्राच्चा दागतः पुरूषान्तरम् ॥
गोरोचनानिकषपिङ्ग जटाकलापः संलक्ष्यते शशि
कलामल वीतमूर्त्तः
मुक्तागुणाति शयसम्भृतमण्डनश्रीः हैमप्ररोह इव
जङ्गमकल्पवृक्षः ॥

II. Expand the underlined samasas and state to what class each of them belongs.

III. Explain the following and give their contexts :—

(1) सर्वस्स्वार्थं समीहते.

(2) क्षणेक्षणे यन्नवतामुपैति तदेवरूपं रमणीयतायाः

(3) गच्छदु श्रज्ञापुणोऽविदम्मणस्स.

(4) चरितन्वया पूर्वस्मिन् आश्रमपदे द्वितीयमप्यध्यासितुं समय'.

(5) यदेवोपनतन्दुः खम्मुखन्तद्विरमान्तरम् ।
निर्वाणायतरुच्छाया तप्तस्यहि विशेषतः ।

(6) अग्गदेविमए द्विदाए उद्दामीणे महाराओ ।

(7) वुभु किखदेणसोत्थिवा अणिअंविअलङ्घंभवदो मम स्सासकारणम्

IV. Give the construction of the underlined words in the following:—

तथापि शुश्रूषुरहङ्करीयमीर्गिरोऽ थवाश्रेयसिकेनलप्यते

प्रवृत्तएव स्वयमुज्झितक्रमः क्रमेणपेष्टुंभुवनद्विषामपि
गुर्वीरजस्वं दृषदस्समन्तादुपर्युपर्यंबुमुचांवितानैः

V. (1) What peculiarity do you observe in the formation of the following words:—

दोहद, अकिंचन, उत्थानं (the act of rising) and पश्चिम? and what also in the underlined expressions in the following?

प्रतीयतेसम्प्रतिसोऽ यमः परैः

इन्द्रप्रस्थ गमस्तावत्कारिमा मन्तुचेदयः

आसेदिरेलावणसैन्धवीनां चमूचरैः कच्छभुवाम्ल

देशाः

विलङ्घ्यलङ्कानिकषाहनिष्यति.

VI. (*a*) What verbs take the frequentative (यङ्) form? Give a few exceptions.

(*b*) Distinguish between transitive and intransitive verbs with regard to conjugational forms which they admit.

(*c*) Give the aorist (लुङ्) 3rd sing. of घ्रा to smell, धा to drink, श्रि to serve, अधि+इ to read, अस् to throw, छिद् to cut and पद् to go; and the desiderative (सन्) indicative (लट्) 3rd sing of ज्ञा, श्रु, स्था, दा to take पद् to go.

VII. Distinguish between विस्तार and विस्तर; महायज्ञस् and महद्यज्ञम्.

VIII. Name the metres of the following verses:—

धूमाकारन्दधति पुरसौवर्णे

स्थगयन्त्यमूज्ञमित चातकार्तस्वराः

विरलविकीर्णवज्र शकला सकलाम्

बमिर शिशिरशिरस्सु वसताम्

X. What literary works are alluded to in the portion of the Sisupâlavadha which you have read?

WEDNESDAY, 14TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

SANSKRIT: TRANSLATION

M. SESHAGIRI SASTRI, M.A.

I Translate into English:—

अथप्रयत्नोन्नमितानमत्फणे धृते कथञ्चित्फणिनां गणेरधः

न्यधायिषातामभिदेवकीसुतं सुतेनधातुश्चरणौ भुव स्थले ॥

तमर्घ्यमर्घ्यादिकयादिपूरुषः सपर्यया साधुसपर्य पूपुजत्

गृहानुपेतुं प्रणयादभीप्सवो भवन्ति नापुण्यकृतां मनीषिणः ॥

इतिब्रुवन्तं तमुवाचसव्रती नवाच्यमित्थं पुरुषोत्तम त्वया

त्वमेवमाचा त्करणीय इत्यतः किमस्तिकार्यं गुरु योगिनामपि ॥

उदीर्णरागप्रतिरोधकञ्चने रभीक्ष्णमज्जुक्षतयाति दुर्गमम्

उपेयुषो मोक्षपथंमनस्विनस्त्वमय भूमिर्निरपाय संश्रया ॥

उद्दाधितारं निगृहीतमानसैः गृहीतमध्यात्मदृशा कथञ्चन

वहिर्विकारंप्रकृतेः पृथग्विदुः पुरातनत्वां पुरुषं पुराविदः ॥

निवेशया मामिथहेलयोद्धृतं फणामृतांक्षादनं मेक मोकसः

जगत्त्रयैक स्थपतिस्त्वमुच्चकै रहीश्वरस्तंभशिरस्सु भूतलम् ॥

अनन्यगुर्व्यास्तवकेन केवलं पुराणमूर्ते महिमाव गम्यते

मनुष्यजन्मापि सुरासुरान्गुणैः भवान् भवच्छेदकरैः करात्यधः ॥

लघूकरिष्यन्नतिभारभङ्गुरां अमूंकिलत्वं चिदिवा दवातरः

उदूढलोकत्रितयेनसाम्प्रतं गुरुर्धरित्री क्रियते तरां त्वया ॥

निजौजसोज्जासयितुं जगद्गृहामुपाजहीथान मही तलंयदि

समाहितैरप्यनिरूपितस्ततः पदंकृशस्याः कथमीश मादृशाम् ॥

गण्डग्रावगरिष्ठगैरिकगिरि क्रीडत्सुधांधोवधू गाढा
लग्नटवाङ्गयुग्मविलसद्दुर्वारगर्वा अयं ।
मर्त्यामर्त्यविरावणं वलगृहीतैरावणं रावणं रामो
दाशरथी रथी रथगतोविव्याध दिव्यायुधः ॥
यत्सारस्वत वैभवं गुरुकृपा पियूषपानोद्भवं तत्सम्यं
कविनैवनैवहठतः पाठप्रतिष्ठाजुषा ।
कासारेदिवसं वसन्नपिपयः पूरंपरं पङ्किलङ्कुर्वाणः
कमलाकरस्खलभते कि सौरभं सैरिभः ॥
ग्रमयति गजानन्यान् गन्धद्विपः कलभोऽपि सन्
प्रभवतितरां वेगोदग्रं भुजङ्गशिशोर्विषं ।
भुवमधिपति र्बालावस्थोपलं परिरक्षितुं नखलुव
यसा जात्यैवायं स्वकार्य सहोगुणः ॥
लभेतसिकतासुतेलभपियत्नतः पीडयन् पिवेच्चमृग
तृष्णिकासुसलिलं पिपासार्दितः
कदाचिदपिपर्यटन् शशविषाण मासादयेत् नतुप्रति
निविष्ट मूर्खजन चित्तमाराधयेत् ॥

II. Paraphrase the following avoiding the words of the Text as much as possible :—

आविर्भूते शशिनितममा रिच्यमाने व रात्रि:
नैशस्यार्चि र्हुतभुज इव च्छिन्नभूयिष्टधूमा ।

मोहेनांतर्वरतनुरियं लक्ष्यते मुच्यमाना
गङ्गारोधः पतनकलुषा गच्छतीव प्रसादम् ॥
तवपितरि पुरस्ता द्वद्धभावा स्थितेयम्
स्थितिमतिचविभक्तात्वय्यनाकल्प्यधैर्यै ।
अधिकतरमिदानीं राजते राज्यलक्ष्मीः
हिमवति जलधौचप्राप्तपतोयेवगङ्गा ॥
शैलोपशल्यनिपतद्रथनेमिधारा
निष्पिष्टनिष्ठुरशिलातल चूर्णगर्भाः
भूरेणवो न भसिवद्ध पयोदचक्राः
चक्रीवदंगरुहधूम्ररुचोविसस्रुः ॥
उद्यत्कृशानु शकलेषुखुराभिघातात्
भूमीसमायतशिलाफलकाचितेषु ।
पर्यन्तवर्त्मसुविचक्रमिरे महाश्वाः
शैलस्य दर्दुरपुठानिव वादयन्तः ॥

III Among the poor people, who were for a long time in danger, was a man of the name of Sandy Smith, whose cottage stood upon a pasturage, not far from one of the rivers, which had overflowed its banks. A great number of the inhabitants of the cottages in the part of the country nearest to him escaped early in the night of Monday to a large barn which stood on high ground; and others were received into a gentleman's house where they were made as comfortable as circumstances would permit. All of them thought that poor Sandy Smith would never be seen by them again, for his house was in a low situation and already surrounded by water. But on looking in the direction of his cottage they were very glad to see a distant gleam of light which came from a candle placed in his cottage window.

WEDNESDAY, 14TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

LATIN: GRAMMAR, &c.

F. BRANDT, B.A.

I. (*a*).—Explain the archaic form of the genitive case *naturai*, and give the archaic terminations of the other case-endings in the *a* declension.

(*b*).—What are the two forms of the Present Infinitive passive in Latin? Give examples from Lucretius and Horace. What explanation would you give of these two forms?

II. Within what limits is the Infinitive mood in Latin used like a noun-substantive? By what is its place supplied in the cases in which it cannot be so used?

III. Note the special characteristics of Tacitus' style, in the first of the following passages, and explain the grammatical construction of the parts of speech printed in italics.

(*a*).—Enim vero apud Sarmatas non una vox ducis: *se quisque stimulant ne* pugnam per sagittas *inirent*: impetu ac cominus praeveniendum; variae hinc bellantium species, cum Parthus sequi vel fugere pari arte suetus *distraheret* turmas, spatium ictibus quaereret. Sarmatae omisso arcu contis gladiisque *ruerent*.

(*b*).—*Vetus regnandi*.

(*c*).—Exin oblisis faucibus *id aetatis corpora* in Gemonias abjecta.

IV. Parse the words in italics in the following sentences

(*a*).—Perduci poterit tam *frugi* tamque pudica,
Quam nequiere proci recto depellere cursu?

(*b*).—Milia frumenti tua *triverit* area centum,
Non tuus hoc capiet venter plus ac meus.

(*c*).— Avidienus
Quinquennes oleas *est* et silvestria coma,
ac nisi mutatum parcit defundere vinum, et
cujus odorem olei nequeas perferre, *taxabit*,
Ille repotia *celebret*.

(*d*).— . .. .. Quid enim differt barathrone
Dones quidquid habes, an nunquam *utare* paratis ?

V. Write short explanatory notes on the following :—

(*a*).—Quartae esto partis Ulixes, heres

(*b*).—Irritum testamentum

(*c*).—Faba Pythagorae cognata.

(*d*).—Jus in quattuordecim ordinibus sedendi.

(*e*).—Unciarium fenus.

(*f*).—Canusini more bilinguis.

VI. What was the design and intent of Lucretius' poem "De Rerum Naturâ" ?

Do you consider the physical system of Epicurean philosophy well or ill-adapted to Lucretius' purposes, as compared with other systems of philosophy then available? State your reasons very briefly

N.B.—The answer to this question not to exceed one page at the utmost.

VII. State, very briefly, Cicero's criticism on the Natural Philosophy (Physics) of the Epicurean System. Can you suggest any reply to that criticism starting from Epicurus' point of view ?

VIII. Give a very brief sketch of the life and fortunes of Sejanus What does Tacitus say as to his character, and the nature and effect of his influence with Tiberius ?

WEDNESDAY, 14TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

LATIN TRANSLATION

F. BRANDT, B.A.

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1 Translate into Latin Prose :

Mutius thrust his right hand into the flame, and whilst it burnt stood looking at Porsenna with a stedfast and undaunted countenance. Porsenna at last in admiration dismissed him, and returned his sword. Mutius received it in his left hand which occasioned the name of Scaevola, and said 'I have overcome the terrors of Porsenna, yet am vanquished by his generosity. He then assured

Porsenna that three hundred Romans, all of the same resolution, lurked about his camp, only waiting for an opportunity: that he by lot appointed to the enterprise was not sorry that he had miscarried in it because so brave and good a man deserved rather to be a friend to the Romans than an enemy

II Translate into English:

(*a*) Isque in Hircanis repertus est illuvie obsitus et alimenta arcu expediens Ac primo tanquam dolus pararetur territus: ubi data fides reddendae dominationi venisse adlevatur animum et quae repentina mutatio exquirit Tum Hiero pueritiam Tiridatis increpat, neque penes Arsaciden imperium sed inane nomen apud imbellem externa mollitia, vim in Abdagesis domo. Sensit, vetus regnandi, falsos in amore odia non fingere. Nec ultra moratus quam dum Scytharum auxilia conciret pergit properus et praevenions inimicorum astus amicorum paenitentiam · neque exuerat paedorem ut vulgum miscratione adverteret. Non fraus, non preces, nihil omissum quo ambiguos illiceret prompti firmarentur.

(*b*) "Quid ergo? indistincta haec defensio et promisca dabitur? immo justis terminis dividatur. Insidiæ in rem publicam, consilia cædis adversum imperatorem, puniantur: de amicitia et officiis idem finis et te, Cæsar, et nos absolverit."

III. Translate into English:

(*a*). Sed quibus ille modis coniectus materiai
fundarit terram et cælum pontique profunda,
solis lunai cursus, ex ordine ponam.
nam certe neque consilio primordia rerum
ordine se suo quæque sagaci mente locarunt
nec quos quaeque darent motus pepigere profecto,
sed quia multa modis multis primordia rerum
ex infinito iam tempore percita plagis
ponderibusque suis consuerunt concita ferri
omnimodisque coire atque omnia pertemptare
quaecumque inter se possent congressa creare,
propterea fit uti magnum volgata per aevom
omne genus coetus et motus experiundo
tandem conveniant ea quae convecta repento
magnarum rerum fiunt exordia saepe,
terrai maris et caeli generisque animantum.

(*b*) Inde casas postquam ac pellis ignemque pararunt,
et mulier coniuncta viro concessit in unum

cognita sunt, prolemque ex se videre creatam,
tum genus humanum primum mollescere coepit
ignis enim curavit ut alsia corpora frigus
non ita iam possent cæli sub tegmine ferre
et Venus inminuit vires pueriique parentum
blanditiis facile ingenium fregere superbum.
tunc et amicitiem cœperunt iungere aventes
finitimi inter se nec laedere nec violari

IV Translate into English

Quo modo autem philosophus loquitur tria genera cupiditatum? naturales et necessarias; naturales et non necessarias; nec naturales nec necessarias? Primum divisit ineleganter Duo enim genera quæ erant fecit tria. Hoc est non dividere sed frangere rem Qui si diceret cupiditatum esse duo genera, naturales et inanes; naturalium quoque item duo, necessarias et non necessarias, confecta res esset Qui haec didicerunt quæ ille contemnit sic solent. Vitiosum est enim in dividendo partem in genere numerare

V Translate into English

"Tu quum pro vitula statuis dulcem Aulide natam
ante aras spargisque mola caput, improbe, salsa,
rectum animi servas?" "Quorsum?" "Insanus quid enim Ajax

fecit quum stravit ferro pecus? Abstinuit vim
uxore et gnato: mala multa precatus Atridis
non ille aut Teucrum aut ipsum violavit Ulixen"
"Verum ego ut haerentes adverso littore naves
eriperem prudens placavi sanguine divos."
"Nempe tuo, furiose." "Meo, sed non furiosus"

Write *very short* explanatory notes on this passage

VI Translate into English (unseen translation)

Ibitis Aegeas sine me, Messala, per undas,
O utinam memores, ipse cohorsque, mei!
Me tenet ignotis aegrum Phaeacia terris:
Abstineas avidas, Mors, precor, atra, manus!

Abstineas, Mors atra, precor non hic mihi mater
Quae legat in maestos ossa perusta sinus
Non soror, Assyrios cineri quae dedat odores,
Et fleat effusis ante sepulchra comis

WEDNESDAY, 14TH FEB, 10 A.M TO 1 P.M.

PERSIAN GRAMMAR

LIEUTENANT COLONEL F H TYRRELL

I Give the Persian grammatical terms denoting the use of the word چه in each of the following instances

(a) چه کردی که در زنده رام تو شد
نگین سعادت بنام تو شد

(b) چه کم کرد داي صدر فرخنده پي
زقدر رفعت بدرگاه حي

(c)
همه کس طالب یار چه هشیار وچه مست
همه جا خانهٔ عشق است چه مسجد وچه کنشت

(d) چه مي جسپي ای فتنهٔ روزگار
بیا ومي لعل نوشین بیار

II Describe the صنعت in the following lines —

(a) اگر یک سرموی برتر پرم
فروغ تجلي بسوزد پرم

(b) اندکي جمال نه ازبسیاری مال

(c) گر شمع نه دلجوئي پروانه کند
در آتش او ردور پروانه کند

III. (*a*) What figure of speech is used in the following verse?

بحر بے پایان بود عقل بشر
بحر را غواص باید اے پسر
صورت ما اندرین بحر عذاب
همچو دود چون کاسها بر روی آب

(*b*) What is the meaning of the word azab عذاب in this verse, and from what root is it derived?

IV. (*a*) What letters of the Arabic alphabet lose their original sounds when used by the Persian?

(*b*) Give examples of the substitution of another letter for the letter ج at the end of a word, without any alteration in the sense.

(*c*) By what letter of the Roman alphabet is the pronunciation of the letter و represented when it is used by the Persians as a consonant, as in the words وزیر, کاو, خدیو &c.*

V. How many different methods are there of forming the Ism i zarf اسم ظرف in Persian? Give examples of each method

VI. Give the Persian grammatical terms for the kind of اسم to which each of the following words belongs.

گوینده کوشش رفتار

VII. How many methods are there of forming the Ism i fail i tarkibi اسم فاعل ترکیبی in Persian? Give examples of each method.

VIII Give the Persian equivalents commonly used for the following English words:—

Prime Minister	Soldier
Tiger	Mule
Broad Cloth	Long cloth
Tea cup	Saucer
Butter	Ghee

IX. Trasliterate the following lines into the Roman character

اگر بادر افروزد از قهر چهر
چو خورشید آتش زند در سپهر
اگر مهر از عارضش دم زند
مد صبح آتش بعالم زند
در آتش گریزد سمندر زنم
نهد سر بکوه و بیابان نسیم

WEDNESDAY, 14TH FEB, 2 TO 5 P M

PERSIAN: TRANSLATION

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F H. TYRRELL

1. Translate into English.—

(a)

ستایش و نیایش عتبهٔ کبریای احدیت جل جلاله و تقدس اسماءه بمثابهٔ ایست که اگر جمیع نقاط عقول و جداول فهوم با جنود مدرکات و عساکر علوم فراهم آیند از عهدهٔ حرفی ازان کتاب یا پرتوی ازان آفتاب نتوانند برآمد اگرچه در دیدهٔ تحقیق جمیع ذرات مکونات سرچشمهٔ حمدایزدی اند که از زبان بیزبانی برآمده

تشنه لبان و تفسیده زبانان بیدای نا پیدای حد
حقیقی را ترزبان وسراب دارند *

(b) آن وزیر از اندرون آواز داد
کای مریدان ازمن این معلوم باد
که مرا عیسی چنین پیغام کرد
کز همه یاران وخویشان باش فرد
روی بر دیوار کن تنهانشین
وز وجود خویش هم خلوت گزین
بعد ازین دستوری گفتار نیست
بعد ازین باگفتگویم کار نیست
الوداع ای دوستان من مرده ام
رخت بر چارم فلک بر برده ام
تا بزیر چرخ بارے چون حطب
می نسوزی درعنا و درعطب

(c)

پرده ظلمت نپوشد چشم حیران مرا
شمع کافوریست پنداری شبستان مرا
بخیهٔ انجم اگر بندد دهان صبح را
میتوان کردن رفو چاک گریبان مرا
بر حبابی مهرهٔ گل گردد ازگرد گناه
بحر رحمت از کرم شوید چو دامان مرا
ازسیه روزی نیم غمگین که چون موج سراب

شب کند شیرازه اوراق پریشان مرا
صایب از اندیشهٔ سامان دل من فارغست
آنکه سرداده است خواهد داد سامان مرا

II. Translate into English :—

چون همکي قلعجات ابیورد که در تصرف افشاریه
اصداد میبود محمودی شده درصدر مخالفت بودند
ازانجمله جماعت ایرلوی سکنه ینکي قلعه که در دو
فرسخي ابیورد واقعست هرچند که موسم زمستان ولشکر
سرما غار تکرتاب وتوان بود لیکن حضرت ظل اللهي
ازانجا که همیشه سرگم نشا تائید بودند بشدت برد
ازاین عزم ظفر پرورد افسرده ودلسرد نگشته با دلیران
عرصهٔ نبرد قلعهٔ مزبور را احاطه واطراف آنرا بخاک
وخاشاک انباشته بلند کرده آب رود خانه را
بقلعه بستند آبي بروی کارنیامد جواله وسرکوب بسته
قلعکیان را هدف تیر تفنگ ساختند *

III. Translate into Persian :—

Though fond of many acquaintances, I desire an intimacy only with a few. The man in black, whom I have often mentioned, is one whose friendship I could wish to acquire, because he possesses my esteem. His manners, it is true, are tinctured with some strange inconsistencies: and he may be justly termed an humourist in a nation of humourists Though he is generous even to profusion, he affects to be thought a prodigy of parsimony and prudence; though his conversation be replete with the most sordid and selfish maxims, his heart is dilated with the most unbounded love. I have known him profess himself a man-hater, while his cheek was glowing with compassion; and while his looks were softened into pity,

I have heard him use the language of the most unbounded ill-nature. Some affect humanity and tenderness; others boast of having such dispositions from Nature; but he is the only man I ever knew who seemed ashamed of his natural benevolence. He takes as much pains to hide his feelings, as any hypocrite would to conceal his indifference; but on every unguarded moment the mask drops off, and reveals him to the most superficial observer.

WEDNESDAY, 14TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 12 NOON.

TAMIL: GRAMMAR, &c.

H BOWER, D D.

I. ஆரிய முதலிய பதினெண் பாடையிற்
பூரிய ரொருவழி புகுந்த போன்றன
ஓர்கில கிளவிக ளொன்றோ டொப்பில
சோர்வில விளம்பு புட்டுவன்றுகின்றது.

(a) Which are the principal of the "மூவறு மொழிகள்," and what constitutes the Dravidian group?

(b) Analyse and explain ஓர்கில.

(c) What is கிளவி derived from, and what is the name for *Sarasvati* derived from that word How many synonyms are there for கிளவி?

II மற்றினி யுரைப்பதென்னே வானிடை மண்ணிலுன்னைச
செற்றவ ரென்னைசசெற்றார் தீயரோ யெனினு முன்னோ
டுற்றவ ரெனக்கு முற்றா ருன்கிளையெனதெங் காதற்
சுற்றமுன் சுற்ற நீயே யின்னுயிர்த்துணைவ னென்றான்.

(*a*) What are the roots of செற்றவர் and உற்றவர்?

(*b*) What will be the infinitive and relative participle of the root from which உற்றவர் is derived?

(*c*) Can you give a remarkable and well known passage in an English book similar to the one here?

III. Quote, or state the accusation of dishonorable cowardice brought against Ráma by Bali, and give the reason assigned by Lakshmana for his brother's covert act.

IV. Explain: (1) "அபயஸ்தம், (2) அன்பிலுக்கவ தியில்லை, (3) உபதியிரவி, (4) நீருநீர் கருநெருப பும்."

V What are the three things the writer of the சிலப்பதிகார ரம் proposes in the Preface as the subjects and objects of his work? What is the Sanskrit word for சிலம்பு, constantly used in the work?

VI. (1) Quote, or give the substance of the religious sentiments expressed by the female ascetic காவந்தி. (2) Is there any expression in the work similar to that in the Kural which proves a similar origin of religious ideas?

VII. (1) Explain வரி, and the different kinds of it?

(2) What is சேரன்பு, what is it derived from, and what is the masculine noun formed from it?

(3) What is காதை. What விகாரம் is it? Give other examples?

(4) Explain "சுடர்க்கால் சியாமுன்."

VIII. "தருதியென வொன்று ரன்றே பருதியாற பாற் பட்டொழுகப்பெறின்."

(*a*) What is தகுதி according to the heading of the chapter, and what is its synonymous with, and what kind of ஆகுபெயர் is it?

(*b*) What will be the second case of பால் (milk) and பால் (part)?

(*c*) How is rectitude defined,—to what is it compared?

IX. "அடக்கம மரருளுய்க்கு மடங்காமை
யாரிருளுய்த்துவிடும்."

(*a*) Analyse and explain அமரர், உய்க்கும், and ஆரிருள்.

(*b*) What is the difference between அடக்கமுடை மை, அமிவுடைமை and அன்புடைமை.

X. What is the reason assigned by the Commentator for the chapter on புறங்கூறாமை being placed after the chapter on வெஃகாமை; and why is மாதவி in the சிலப்பதிகாரம் said to be "புறங்கூறாதவுடையாள்"?

XI. "பயனில் சொற் பாராட்டுவானை மகனெனன்
மக்கட் பதடி யெனல்"

(*a*) What kind of verbs are the two எனல்s.

(*b*) Which of the 32 உத்திs are exemplified in this Kural?

XII. Translate முதல் வழி சார்பென நான்மூன்று கும், and show under which of the three, the Tamil Rámayanam, the Silappadigáram, the Kural, and the Nannul may be classed.

XIII. In what does "நூல் பயில் இயல்பு" (method of study) consist?

WEDNESDAY, 14TH FEB., 12 NOON TO 2 P.M.

TAMIL: TRANSLATION.

J. M. VELU PILLAI.

I. Translate into English :—

(1) ஓடாநின்றகளிமயிலே சாயற்கொதுங்கியுள்ள
ழிந்து
கூடாதாரிற்றிரிகின்ற நீயுமாகங்குளிர்ந்தா
யோ
தேடாநின்ற வெண்ணுயிரைத்தெரியக்கண்டா
ய் சிந்தையுவந்
தாடாநின்றாயிங்கணுடையாய்க் கொளிக்
குமாறுண்டோ.

(2) நிற்கின்றசெல்வம்வேண்டி நெறிநின்ற பொ
ருள்களெல்லாம்
கற்கின்றதிவன்றனமங்கற்றுவந்திவனைக் கண்
டாய்
பொற்குன்றமனையதோளாய் பொதுநின்ற கூ
லைமைநோக்கின்
எற்கொன்ற வலியேசாலு மிதற்கொன்று மே
துவேண்டா.

(3) உதவிவரைத்தன்றுதவியுதவி
செயப்பட்டார் சால்பின்வரைத்து.

(4) அழுக்காறுடையார்க்கதுசாலுமொன்னார்
வழுக்கியுங்கேடீன்பது.

(5) செம்மைபோகிய சிந்தையரைக்கெழீஇ
யெம்மையாளுடை யானருளெய்தினை

னும்மையங்குவரநுவன்றானினி-
வம்மினீரென வல்லையிற்கூவினான்.

(6) மக்களைமுன்காணா மனநடுங்காவெய்துயிராப்
புக்கெடுத்துவீரப்புயத்தணையா – மக்காணீர்
என் மக்கள்போல்கின்றீர் யார் மக்களென்று
ரைத்தான்
வன்மக்களியானைமன்.

(7) ஆடுகறங்காகி யலமந்துழன்றுமனம
வாடுமெனை யையா நீ வாவெனவுங் காண்பே
னோ.

(8) கானற்சலத்தைப் பொய்யென்றறிந்தவன் பை
ங்கூழ்செய்ய நினையான்; அதுபோல் பிரபஞ்சம்
பொய்யென் றறிந்தவனிப்பிரபஞ்சத் தொழில்களி
ன் முயலான்.

(9) அப்படியே மஹேந்திரகிரியின்மேல் நின்ற அ
னுமானானவர் தம்முடைய கண்ணுக்கு நேராய்ச்
சமீபத்தில் தெய்வலோகம்பிரகாசிக்கக்கண்டு இது
தானா லங்கையென்று நினைத்து ஐயப்பட்டு உட
னேயிது உயரத்திலிருக்கிறபடியினாலே லங்கையல்
ல, தெய்வலோகமென்றும், இதில் சீதாபிராட்டி
யாரில்லையென்றுந் தெரிந்துகொண்டு பார்வையை
த்தாழ்த்திப்பார்க்க, தெய்வலோகத்திலும் மிகவும
திசயமாகிய பரிமளம் வீசுகின்ற சிங்கார வனங்க
ளும், ஸ்வர்ன மதில்களும், வெற்றிக்கொடிகட்டிய
வாசலகளும், ரத்னகசிதமாயும் கனகமயமாயும் வி
ளங்காநின்ற மாடமாளிகை கூடகோபுரங்களும் வீ
திகளுமுள்ள லங்கையைக்கண்டார்.

II. Translate into Tamil:—

Though fond of many acquaintances, I desire an intimacy only with a few. The man in black, whom I have often mentioned, is one whose friendship I could wish to acquire, because he possesses my esteem. His manners, it is true, are tinctured with some strange inconsistencies: and he may be justly termed an humourist in a nation of humourists. Though he is generous even to profusion, he affects to be thought a prodigy of parsimony and prudence; though his conversation be replete with the most sordid and selfish maxims, his heart is dilated with the most unbounded love. I have known him profess himself a man-hater, while his cheek was glowing with compassion; and while his looks were softened into pity, I have heard him use the language of the most unbounded ill-nature. Some affect humanity and tenderness; others boast of having such dispositions from Nature; but he is the only man I ever knew who seemed ashamed of his natural benevolence. He takes as much pains to hide his feelings as any hypocrite would to conceal his indifference; but on every unguarded moment the mask drops off, and reveals him to the most superficial observer.

WEDNESDAY, 14TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 12 NOON.

TELUGU: GRAMMAR, &c.

V. SUNDARARAMAYYA, M.A., B.L.

I. Paraphrase:—

పోషితభూధవీపున్నాగపరిణయో త్సవకల్పితానేక సంభ్ర
మములు।
చాతురీనిర్జితధ్యూతపణాదానకలితచేలాంచలాకర్ష ణములు।
సాయంసమూరంభచక్రవాకద్వంద్వ విరహావలోకన విభ్ర
మములు।
సాంద్రతరచంద్రికా కలిచంక్రమములు।
విధుశిలామయవేదికా విక్రమములు।
ఫలకచిత్రితనిజరూప భావనములు
మఱచెనో కాకరుక్మిణి మాయఁదవిలి॥

(1) పరిణయోత్సవ. Explain the సంధి. Give the general rule applicable to this particular case.

(2) What is meant by వృద్ధి in Sanskrit Grammar? Select two instances of వృద్ధి from the above passage and explain them.

(3) Explain the construction and meaning of the word శిలామయ

(4) Give the force of the affix in చిత్రిత.

(5) Select such words from the above passage as have తద్భవ equivalents in Telugu, and give their equivalents.

(6) Why is the word సాయం used in line (3)?

(7) Parse కాత్యాయని and explain its connection with the other words in the sentence.

(8) దవిలి? Into what other letter can వి be changed? Give the rule of Grammar applicable to this case.

II. Explain the following extracts fully:—

(1) సింధులింకబ్రతాపశిఖిం బూనవిశ్రాణితాంబుల నవినిం
పనతఁడెనేర్చు।
సమిదున్ముఖునితేజముమలంపఁబాదంబులం టినవెలయిం
పనతఁడెనేర్చు॥

(2) తనవినూతనగుణసంతానవల్లి సముదయంబునకం
భోజసంభవాండభాండములఖండ
ఫలపరంపరలుగాఁగ। వరలుభవ్యవిధావిధా వగుఁడువ
గుఁడు.

(3) విశ్వామిత్రునిఁగోల్చిరాముఁడతఁ డుర్వింజెందెఁగౌశ్యా
ణముఁ।

విశ్వామిత్రులుగొల్వరాముఁడితఁ డుర్వింజెందెఁగళ్యాణ
ముఁ.

(4) ఏనునీవనుమాట లెనయించె నెవ్వాఁడు

(5) అనఘతులాకోటినలరించె నెవ్వాఁడు

(6) పృథుకాక్షరంబులు గురుశ్రీవర్ణతుల్యంబులే.

(a) Name the అర్థాలంకారములు and శబ్దాలంకారములు of these extracts.

(b) సమిద్ముఖ. Give the general rules of సంధి applicable to the formation of this compound.

III. Give some general rules according to which the genders of Sanskrit words may be determined. How is the gender of a word determined in Telugu?

IV. (1) Compare the గుణదోషములు of వసుచరిత్ర and పారిజాతాపహరణము.

(2) These compositions are called మహాప్రబంధములు. What are the characteristics of a మహాప్రబంధము. ?

(3) ప్రబంధములు are classed as ఉత్తమ మధ్యమ అధమములు. Say how you class వసుచరిత్ర and పారిజాతాపహరణము and give reasons for your answer.

V. Quote a verse from వసుచరిత్ర and another from పారిజాతాపహరణము (1) illustrating పూర్ణోపమ or (2) containing a description of the hero of the ప్రబంధము.

VI. Give the meaning of the following passage:—

లాలితపర్జన్యలక్ష్మీవిభూషించుపర్యాప్తనవమేఘు పజ్జులనఁగ।
రమణీయశారదరాత్రిఁబ్రసాధించు రాకాసుధాకర ప్రభలనంగ।
బ్రకటితప్రాభాతపద్మినిఁబాటించు బాలారుణోదయ లీలలనఁగ।
నుల్లసితాశోకవల్లరినలరించు సుదితవసంతసంపదలనంగ।
లలితమోహనమంత్ర దేవతఁబ్రసన్నఁజేయు సాధకసాధన శ్రీలనంగ।
రుక్మిణీదేవియభిరూపరుక్మకాంతి కలితతనుయష్టి కైసేసి రెలమిజెలులు॥

(*a*) What is the construction of the words పజ్జులు?

(*b*) కైసేసిరెలమి. Give the rule of సంధి applicable to this instance.

(*c*) What is the force of ఇంచు in ప్రసాధించు?

(*d*) What is the అర్థాలంకారము of this passage?

(*e*) In what వృత్తి, రీతి, and పాకము is this passage written? Explain your answer by a reference to definitions.

VII. (1) Explain the various meanings of the following words:—
ఖ, క, యోగ, అఘు, కాండ, హస్త.

(2) Give the Sanskrit synonyms of the following words:—
బాణ, చంద్ర, స్త్రీ, యుద్ధ, సముద్ర and నది.

VIII. (1) సృజించు. To what general rule is this form an exception?

(2) అదితింబూజించు బిడౌజుండునుంబోలె. Explain this allusion.

(3) Explain the సంధి in పెన్నిధి and బెబ్బులి.

(4) Who is ఆనకదుందుభి and why is he so called?

IX. (1) Sketch briefly the early life of ప్రద్యుమ్న according to your text.

(2) From what source are the materials of the వసుచరిత్ర taken? Quote the passage wherein the author praises the species of composition to which the వసుచరిత్ర belongs.

(3) In what chronological order do your three texts stand? Give reasons for your answer.

(4) Who are meant by the కవిత్రయము? Compare the merits of their compositions.

WEDNESDAY, 14TH FEB., 12 NOON TO 2 P.M.

TELUGU: TRANSLATION.

V. SUNDARARAMAYYA, M.A., B.L.

I. A. Translate into English:—

(1) రాజుబీడెత్తి చనినచారకళటాలి।
యంబరాభోగనిజశిబి రాంగణమునఁ।
గాలుకొల్పినపావక జ్వాలయనఁగఁ।
బ్రాచిగనుపట్టెనవసాంధ్య రాగరుచులు॥

(2) కమలినీజృంభి కలకుదిక్కాంతలెల్ల।
హస్తతాళంబులూనరించి రనఁగఁజెలఁగఁ।
లలితకాసారహంసలులాయచలిత।
శకునపక్షిజపటపట స్వనములధిప॥

(3) లలితై ణాంకశిలాలవాల మనుకేళాకూళిలోనీరుపైఁ।
జెలువొప్పన్ ధరియించితోడ నెమిళచ్చిక్రోడ దంష్ట్రా
దళ।
త్ఫలరంధ్రంబులచేవెలార్చి జలసూత్రస్తంభముం బో
నియ।
గ్గలపుంజాయలగుజ్జునారికడముం గాంచెన్ విభుండ
య్యెడన్॥.

(4) అంభోధివసన సంభాసమాన కుంభినీవలయ సంభర
ణదీక్షాసమారంభ సుభగంభావుక గంభీర భేరీభాంకరణ దంభ
శుంభదంభోధర గర్జాసముజ్జృంభణ సంభావితాత్మీయ పట్టాభిషే
క సమయసముత్తంభిత శాతకుంభకుంభ నిగుంభితాంభో వర్షవి
ద్రావితక్షుద్ర నృపోపద్రవతాప భద్రవద్ర సానిత్యరసార్ద్రితా
నుసంధాయకదైనందినదాన ధారాప్రవాహుండును.

II. B. Translate the following extracts from Manucharitramu :—

(1) మట్టెల్ మ్రోయఁగ గబ్బిచన్నుగవకంపంబందవేణీభరం
బట్టిట్టైకటిఁజిమ్మచీఁకటులుగా నశ్రువ్రజంబోడి
కల్గట్టంజూపులుచిమ్మి రేగి దివిరోలంబాళిఁగల్పింపఁగా
మిట్టాడంగనరుండులేనియడవిన్ మీనాక్షీదీనా
కృతిన్॥

(2) ఒక్కతె భయశోకమ్ముల
వెక్కుచుమెయిగలవిలాస విభ్రమలక్ష్మల్
దక్కుటయును నొకయొఱపై
నెక్కొనధరణీశునెదుట నిలిచివినీతిన్॥

(3) పలుచనివాతెఱ మెఱుఁగునఁ
బలుమెఱుఁగులుసందడింపఁ బాపటపైనం

జలిఁజేర్చి జళుకుఁజూపులఁ
బలుకులఁబుల్ఖరడమొలుకఁ బలికెంగలఁకన్ ॥

From the Naishadha.

(1) కాలాంతఃపురకామినీకుచతటీ కస్తూరికాసౌరభ
శ్రీలుంఠాకముచందనాచలతట శ్రీఖండసంవేష్టిత
వ్యాలస్ఫారఫణాకఠోరవిష నిశ్వాసాగ్నిపాణింధమం
బేలానాపయిదక్షిణానిలము, పక్షీసేయుదాక్షిణ్య
ముఁ ॥

(2) నెలనెలదప్పకయుండఁగ
నెలభాస్కరుఁజొచ్చుటెల్ల నియమముతోడం,
గలహంస, వేడివెన్నెల
సొలయకనాయంగకములు సూడుటకుజుమీ ॥.

II. Translate into Telugu:—

Though fond of many acquintances, I desire an intimacy only with a few. The man in black, whom I have often mentioned, is one whose friendship I could wish to acquire, because he possesses my esteem. His manners, it is true, are tinctured with some strange inconsistencies: and he may be justly termed an humourist in a nation of humourists. Though he is generous even to profusion, he affects to be thought a prodigy of parsimony and prudence; though his conversation be replete with the most sordid and selfish maxims, his heart is dilated with the most unbounded love. I have known him profess himself a man-hater, while his cheek was glowing with compassion; and while his looks were softened into pity, I have heard him use the language of the most unbounded ill-nature. Some affect humanity and tenderness; others boast of having such dispositions from Nature; but he is the only man I ever knew who seemed ashamed of his natural benevolence. He takes as much pains to hide his feelings, as any hypocrite would to conceal his indifference; but on every unguarded moment the mask drops off, and reveals him to the most superficial observer.

WEDNESDAY, 14TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 12 NOON.

KANARESE: GRAMMAR.

S. VENKATAVARADA AIYANGAR, B.A., M.L.

I (a) By whom were the text books you have studied written and when?

(b) Give the contents of the different chapters of the Sab damanidarpana as given in the introduction.

(c) Do you consider that the position of the author of the above work as to the benefits arising from the study of grammar, is correct? Give reasons.

(d) Point out one or two points of difference between the Pamparamayana and any other Ramayana you know of, in regard to the *matter* and account for the difference, if you can.

II. Compare the Kanarese and Sanskrit alphabets with each other. If you use the latter alphabet alone, will you find any difficulty in writing or speaking Kânarese according to the present usage?

III. (a) What do you mean by the harmony of letters? Give some examples illustrating the rules on the subject.

(b) What is the chief object of these rules? Have you any similar rules in English?

IV. (1) ఎళవిరిదాడికేందళిరనాలగేమామరదళ్ళిగొంబినళ్ ।
మిళిర్వేళవళ్ళిబాలమలర్దోంగలేకేసరమింబినంమ
నం ।
గొళిమధుమాసకేసరివిరోగిగళింబమృగంగళంజ
యం ।
గొళినిదుదుద్ఘక్కేరమదక్కోకిలగర్జితతర్జితంగళిం॥

(2). మొదలిల్లినిప్పసంసార ।
దల్లిసుఖదుఃఖమంజతుర్గతిరోళ్మా ।

ణచేకిరిదుశుశాశుశక ।
మ౯దఫలమంతగుకమళుతముణుకంబంచ్చి ॥

(3) ఉర్వరాధిపకిరండనర్జనాపూర్వకందశరథావనిశ్వరం ।

(4) ఘనదోర్దండవిమండితంఘనగదాదండంబృదుక్కాలదం ।
డనిశం * * *

(5) పారావారదనీరనీంటలఖిళాశాదంకిదంతంగళం ।
బీరిందంకిళవేందచీంబగేదనోరక్తేక్షణంలక్ష్మణం ।

(6) బగేగేవికళనూదక్తాసశాజక్రవాలం ।

(7) కరియబిళియముగిలనడువేశ్రీశివమింజినందదిం ।

(8) కింకువాణప్రపణరకిబబ్బిర్ప్పినంకాదుకంనం ।

(9) నడికందందానవీంద్రంసురతరుసుమనోమంజిరీకర్ణపూరం ।

(10) అబుజదళాయతాంబకియరు

(a) Explain the above extracts and state in what books and in what connection they occur.

(b) Explain all those sandhis in (1) which are not due to samasa and show which of them are పదమధ్యసంధిగళు, and why?

(c) Compare the sandhi in నులర్దోంగలే with the sandhi in మార్కలే and account for the difference

(*d*) Explain the samasa in మలర్దోఁంగల్. To what general head of samasas does it belong? Is there any samasa belonging to the same general head in (1)?

(*e*) Do you notice in the above extracts any samasas not belonging to the general head to which the samasa in మలర్దోఁంగల్ belongs. If you do, point them out and simply give the names of all the other samasas belonging to the same head.

(*f*) What do you mean by అరిసమాసం? Do you notice any such samasas in any of the above extracts? State the conditions necessary to justify the use of such a samasa.

(*g*) Is there any అవ్యయం in (1)?

(*h*) Is the first word in the second line of (1) a కృన్నామం or తద్ధితం? Give reasons.

(*i*) Find out a తద్ధితం from the చిన్న words in (1) and another తద్ధితం among the తత్సమ simple words in it, and state whether they are యోగనామంగళ్ or రూఢనామంగళ్.

(*j*) Show how etymologically ఖయంగొళిసు differs from ఖంగిసు Give the etymology of శ్వాన. విద్వాంస. and శ్రీమంత.

(*k*) Find out two తత్భవ words in (1) and trace them out to their present forms from their original forms.

(*l*) Is there any "అంకితనామం" in the above extracts. Give a synonym for "దిటదనామం."

(*m*) Give one or two examples to show that తత్సమంగళ్ cannot be formed from all Sanskrit words.

(*n*) Point out one word, the gender of which is విశేష్యాధీనం.

(*o*) Form from the last word in (1) a word whose number is ఔజీత్యద్వివజనం.

(*p*) Give the crude forms of విద్యోగి and మృగంగళ్. Show how the declension of the former word differs from that of the latter.

(*q*) Write out two sutras from the Sabdamanidarpana supporting your answers to any of the foregoing questions.

(*r*) Scan the second line in (1) and point out if there is any metrical peculiarity in it.

(*s*) What are the metres of (4), (6), (7) and (8)?

(*t*) Point out the real difference in the metres of (4) and (5). If you substitute a long letter for the first two short letters in every foot in (1) and (9), what would then be their metres.

(*u*) What is your opinion regarding the వృత్తి of (1) and the రసం of (4)?

(*v*) Simply name the అర్థాలంకారగళు in (1), (2), and (7). What alteration will make those in (1) and (7) identical?

(*w*) Explain the allusion in (1), (4) and (5).

(*x*) If there is any orthographical error in (1), correct it.

(*y*) Complete (4).

V. దురళను - తిరళిబేదను - అరుఁడదరు - మణిఁడారరు - ఎసకు - బిఁడిచే - జిమ్ముఁబామర - ఉజ్జుగ - చేరుగు - విడామి - ఁడుళిగను -

సని - ఱాసు - బలి - కదిరు - నేయి - కేనే - బీఁడు - పుట్టు - బిగి - జంద్రఱాసం - జడియుక్తం - శాంతిదవు.

(a) Explain the above.

(b) If there are any words having more than one meaning give as many of the meanings as you can for them.

(c) Give synonyms for as many words as you can thus deal with, taking care to give only Kanarese synonyms for Sanskrit words.

(d) If there is any ambiguity in the form of the last word, show how it can be avoided.

WEDNESDAY, 14TH FEB., 12 NOON TO 2 P.M.

KANARESE: TRANSLATION.

M. CLAPHAM, Esq.

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1. Render into English;—

(a) ఉరగానీ కాబ్ధిమర్త్య వ్రజగఱనసురవ్రాత ధారాధర ప్ర । స్ఫురితౌర్వం పావకం మారుతనే నిసికరంశ్రీషసుక్తా వగంసు॥ ట్టురుపుత్తేబ్బట్టుతంశీర్జదనసురనవంకారకం తీవ్ర కోపా । కరరూపప్రాయకాయప్రబలబలయుతోఁజ్చండశీలం విశాలం॥

(b) కరిశీర్బావనమర్జిపుష్క రదిబీసుక్తిట్టో డాకాశ దోఁ । ళ్గరశాగ్నిస్ఫుటవిస్ఫులింగతతి సూసుక్తిపర్వోత్తోరి ము॥ న్నేరిగోండామిషఖండసంఱతితమోవిశ్రాంతియిందళ్కి శా । స్కరనేత్తపుర్దనోత్తిఖండిసి ఖగేశంరక్షిసిక్తర్కనం॥

(c) శరతం లజ్జానతం కాయ్వికశిదశరథంవిఱ్వలం లక్ష్మణం కోఁ । పరసావేశం సశామండల మసదృశసద్వాక్యముక్తోఁ ష్టమంతః ॥ పురవంశశ్శూన్యమింతిపుర్దు ముపజితకారుణ్య

దృష్టిప్రశాని। శ్రీరవూరం పారిజాతంకడలనడువిశ్రీవందశ్రీ
ల్రామనిర్దం॥

(d) మత్తమల్లికేలన్నయనిపుణరుం కలాకుశలరుం ఉదా
త్తరాఘవనల్లదిపదపల్లవరాగదిం నిఖిలపరిజనమనోరాగమనో
దవిసలుమవార్యవిర్యదినయోధ్యాసింహాసనమం పదుళమిరిస
లుంకింజేదున్నమిత్రుల కాంజలదినబలయాజకమనోరథమం
సఫలంమాడలుం శుజప్రకాపకపనాక పదినుద్వృత్తరాజమండల
మంమసుళిసలుంనిశ్శృపాణధారాజలధియిం శరణాగత కుశ్శృ
క్కులమనోళకొండుకాయలుం నిఖిలదిక్పాలమకుటనికటవర్తి
కనిజాజ్ఞామాత్రదింవర్ణాశ్రమజరిత్రమనవిశ్రాంతంమాడ
లుం దుర్జయవజ్రావర్తబాపటంకారశరమోక్షరూంకారదిం
లోకలుంటాకవిగ్రహమదవిరగ్రహోబ్బాటనమనోడర్జలుం
జగత్పవిత్రజారు జరిత్రదిం మనుసూత్రమం వివరిసలుం సకుజ
సాహిత్యకలాకౌముదియిం దాదవిశాసదిం విద్వజ్జనమనఃకుముదిని
య నలర్జలుంశ్రీమరసపుష్టిదృష్టిపాతదినశిజనసనాశిజనమం
కృతార్థంమాడలుం శిరస్నేరియరేందు నుడివనుడిగళనాలిసు
త్తం శట్టారకరబిసదియంశ్రీక్కను॥

II. Translate into Kanarese:—

Though fond of many acquaintances, I desire an intimacy only with a few. The man in black, whom I have often mentioned, is one whose friendship I could wish to acquire, because he possesses my esteem. His manners, it is true, are tinctured with some strange inconsistencies: and he may be justly termed an humourist in a nation of humourists. Though he is generous even to profusion, he affects to be thought a prodigy of parsimony and prudence; though his conversation be replete with the most sordid and selfish maxims, his heart is dilated with the most unbounded love. I have known him profess himself a man-hater, while his cheek was glowing with compassion; and while his looks were softened into pity,

I have heard him use the language of the most unbounded ill-nature Some affect humanity and tenderness; others boast of having such dispositions from Nature; but he is the only man I ever knew who seemed ashamed of his natural benevolence. He takes as much pains to hide his feelings, as any hypocrite would to conceal his indifference; but on every unguarded moment the mask drops off, and reveals him to the most superficial observer.

WEDNESDAY, 14TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 12 NOON

MALAYALAM: GRAMMAR, &c.

T C. POONEN, B.A.

I. Write a short critique on the Bhagavatam remarking on the diction, and the Philosophical doctrines expounded therein. Compare the Bhagavatam with the Mahabharatam or the Ramayanam.

II. Paraphrase:—

രക്തകൃഷ്ണശ്വേതാഭാകാരവിസ്സരദ്രൂപ
വിഗ്രഹമയവിസ്സാരൊചതഗംഭീരങ്ങൾ,
നിശ്ചയിക്കരുതാതെകണ്ടുകൊണ്ടതയൊട്ടും
നിശ്ചലഹൃദയന്മാരായ്പരവശഭക്ത്യാ
ദക്ഷിണൈതരപൂർവ്വപശ്ചിമൊന്നതച്യുത
ദിഗ്ഭാഗമംകലന്നെങ്ങുംനിന്നുകൊണ്ടനെകധാ
ഭക്തിപൂണ്ടൊക്കസ്തുതിച്ചീടിനാരൊരൊവിധം
ഇക്ഷിതിചക്രെനമസ്കൃത്യചെന്നാകംവണ്ണം
പത്മാക്ഷപത്മാസനപത്മബാണാരെഹരെ
പത്മാരികലാധരപത്മയൊനെശാച്യുത
പത്മസംഭവപത്മന്ദിരമനൊഹര
പത്മബാന്ധവതനയാന്തകനമൊനമഃ.

Point out the Sanskrit inflexions in this extract.

III. Carefully analyze the character of പ്രഹ്ലാദൻ illustrating your answer by quotations from your text book.

IV. Explain the following :—

(a) യജ്ഞമനെകവിധമെന്നിരിക്കിലും
യജ്ഞങ്ങളെ ത്രിവിധത്തിലടങ്ങുമെ.

(b) വിശ്വകാരണവിശ്വരൂപവിശ്വാത്മാശ്രയ
വിശ്വയൊഗെശവിശ്വബീജവിശ്വൈകാ
ത്മനെ
വിശ്വമംഗലവിശ്വഭിന്നൈകവിശ്വംഭര
വിശ്വസംഹാരപ്രണവാത്മനെനമൊനമ :

(c) സാലൊക്യമുക്തി, സാമീപ്യമുക്തി, സാരൂ
പ്യമുക്തി, സായുജ്യമുക്തിഎന്ന മുക്തി നാല
വിധം.

V. Render into easy Malayalam the following :—

ഇതിന്റെ താൽപര്യം എങ്ങിനെയെന്നാൽ, ശ്രു
തിസ്മൃതീതിഹാസ പുരാണങ്ങളെ കൊണ്ട ബ്രഹ്മം
തന്നെ നിത്യമെന്നും പ്രപഞ്ചമെല്ലാം അനിത്യമെ
ന്നും തന്മനസ്സിനാൽ താൻതന്നെ നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്നത
നിത്യാ നിത്യവസ്തു വിവെകം. ഇഹത്തിൽ സുഖ
ചന്ദന വനിതാദിവിഷയഭോഗവും പരത്തിൽ അ
സ്പർസ്വീ വിഷയാദിഭോഗവും കർമ്മജന്യമാ കൊ
ണ്ട അനിത്യമെന്നും ശ്വാനവാന്താശന മൃത പൂരീ
ഷങ്ങളിൽ വരുന്ന കൃമന പൊലെ ഉപെക്ഷിച്ച
ഇച്ഛയില്ലാതെ ഇരിക്കുന്നതതന്നെ.

VI. Discuss briefly the question whether the Malayalam is derived from Sanskrit and Tamil, or whether it is an independent language. Of the അന്യദേശ്യങ്ങൾ in Malayalam, which class occupies the most prominent place in the language of the law Courts.

VII. Name the author and the occasion or subject of each of the following :—

ഭഗവൽഗീത, സന്താനഗോപാലം, കൈവല്യ നവനീതം, കേരളമാഹാത്മ്യം, കൃഷ്ണഗാഥ, വൈതാള ചരിത്രം, and ബ്രഹ്മാണ്ഡപുരാണം.

VIII. (1) Explain and exemplify the following grammatical terms :—

അവ്യയീഭാവം, താപ്രത്യയാന്തവ്യയം, ദ്വിഗു സമാസതാം, ഉപമാനോപമെയം, സംക്ഷിപ്തവാദനം, സമഭിഹാരക്രിയ and ചാന്ദ്ര അനുനയം.

(2) It has been said by some grammarians that in Malayalam, there is no ബഹുവ്രീഹി strictly so called. Explain this statement. What difference of meaning would you find in the word ലോകനാഥ, taking it first as ബഹുവ്രീഹിസമാസം, and secondly as ഷഷ്ഠീതൽപുരുഷം.

(3) Give the derivations of മായ, മാംസം, സ്നേഹം, ബ്രഹ്മചാരി, മോക്ഷം and സന്ധ്യ.

IX. What are the duties of the Brahmans, Kshetriyas, Vaisyas and Sudras as described in the Saptama Skantham ?

WEDNESDAY, 14TH FEB., 12 NOON TO 2 P.M

MALAYALAM: TRANSLATION.

V. ACHYUTHA PANIKKAR.

I. Translate into English:—

(a) സ്വസ്ഥനെന്നുംപരനെന്നുംജഗത്തെന്നു
മിത്ഥംബഹുവിധമുള്ളഭേദഭ്രമം
തന്നുടെമായയാസർവ്വജഗത്തിനു
മമ്പഹംതോന്നിച്ചരുളുംജഗന്മയൻ
സർവ്വചരാചരാചാര്യൻമമഗുരുസർവ്വഗൻ
തൻപദംനിത്യംനമാമ്യഹം.

(b) ജ്ഞാനം, സ്വരൂപജ്ഞാനമെന്നും വൃത്തിജ്ഞാനമെന്നും രണ്ടുവിധം - അതിൽ സുഷുപ്തിയിലെ അജ്ഞാനത്തെ പ്രകാശിപ്പിക്കുന്ന ജ്ഞാനം സ്വരൂപജ്ഞാനം; ജാഗ്രത്സ്വപ്നങ്ങളിലെ വിഷയങ്ങളെ പ്രകാശിപ്പിക്കുന്ന ജ്ഞാനം വൃത്തിജ്ഞാനം; അതഎങ്ങിനെ എന്നാൽ, ആദിത്യനാൽ പ്രകാശ്യമായ കുഡ്യത്തിൽ അനേക ദർപ്പണാദിത്യദീപ്തിയും അതുകളുടെ അന്തരാളങ്ങളും എങ്ങിനെ, അങ്ങിനെ ജാഗ്രദാദിവൃത്തിജ്ഞാന പ്രകാശവും സുഷുപ്തിയിൽ സ്വരൂപജ്ഞാനപ്രകാശവും, എന്നറിയണം. എന്നാൽ, ജാഗ്രദാദ്യവസ്ഥകളിൽ സ്വരൂപജ്ഞാനം ഇല്ലയൊ എന്നാൽ, സ്വരൂപജ്ഞാനം എല്ലായ്പോഴും എല്ലാ അവസ്ഥകളിലും ഉണ്ട - വൃത്തികൾ സുഷുപ്തിയിൽ ഇല്ല - വൃത്തിക ളെല്ലാം അന്തക്കരണധർമ്മം; ജ്ഞാനം ആത്മസ്വഭാവം.

(c) ചണ്ഡാലജാതിശ്വപചനെന്നാലുംപുണ്യ
വശാൽയവനപ്പളുളിതന്നിൽ

പണ്ഡിതനുമായകോയമാർകാലൽദണ്ഡ
നമസ്കാരവുംചെയ്യുപിന്നെ

എണ്ണിഎണ്ണിപ്പാപമാകവെചൊന്നാൽദ
ണ്ഡങ്ങൾതീർത്തുസുഖിപ്പിപ്പതിന്നായി

ദണ്ഡനംകൊണ്ടവർഖണ്ഡനംചെയ്യും
ചണ്ഡപാപങ്ങളെപിന്നെശിഖയും

ഖണ്ഡിച്ചുരെകളഞ്ഞുസഭയിൽഎണ്ണപ്പെ
ടുന്നവർകണ്ടുനില്ക്കുമ്പോൾ

തൊപ്പികൊടുക്കുമതെന്താപ്പിധരിച്ചാലപ്പോ
ഴധവ്വണവേദമോതേണം.

നാലിലുംനന്നുനാലാംവേദമെന്നുമാലോക
രാബാലവൃദ്ധംധരിപ്പിൻ.

മേലകമ്മംകഴിച്ചീടുന്നുപിന്നെമേലിലവ
നുളുതീണ്ടലുമറ്റു.

അളുതിരുവുളുളുളുവരെല്ലാമുളുതറി
ഞ്ഞുളുവണ്ണംനടപ്പോർ.

കൊളുവിവാക്കല്ല; കൊളുമെങ്കിലുളുവിൽ
കൊളുവിൻ; തളുവിൻ, കൊളുതെങ്കിൽ.

കളുവുംഭളുമൊരെളുമില്ലചളുവിന്നു
തുളുവിതുനിഞ്ഞീടരുതെ.

പളളിയിൽചെല്ലായിൽവേദവാക്യത്തിൻ
വളളിയുംപുളളിയുംകൂടത്തിരിയാ ;
വെളളയിൽചൊല്ലുവൻപാപിയെ
സൈരംതാൻപൊളളയിൽവളളിക്കൂട്ട
ക്കിവലിച്ചു
കൊളളുന്നതിൻമുമ്പെനൽവഴിക്കുളളൊ
രുളളുണ്ടോകേണമെന്നാൽസഫലം.
പാരമ്പരിയമായുളളൊരാചാരംപാരംപിഴ
യെന്നുരെക്കുന്നേരം,
നേരറിയാതെകോപിക്കുന്നുമൂഢർ,സാര
ജ്ഞനെത്രയുംപാരമാനന്ദം.

II. Translate into Malayalam:—

Though fond of many acquaintances, I desire an intimacy only with a few. The man in black, whom I have often mentioned, is one whose friendship I could wish to acquire, because he possesses my esteem. His manners, it is true, are tinctured with some strange inconsistencies: and he may be justly termed an humourist in a nation of humourists. Though he is generous even to profusion, he affects to be thought a prodigy of parsimony and prudence, though his conversation be replete with the most sordid and selfish maxims, his heart is dilated with the most unbounded love. I have known him profess himself a man-hater, while his cheek was glowing with compassion; and while his looks were softened into pity, I have heard him use the language of the most unbounded ill-nature Some affect humanity and tenderness; others boast of having such dispositions from Nature; but he is the only man I ever knew who seemed ashamed of his natural benevolence. He takes as much pains to hide his feelings, as any hypocrite would to conceal his indifference; but on every unguarded moment the mask drops off, and reveals him to the most superficial observer

WEDNESDAY, 14TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 12 NOON.

HINDUSTANI: GRAMMAR, &c.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. H. TYRRELL.

I. Give examples shewing the formation of the past subjunctive and future subjunctive of the verb Dena دینا

II. (*a*) اللہ نے دئے تھے چار فرزند
دانا عاقل ذکی خردمند

Why is the verb in the first line of the above couplet used in the plural when the nominative is in the singular number?

(*b*) Parse the words in the second line.

III. Correct the errors in the following sentences and re-write them as corrected.

• میں نے وہاں گیا
• من وہاں جاکر وہ مرگیا
• میں یہہ کام کرکر وہ مجھہ کو بلایا •

IV. (*a*) Translate into English:—

کہا اُسنے کہ بی بی تمھین کچھہ سودا ہی وہ عاشق معشوق مزاج ہی •

(*b*) Give the Urdu grammatical term for the clause.

بی بی تمھین کچھہ سودا ہی •

(*c*) Parse the words

وہ عاشق معشوق مزاج ہی •

V.

اسي رنگ کے خوش قطع عمارتين کتنے ہي دکھائي دئے *

Re-write the above sentence in pure Urdu.

VI. Give the names of the Poets who wrote under the Takhallus or Nom de plume of Ghalib and Asir respectively. When did they flourish?

VII. Give the feminines of the following nouns:—

سانپ a snake ناگ سانپ a cobra سنپارا a snake charmer

ہاتھي an elephant ريچھ a bear گيدڑ a jackal.

VIII. (a) پري وہ جوتھي دل لگائے ہوے

وہ بيٹھي تھي اسکو اڑائے ہوے

Why are the words اڑائے ہوے and لگائے ہوے used in the masculine gender?

(b) What word is redundant in the above couplet?

IX. Give the English equivalents of the following Idiomatic expressions:—

چکما کھانا — بيکنتھ باس ہونا — تگسال باہر — کڑکھبت للکارے — رسوي خانہ — بہري کرنا — گاوخورد ہونا — قادر انداز — مال کبيسہ — گھر پٹنا — لنگھن ڈالنا *

X. Translate the following lines into the Roman character:—

پلا آتشين آب پير مغان

کہ بھولے مجھہ گرم و سرد جہان

اگر چاہتا ہی مرے دل کا چين

نہ دينا وہ ساغر جو ہو قلتين

WEDNESDAY, 14TH FEB., 12 NOON TO 2 P.M.

HINDUSTANI: TRANSLATION.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. H. TYRRELL.

1 Translate into English:—

(a)

اگر چہ بے انتظامي وبرہمي دولت دہلي کے کتنے طرفدار فرصت وقت غنیمت شمار کے ظہور کا باعث ہوي ولیکن ان سب مین نواب حیدرعلي خان بہادر ممتاز اور قابلیت کشور کشاي اور صلاحیت دارائي مین مستثنا تہا اس واسطے کہ اس سپہسالار بختیار نے نہ تو اور نوابون اور صوبدارون کي طرح نیابت اور باج گذاري کے بعد دعا استقلال کا حکومت وفرمانروائي مین کیا نہ ہندوستان کے قدیم راجون کي طرح سرکشي کرکے اپني حکومت خانداني کے پھیر لینے کو قدم ہمت استوار کیا *

(b)

خواصون کے غنچہ کے غنچہ اور پرے کے پرے روشون پر پھرتے ہین ایک انداز سے ورے اور پرے کوئی کسي سے کررہي ہی مزاخ کوئي کسي پر مارتي ہی کلاخ کوئي کہتي ہی رای ببل پرریل پیل ہی - کوئي کہہ رہي ہی کہ چنبیلي چاؤ مین آئي ہی *

(c)

نقش فریادی ہی کسکی شوخي تحریر کا
کاغذی ہی پیرہن ہر پیکر تصویر کا

(d)

وہ ہی خالي تو یہہ خالي وہ بھرے تو یہہ بھرے
کاسۂ مرگ عدو اپنا ہم آغوش ہوا

II. Translate into English:—

یہہ سنکر مین چونک پڑي اؤر مگن ہؤ کر مردانہ
بھیس کیا اور ایک صندوقچہ جواہر اؤر اشرفي سے
بھر لیا اور یہہ گھوڑا اور جوڑا لیکر وہان گئي کہ کمند
سے اسے کھینچون کرم مین تیرے تھا کہ ویسي قید سے
اس طرح چھٹکارا پاوے اور میرے اس کرتب سے
محرم کوی نہین شاید وہ کوي دیوتا تھا کہ تیري
بمخلصي کي خاطر مجھے بھجوایا خیر جؤ میرے
بھاگ مین تھا سؤ ہوا یہہ کتھا کہہ کرکر پوري کچوري
ماس کا سالن انکو چھہ سے کھولا *

III. Translate into Hindustani:—

Though fond of many acquaintances, I desire an intimacy only with a few. The man in black, whom I have often mentioned, is one whose friendship I could wish to acquire, because he possesses my esteem. His manners, it is true, are tinctured with some strange inconsistencies: and he may be justly termed an humourist in a nation of humourists. Though he is generous even to profusion, he affects to be thought a prodigy of parsimony and prudence; though his conversation be replete with the most sordid and selfish maxims, his heart is dilated with the most unbounded love. I have known him profess himself a man-hater, while his cheek was glowing with compassion; and while his looks were softened into pity, I have heard him use the language of the most unbounded ill-nature Some affect humanity and tenderness; others boast of having such dispositions from Nature; but he is the only man I ever knew who

seemed ashamed of his natural benevolence. He takes as much pains to hide his feelings as any hypocrite would to conceal his indifference; but on every unguarded moment the mask drops off, and reveals him to the most superficial observer.

WEDNESDAY, 14TH FEB, 3 TO 5 P M.

ORIGINAL COMPOSITION IN VERNACULARS

Write an essay on

"Famine: its causes, consequences, and remedies"

THURSDAY, 15TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M

ALGEBRA AND TRIGONOMETRY

E. P METCALFE, M.A.

1 Obtain the value of z from the equations

$$ax + by + cz = d$$
$$a'x + b'y + c'z = d'$$
$$a''x + b''y + c''z = d''$$

by the method of Indeterminate Multipliers and investigate the relations that exist between the constants, when one equation is deducible from the other two.

II Explain the meaning and use of positive integral indices, and account for the interpretation of those that are fractional and negative.

If $\phi(a) + \phi'(a) = a^a = \dfrac{I}{\phi(a) - \phi'(a)}$

show that

$$\phi(\alpha)\,\phi'(a) + \phi(\beta)\,\phi'(\beta) = \phi(a-\beta)\,\phi'(a+\beta)$$

III. Reduce the equation

$$\sqrt{(x+a)^2 + y^2} + \sqrt{(x-a)^2 + y^2} = \sqrt{(a\sqrt{3}+y)^2 + x^2}$$

to the form of quadratic;

and find

(1) the maximum of x for rational values of y;

(2) the limiting values of y for rational values of x.

IV If $x \propto y$, when z is constant; and $\propto z$, when y is constant: show that $x \propto y\,z$, when both y and z vary.

Supposing it were found that within certain limits a man's work was partly constant, and partly varied jointly as his rations directly and the temperature inversely; and w, w' represented his work, when his rations and the temperature were r, t and r', t' respectively; find his work when the latter are r'', and t''

V. Prove the Binomial Theorem for a positive integral exponent.

If $1 + p\,x + q\,x^2 = (1 - \alpha\,x)\,(1 - \beta\,x)$ show how to expand $\frac{1}{1 + px + qx^2}$ in a series of ascending powers of x and prove that the first n terms of the series will represent the value of the fraction, if

$$x = \frac{\alpha^{n+1} - \beta^{n+1}}{\alpha\,\beta\,(\alpha^n - \beta^n)}$$

VI. Prove by Geometry, directly or otherwise, that

$$\tan(A+B) = \frac{\tan A + \tan B}{1 - \tan A \tan B}$$

and give a Geometrical construction for dividing an angle into two parts whose tangents shall be in a given ratio.

VII Investigate the solution of a triangle when the sides a, b and the angle A are given.

If c, c' be possible values of the third side show that

$$A = \tfrac{1}{2}\,\text{Cos.}^{-1}\frac{(c^2 + c'^2)\,(b^2 - a^2) - 2\,a^2\,c\,c'}{2b^2\,c\,c'}$$

VIII. Prove that

$$x^a = 1 + Ax + \frac{A^2\,x^2}{\angle 2} + \frac{A^3\,x^3}{\angle 3} + \text{etc.}$$

where $A = (a-1) - \tfrac{1}{2}(a-1)^2 + \tfrac{1}{3}(a-1)^3 -$

and determine the value of a, that the latter series may be equal to unity.

IX. Show how to find the distance between two objects which are inaccessible to each other, and also to an observer at the extremities of a known base

X Find an expression for the area of a triangle in terms of its sides

Determine the length of the shortest straight line that can be drawn cutting two given sides of a triangle so as to bisect it.

If α, β, γ be the lengths of these three straight lines in a triangle, show that the area

$$\frac{\sqrt{s\alpha\beta\gamma}}{2\sqrt{2}}$$

Where s = half the sum of the sides

THURSDAY, 15TH FEB, 2 TO 5 P M

EUCLID AND CONIC SECTIONS.

W A. WILLOCK, B A.

I In any right angled triangle, the square on the side subtending the right angle, is equal to the sum of the squares on the sides which contain it.

Show that the tangents drawn to two circles, from any point on the line which joins their points of intersection produced, are equal.

II If a straight line be divided into two equal, and also into two unequal parts, the rectangle contained by the unequal parts, together with the square of the part between the points of section, is equal to the square of half the line.

From the vertex C of an isosceles triangle, a line, CD, is drawn cutting the base, AB, in D. Show that the difference of the squares on one of the equal sides, and on the line CD, is equal to the rectangle under the segments into which the base is divided.

III Draw a tangent to a given circle from a given point.

IV Define the inclination of a right line to a plane, and of a plane to a plane

Draw a line equally inclined to three given planes.

V From the middle point of the base AB of a triangle, a line is drawn cutting the sides BC and AC, produced if necessary, in L and M. From C, CE is drawn parallel to LM, to meet the base, produced if necessary, in E.

Show that the triangles AME and BEL are equal.

VI. Define a Conic Section A parabola, an ellipse, and a hyperbola

Describe some practical means of drawing one of them, proving the property on which it depends

VII Show that the tangent at any point of a parabola, bisects the angle between the focal distance, and the parallel to the axis

VIII At any point, P, of an ellipse, a tangent is drawn meeting the minor axis produced in t, and Pn is drawn perpendicular to that axis.

Shew that Ct Cn = BC²

Bisect Pt in K On Pt, KC, and the minor axis, as diameters describe circles Shew that these circles intersect in one point.

IX. Shew that if two chords of a hyperbola intersect, the rectangles contained by the segments are to each other as the squares of the parallel diameters.

X. From any point P on an ellipse, chords are drawn to the extremities of any diameter

Shew that the diameters parallel to these chords are conjugate

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FRIDAY, 16TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

STATICS AND DYNAMICS.

E. P. METCALFE, M A.

I Define the moment of a force.

How may it be represented geometrically?

Prove that the Algebraic sum of the moments of two forces about any point is equal to the moment of their resultant.

II. Obtain analytically, and interpret the three conditions of equilibrium, of a set of forces acting in one plane.

A uniform beam rests on two smooth planes inclined at angles α, and β to the horizon. Find the inclination of the beam to the horizon, and the pressure on the planes, when the beam is in equilibrium.

III. Determine the centre of gravity of a pyramid on a triangular base.

If P be the vertex, and G the centre of gravity of a pyramid PAB C, show that the resultant of a system of forces represented by PA, PB, PC will be represented by 4 PG.

IV. Show how to find practically the co-efficient of friction between two rough surfaces.

Two uniform beams AB, CD of given lengths are connected by a smooth hinge at D, and stand in a vertical plane with their ends resting on a rough horizontal surface. Obtain equations to determine the co-efficient of friction, and the amount and direction of the strain on the hinge at D, when the beams are just on the point of slipping.

V. Three equal spheres each w in weight are at rest inside a hollow sphere whose radius is to that of one of the equal spheres as $m : n$; show that the pressure between two of the equal spheres

$$= \frac{2wn}{\sqrt{3(3m^2 - 6mn - n^2)}}$$

VI. Explain the principle of virtual velocities, and use it to determine the conditions of equilibrium of a heavy particle supported on a smooth inclined plane by a force, which makes a given angle with the plane.

VII. Enunciate what is called the parallelogram of velocities.

If ϕ, ϕ' be the angles which the directions of the smoke of a locomotive make with the line of rails supposed straight, when the train is moving with the velocities v, v' respectively show that the true direction of the wind

$$= \tan^{-1} \frac{(v - v')\tan\phi\tan\phi'}{v\tan\phi - v'\tan\phi'}$$

VIII. Show that the centre of gravity of a system of bodies moves with a velocity estimated in any given direction equal to the sum of the movements of the several bodies estimated in that direction divided by the mass of the system.

IX. Prove that the velocity acquired by a heavy particle sliding down a smooth inclined plane of given height is independent of the inclination of the plane to the horizon.

Two smooth inelastic balls begin to descend simultaneously from different heights down a smooth inclined groove upon a horizontal plane; find where they will come into collision.

X Show that the velocity at any point of the trajectory is equal to that acquired by the body falling freely through a space equal to one-fourth of the focal chord parallel to the direction of motion at that point

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FRIDAY, 16TH FEB., 10 A.M TO 1 P M

PHYSIOLOGY

SURGEON-MAJOR H KING, A.M , M B

I Define and illustrate the difference between *homology* and *analogy* of parts

II. State the principal distinctions between the Animal and the Plant, noting exceptions to each difference.

III. Give the names and functions of *(a)* the cranial nerves and *(b)* the ductless glands.

IV Describe the progress of cerebral development in the Classes of Vertebrata.

V Give the composition of human milk and compare it with the mammary secretion of some other ordinary mammals. State circumstances which affect the secretion of milk.

VI Describe the structure, circulation and functions of the human liver.

VII Enumerate the conditions which influence the process of Digestion.

VIII. State the general character and the sub-divisions of the Mollusca

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PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

I. Describe and explain the Trade-winds and the Indian Monsoons

II What are the varieties of Coral Islands? Describe the mode of formation of each kind

III How does sea-water differ from fresh water in *(a)* composition and in *(b)* behaviour under the influence of cold?

IV Describe the Mountain Systems of the world generally and the Himálayas in particular. Distinguish *hills* from *mountains*.

V Name the more important 'flood-moderators' and state the effects of deforesting on Climate.

VI. On what does Climate depend and how can it be modified by Man? What is Weather? Describe a 'fine day'

VII. In what circumstances does the Barometer 'fall' and why? Explain the rise of the mercury in the 'calm latitudes'

VIII. Give illustrations of the information obtained from Ichnology

IX. Which parts of the human frame are used as the bases of Race distinctions? Define the three groups into which Mankind is thus divided

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FRIDAY, 16TH FEB, 10 A.M. TO 1 P M

LOGIC.

P RANGANADHA MUDALIYAR, M A.

I State the axiom which forms the foundation of all deductive reasoning in as many forms as you can

What supposition do the axioms of deductive reasoning involve?

II. How do you show that Observation is beyond the province of Logic?

III. (*a*) The negative of a real property or thing is also real.

(*b*) Enumerate the Predicables, and state which of them lead to real predication.

Give examples

IV Apply the rules of the syllogism to find by general reasoning the total number of moods valid in the Second and Third Figures

V. Bain calls Deductive Inference a process of interpretation. State why

VI. Classify the fallacies of Deduction

VII (*a*) Distinguish between Induction and the mode of inference denominated "Parity of reasoning."

(*b*) What is meant by the discovery of identification to establish a minor?

Illustrate your answer.

VIII. What two negations and what three affirmations are involved in the law of Causation? Show that each of the three affirmations leads to a method of elimination.

IX (*a*) Bain observes that "plurality of causes is more an incident of our imperfect knowledge than a fact in the nature of things." Illustrate this observation with reference to the multitude of diseases that prove fatal

(*b*) Illustrate the statement that "Parallel Variation is sometimes interrupted by critical points."

X What, according to Mill, are the three forms which the explanation of facts and laws may take?

XI Explain and exemplify the Fallacy of the suppressed relative

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FRIDAY, 16TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

HYDROSTATICS, ASTRONOMY, AND OPTICS.

W. A. WILLOCK, B.A.

I. Show that the common surface of two liquids which do not mix, at rest in a vessel, is a horizontal plane.

II. Find the conditions of equilibrium of a solid floating body. Explain the difference between stable and unstable equilibrium, and the meaning of the term metacentre.

III. Describe Nicholson's Hydrometer.

The instrument requires 75 grains weight to be placed on it to sink it to the index in alcohol, (specific gravity ·80). When a piece of stone is placed on the upper portion, 40 grains sink it to the same point, and when attached below, it requires 55 grains to do so.

Find the specific gravity of the stone with regard to water.

IV A cylinder four feet long, and the area of a section of which is one square foot, is fitted with an air-tight piston. What weight must be placed on the piston to sink it to one foot from the bottom, the pressure of the atmosphere being 15 lb. to the square inch.

V. Diverging rays are incident on a plane refracting surface. Find the geometrical focus.

If the indices of refraction from air into water and from air into glass be μ' and μ'' respectively, find the focus of such a pencil passing from water into glass.

VI. Diverging rays are directly incident on a concave mirror. Show that the rectangle under the distances of any pair of conjugate foci from the principal focus, is equal to $\frac{r^2}{4}$

VII. What is the centre of a lens. Find that of a concavo-convex one.

VIII. Describe the apparent motions of the inferior and superior planets.

IX Show that the error due to refraction varies as the tangent of the zenith distance.

Explain how the co-efficient of refraction may be ascertained.

X. What is the cause of equation of time. Show that the daily alteration therein, due to the sun's motion in the ecliptic not being regular, is greatest when the sun is nearest the earth.

FRIDAY, 16TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P M.

SURGEON-MAJOR H. KING, A.M., M.B.

PHYSICS.

I. Define Specific Gravity; and describe the methods of ascertaining the specific gravities of solids (*a*) heavier and (*b*) lighter than water

II Give two familiar illustrations of each of the orders of Levers.

III State and illustrate the different ways in which Heat is transferred. Describe the process of freezing of a pool of fresh water and of the sea. Define *heat*, *specific heat*, *latent heat* and *temperature*.

IV. Describe the scales of the three Thermometers in ordinary use; and give rules or formulæ for the conversion of degrees of each to those of the others. What degrees of the Centigrade correspond to 104°, 95°,—4°,—40° of Fahrenheit?

V State the laws of refraction of Light; and describe the two kinds of Telescopes.

VI Describe the principles, modes of action and uses of the following instruments;—*hydraulic press, hydrometer, air-pump, force-pump, syphon, barometer* and *electric telegraph.*

CHEMISTRY.

I Describe the two processes by which Saltpetre is prepared and that by which it is refined

II. Explain "Pattinson's Process": and the "Dutch Method" of manufacturing Lead Carbonate Show in the form of equations the reactions which take place in the manufactures of (*a*) oil of vitriol, (*b*) soda-ash and (*c*) chloride of lime; in (*d*) bleaching with the last; in the preparation of *(e)* sulphuretted hydrogen, *(f)* nitric acid, (*g*) carbonous oxide, (*h*) chlorine; and (*i*) in the decomposition of potassium manganate in water.

III. A gas measures 120 c. c. at 25° C and 750 mm; what is its volume at standard temperature and pressure?

IV. Give definition, explanation and illustrations of varying equivalency of an element.

V. State the composition of the three groups of phosphates, the sulpho-carbonates, the oxychlorides and borax.

VI. What are the general characters of the salts of Zinc, Copper, and Lead respectively

Note.—An examination in qualitative analysis will be held in the Laboratory.

FRIDAY, 16TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P M

ETHICS.

J A VEREKER BINDON, M A

I Utilitarianism is charged with destroying "the Immutable foundations of mortality" Discuss the question fully avoiding prolixity

II. State briefly the various views as to the origin of Disinterested Sentiment, and explain those of Bain.

III. How is the authority of Conscience proved or explained by each of the following: Butler, Mackintosh, Bain?

IV. State the views of the chief Rational or Intellectual Moralists of England, and discuss the doctrine of Reason.

V. What notice does Butler take of the doctrines of Hobbes, and of those of Hutcheson?

VI. "Private Vices are Public Benefits."

Point out the errors in Morals and Political Economy respectively here, and show how the former arose.

VII. State and criticize the views of Adam Smith, *or*

Explain the meaning of the Free Will controversy, discussing the meaning of Deliberation, Self-determination, Responsibility, and the statement "We can improve our character if we will"

VIII. What would you say were the leading principles of the Eighteenth Century, and why has Locke been called the father of its Philosophy?

IX. State Kant's system briefly, yet fully, showing the connection of his threefold statement of the Moral Law.

SATURDAY, 17TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

BAIN'S MENTAL SCIENCE.

P. RANGANADHA MUDALIYAR, M.A.

I (*a*) Point out defects in the common classification of the Five Senses.

(*b*) Describe the Sensations of the Alimentary Canal.

II. (*a*) What makes *Time* a simpler fact than *Extension in Space*?

(*b*) Explain the optical and muscular facts involved in the apparent magnitude of objects.

III. Enunciate the laws indicating the connexion of feelings with physical states. Give examples.

IV. Objects of Fine Art often derive their charm from association. Show how.

V Define the influence of the Will on intellectual production, and describe the modes of its operation.

VI. Analyse Imagination into its principal components. Illustrate your answer.

VII. (*a*) Give a brief history of the doctrine of Nominalism.

(*b*) On what grounds do you object to Conceptualism?

VIII. Discuss, as fully as you can, the question as to whether the axioms of Mathematics are innate principles or not.

IX. State the main points of distinction between object-consciousness and subject-consciousness.

X. (*a*) Criticize Sir Wm. Hamilton's position that we feel only as we know that we feel.

(*b*) Explain the distinction between *attribute* and *substance*. To what extent is this distinction tenable?

SATURDAY, 17TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

MENTAL PHILOSOPHY—MASSON AND BAIN.

J. A. VEREKER BINDON, M A

I. Masson defines Philosophy as "the aggregate speculations in the Moral Sciences."

Explain the term *Moral*.

Show how his triple division of Philosophical questions agrees with this definition.

II. Define Philosophy in its relation to the Sciences, and show briefly, yet fully, how it has been affected by any two of the following:—

(*a*) the Copernican Astronomy,

(*b*) the Origin of Species,

(*c*) Correlation and Persistence of Force.

N.B.—*c*. is to be considered equal to two.

III. State Masson's criticisms on Locke and discuss their truth. Distinguish Locke and Condillac

IV. State the Laws of Association, not forgetting those of Obliviscence, and illustrate by a criticism of Masson's remark; "why Mr. Mill should say *Inseparability* of Association I do not see; he seems entitled only to *Unseparatedness*."

V. State Mr. Bain's Analysis of Belief and how he accounts for our Belief in the uniformity of Nature.

VI. Explain the terms "Consciousness," "Presentation and Representation" and the three Senses of "Idealism," illustrating one of them by Plato's Simile of the Cave and theory of Reminiscence.

VII. Define *Positivism*, and show how from two different points of view "*Experientialism*" and "Phenomenalism" mean the same.

State Comte's views as to the three stages of the Sciences, with his distinction between Abstract and Concrete Sciences.

VIII. How does Mr. Mill account for the origin of our Belief in an External World?

How is he supplemented by Mr. Bain?

IX. Explain the distinction usually made between Primary and Secondary Qualities, and notice Mr. Mill's criticism thereon.

MONDAY, 19TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ENGLISH HISTORY.

D. SINCLAIR, M.A.

I. Write a brief history of Dunstan's administration. What were the immediate causes that led to the fall of the West Saxon Kingdom?

II. What countries and provinces were under the dominion of England in the reign of Henry II? Show how the Constitutions of Clarendon, the Assize of Arms, and Scutage increased the power of Henry over the Church and the Barons.

III. On what grounds did Henry V. lay claim to the throne of France? Show how his claim was utterly baseless.

IV. Explain, *in a very few words*, Feudalism How was it affected by the Wars of the Roses? When was it finally abolished?

V. Write a *character* of Thomas Cromwell, supporting your statements by facts taken from his public life.

VI. Write a *concise* history of the disputes that arose between Charles I. and his first three parliaments. Show also how the policy of Laud and Strafford in Church and State, tended to hasten on the Civil War.

VII. What was the great object of Cromwell's foreign policy? What acquisitions to its territory did England make during the Protectorate?

VIII. Who were the parties to the Grand Alliance? Mention *five* battles fought during the war which followed, and say whether the real object for which the Alliance was formed, was accomplished by the war.

IX. What additions did the House of Commons make to its power during the Stuart Period? Show how, at the end of this period, the whole political power rested with it.

X. What important legislative enactment was passed by the Ministry of Sir Robert Peel? Criticize the conduct of Peel with reference to it.

XI. (*a*) Explain the terms Danelagh, Fenian, Jacobite, Mortmain.

(*b*) What is there of historic interest in connection with the publication of "Utopia," "Comus" and "Eikon Basilike?"

(*c*) Mention, *in one sentence each*, the connection the following men have with English history: Sir John Oldcastle, John Colet, Daniel O'Connell.

MONDAY, 19TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

FRENCH HISTORY

W. R. KERSHAW, B A

I. The devastation of the Palatinate and the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes have been universally condemned as crimes and political blunders.

(*a*.) Give a brief history of these two acts of Louis the Fourteenth's, stating who were his advisers on each occasion.

(*b*) Also discuss them in some detail with a view to shewing that they were political blunders.

II. (*a*) Explain the terms "Lit de justice" (Bed of justice)—"The Paulette"—The "Tailles"—and "Lettre de cachet."

(*b*) State what were the special functions of the "Chambre de St. Louis"—"Chambre ardente"—and "Chambre de Réunion." How, or under what circumstances, was each constituted?

III. The reign of Louis the Fourteenth has acquired much of its lustre from the celebrated poets, painters, preachers, philosophers and politicians who flourished in it Name twelve of the *most* distinguished, stating for what each gained his reputation.

IV. Give a sketch of the military career *either* of Marshall Turenne *or* the great Condé."

V. (*a*) State clearly the nature of the hereditary claim of each of the three persons regarded as having a right to succeed to the throne of Spain on the death of Charles II. Give also the objection to each claim.

(*b*) Who were the parties to the two secret "treaties of partition," and what were the arrangements therein agreed to?

(*c*) Under what circumstances did the first treaty fall to the ground, and why was the second set aside?

VI. (*a*) Give a brief account of the insurrection of the "Fronde."

(*b*) What was the special object of the "New Fronde?"

VII. Explain the difference between the constitution and functions of the "States General" and the "Parlement de Paris"

VIII. What was the object of the Bull "Unigenitus?" What is a Papal Bull, and why is it so called?

IX. Draw a map of France as it was at the time of Louis the Fourteenth's death, and shade with horizontal lines any portion secured in his reign that has been lost in our own days

M. A. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

MONDAY, 12TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M

ENGLISH PROSE I.—BURKE, JOHNSON, DRYDEN

W. F. GRAHAME, B.A.

I. What does Burke declare to be his intention in his treatise on the Sublime and Beautiful?

II. Burke says that "what is called taste ..is not a simple idea." Of what is taste compounded according to him?

III. State briefly how Sympathy, Imitation, and Ambition act upon us.

IV. What are the three divisions of words?

V. Words produce three effects in the mind of the hearer?

VI. What are the three causes from which it arises that "Eloquence and poetry are ... more capable of making deep and lively impressions than any other arts, and even than nature itself in very many cases"?

VII. How does Burke define 'Delight' 'Magnificence' 'Proportion'?

VIII. What are the three "universal" assertions which Burke engaged himself to make good with regard to the abuse of their external federal trust by the East India Company?

IX. In 1772 an establishment was planned for the administration of civil justice and the collection of revenue, in Bengal. What was the plan of that establishment? What replaced it in 1781?

X. Can you point out any real or apparent contradiction between what Dryden says on the "principal and most important part of painting" in his Parallel and what he says elsewhere in the same Essay?

XI What is Dryden's account of the rise of the Grecian tragedy?

XII. What Painters and what Poets does Dryden instance as excelling in colouring?

XIII. What events caused Savage to be tried for murder?

XIV. Dr. Johnson says that for Savage's life "none, who candidly consider his fortune, will think an apology either necessary or difficult." Why?

XV. Give an account of the publication of "Pope's epistolary correspondence."

What is the most probable explanation of the matter? How did Pope account for it?

XVI. Give the substance of Dr. Johnson's comparison of the prose *or* the poetry of Dryden and Pope.

XVII. Give the substance of Dr. Johnson's remarks on Dryden's conversion to Roman Catholicism.

XVIII. Dryden may be considered the originator of one branch of English Literature? How does Dr. Johnson characterize Dryden's own efforts in that line?

XIX. Who wrote each of the following works—Sylva; Utopia; Leviathan; Tom Jones; The Saints' Everlasting Rest; Anatomy of Melancholy; Complete Angler; Tale of a Tub; Castle of Otranto; History of John Bull; The Sicilian Romance; Wealth of Nations.

XX. Give the name of *one* work by each of the following writers —Ascham; Barrow (Isaac); Chillingworth; Bishop Hall; James Harrington; Henry More; Bishop Pearson; Jeremy Taylor.

MONDAY, 12TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

ENGLISH POETRY, I.—MILTON, DRYDEN, JONSON.

W. F. GRAHAME, B.A.

I. Can you point out what portions of the second part of Absalom and Achitophel were written by Dryden?

II. Who are meant by the following characters in Absalom and Achitophel?

Barzillai—Bathsheba—Doeg—Ishbosheth—Jotham—Og—Shimei—Zimri.

3. Write short explanatory notes on the following passages:

i. from Absalom and Achitophel:

a. And Amnon's murder, by a specious name,
Was called a just revenge for injured fame.

b. The Jews well know their power; ere Saul they chose,
God was their king, and God they durst depose.

c. Yet fame deserved no enemy can grudge;
The statesman we abhor, but praise the judge.

ii from Paradise Lost:

d. And planets, planet-struck, real eclipse
Then suffer'd.

e. To stuff this maw, this vast unhidebound corpse.

f. Meanwhile in Paradise the hellish pair
Too soon arrived; Sin there in power before,
Once actual, now in body, and to dwell
Habitual habitant;

g. O miserable of happy!

h. the Syrian king, who to surprise
One man, assassin-like, had levied war,
War unproclaim'd.

i. thus was the building left
Ridiculous, and the work Confusion named.

k. Joshua, whom the Gentiles Jesus call;
His name and office bearing, who shall quell
The adversary Serpent,

l. Greatly instructed I shall hence depart,
Greatly in peace of thought, and have my fill
Of knowledge, what this vessel can contain.

iii. from Ben Jonson's two plays:

m. Your lordship is conceited.

n. Ay, to pray that,
Which would be to his head as hot as thunder
'Gainst which he wears that charm should but the court
Receive him at his word.

Two lines in the second part of Absalom and Achitophel illustrate and explain this passage?

o. I am Harpocrates!

p. He will be censured ere we come.

q. Sell the dole beer to aqua vitæ men.

IV. Was the Paradise Lost always in twelve books? If not, what alterations were made in the order of the books?

V. How did Adam learn the change which the Fall had produced in the world?

VI. Criticize the account of the abating of the flood in Book XI of Paradise Lost.

VII. Point out the felicity of the mode in which Adam learned what was to happen to his descendants.

VIII. Re-write in your own words the following passages, so as to show that you fully understand the meaning.

a. Nor love thy life, nor hate; but what thou livest
Live well; how long, or short, permit to Heaven:

b. they may find
Justification towards God, and peace
Of conscience; which the law by ceremonies
Cannot appease; nor man the moral part
Perform; and, not performing, cannot live.

c. He ceased; discerning Adam with such joy
Surcharged, as had like grief been dew'd in tears
Without the vent of words; which these he breathed:

d. ere the third dawning light
Return, the stars of morn shall see him rise
Out of his grave, fresh as the dawning light
Thy ransom paid, which man from death redeems,
His death for man, as many as offer'd life
Neglect not, and the benefit embrace
By faith not void of works:

In me is no delay; with thee to go,
Is to stay here; without thee here to stay,
Is to go hence unwilling: thou to me
Art all things under heaven, all places thou
Who for my wilful crime art banish'd hence.

IX. In what sense does Milton use each of the following words:—defended, inoffensive, obvious, pontifical, prevalent, reluctance?

X. Can you quote any parallels to the following passages from Sejanus?

a.
Whispering Fame
Knowledge and proof doth to the jealous give,
Who, than to fail, would their own thoughts believe.

b.
Men do lose their shames,
And for the empty circumstance of life,
Betray their cause of living.

XI. The following passages are from Sejanus; who is the speaker in each case? of whom is *a* said?

a.
every virtue,
Which, parted unto others gave them name,
Flow'd mix'd in him,

b. Contempt of fame begets contempt of virtue.

c. The thoughts be best, are least set forth to show.

d. Good Heliotrope! Is this your honest man?

e. The first ascents to sovereignty are hard;
But, entered once, there never wants or means,
Or ministers, to help the aspirer on.

XII. Ben Jonson and Milton pronounced the word "Canaan" both in the same way; prove this by quotation. Their way of pronouncing the word is not the one now prevalent?

XIII. Explain the following words or phrases from Ben Jonson: a peevish *giglot*; deprave (*vb.*): queasy: spintries; "hunt the palace rats, or give them bane;" "They have us in the wind;" cucurbite; court-hand; pavin.

XIV. Mention some words which clearly were foreigners in Ben Jonson's time but which have since become naturalized.

XV. Who wrote each of the following works? The King's Quhair; The Purple Island; Retaliation; Confessio Amantis; Duchess of Malfy; The Dispensary; Hesperides; The splendid Shilling; The Tears of Scotland; Nosce Teipsum.

XVI. Name *one* work by each of the following poets: George Herbert; Drayton; Henryson; Crashaw; D'Avenant; Erasmus Darwin.

TUESDAY, 13TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ENGLISH PROSE, II.—MILTON, SWIFT, THE SPECTATOR.

W. F. GRAHAME, B.A.

I. Whom or what did Swift satirize under the names Lilliput; Blefuscu; Big-endians; Little-endians; High-heels; Low-heels; Premier Flimnap?

II. State what arrangements there were in Lilliput for educating male children; *or*, give the substance of the king of Brobdingnag's remarks on English Courts of Justice, *or* on the management of the treasury

III. State the conditions on which Gulliver was to be set at liberty in Lilliput, *or*, give the articles of impeachment against him.

IV. Give the substance of the paper describing how Sir Roger took Mr. Spectator and Will Wimble to the county assizes, *or*, an account of Sir Roger's visit to the Play-house.

V. How long had Sir Roger been then without visiting a theatre? What was the last play he had seen, and who wrote it?

VI. What are *Lipogrammatists; Bouts-Rimez* (Bouts Rimés); *Acrostick; Anagram; Rebus?*

VII. "The third qualification of an Epic Poem is its *Greatness*." What does Addison say in comparing together the greatness of the Iliad, the Æneid, and Paradise Lost?

VIII. What objections does Addison raise to the two following passages?

a. — God and his Son except,
Created thing nought valu'd he nor shunn'd.

b. Adam the goodliest Man of Men since born
His Sons, the fairest of her Daughters Eve

IX. Give the substance of Addison's remarks on the Fourth Book of Paradise Lost, using as much as you can Addison's own words.

X. Milton says that "in two ways the 'Order for licensing books' will be a stepdame to truth"?

XI. Annotate the following passages —

"of these sophisms and elenchs of merchandise I skill not."

b " to finish his circuit in an English Concordance and a topic folio, the gatherings and savings of a sober graduateship, a Harmony and a Catena"

c. " to come under the fescue of an imprimatur."

d. " to all men such books are not temptations – but useful drugs wherewith to .. compose effective and strong medicines, which man's life cannot want."

XII. What does Milton declare to be his object in the Areopagitica?

XIII Mr. Craik says that " The nature of the altered form which distinguishes the written vernacular tongue when it reappears after the Norman Conquest from the aspect it presents before that date (or the earliest modern English from what is commonly designated Saxon or Anglo-Saxon) is not matter of dispute." State briefly in what the change consisted

XIV. An examination of Layamon's Brut enables us to estimate the extent to which foreign intercourse had influenced the English language so late as about 1250 A D.?

, XV. Is the word " Law" connected with the Latin " Lex"? Give reasons for your answer. Is the word " naked" connected with " nudus"?

XVI. Write etymological notes on the following words or phrases:—Island; could; primrose; apron; pint; husband; tenpenny nail; " woe worth the hour"

TUESDAY, 13TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

ENGLISH POETRY, II.—SHAKSPEARE, SPENCER, BUTLER

W. F. GRAHAME, B.A.

I. Annotate the following passages:—

a. — who took his stand
Upon a widow's jointure land

b. In school-divinity as able
As he that hight *Irrefragable*,
A second Thomas, or at once
To name them all, another Dunce·

c With victory was cock-a-hoop,
d. As Widdrington, in doleful dumps,
Is said to fight upon his stumps.
e. The Tyrian Queen, that gain'd,
With subtle shreds a tract of land,
f He many a boar and huge dun cow
Did, like another Guy, o'erthrow.
g. Where it must pass, if't be a drum,
He'll sign it with Cur. Parl. Dom. Com.

II. Who is supposed to be meant by Sir Hudibras?

III. What was Butler's design in writing Hudibras?

IV. Narrate the action of that Canto of Book I of the Faery Queen which has the following motto:—

Forsaken Truth long seekes her love
and makes the Lyon mylde,
Marres blind Devotions mart, and fals
in hand of treachour vylde.

V Relate the fight between the Red Cross Knight and Sansjoy, or the adventure of the Red Cross Knight in the Cave of Despair, using Spenser's own words as far as you can.

VI. One stanza in the First Book of the Faery Queen gives the moral of the whole poem?

VII. Write notes on the following words or phrases—glitterand; ydrad; Limbo; her life upon the wager lay; in beastly kind; essoyne; Saint Fraunces fire; purchase; eyas; blubbred.

VIII. Who or what are allegorized under the following names: Una; Red Cross Knight; the Faery Queen; Duessa; Cleopolis; the lion; Sir Satyrane; Prince Arthur; the seven beadmen?

IX Write a brief critical commentary on the following passage:
She was arraied all in lilly white,
And in her right hand bore a cup of gold,
With wine and water fild up to the hight,
In which a serpent did himselfe enfold.....

X. Indicate the passage in Act II of the Midsummer Night's Dream which is considered to give grounds for conjecturing the date of the composition of the play

XI. —the imperial votaress passed on,
In maiden meditation, fancy free.

a. In what context do these lines occur?

b. Is there any historical allusion in them?

XII. Ten consecutive lines in the Midsummer Night's Dream rhyme together. Can you say where they occur or who speaks them?

XIII. Quote the lines in which Helena describes her friendship with Hermia, beginning "So we grew together."———

XIV. What is the date of the first edition of King Richard II? Of the Midsummer Night's Dream? Of King Lear?

XV. Give your opinion of the propriety, and the probable object, of combining in one play two such terrible stories of filial ingratitude as those of Lear and Gloster.

XVI. Write short notes on the following passages:

a. "Hold, or cut bowstrings."

b. "down topples she, And *tailor* cries"

c. "You minimus of hindering knot grass made;"

d. "*Poor Turlygood! Poor Tom!*
That's something yet:—*Edgar* I nothing am."

e. "O, how this mother swells up toward my heart!
Hysterica passio,—down, thou climbing sorrow,
Thy element's below!"

f. "court holy-water in a dry house is better
than this rain-water out o'door."

g. "*Groom.* Hail, royal prince!
K. Rich Thanks, noble peer!
The cheapest of us is ten groats too dear."

h. "*York.* Speak it in French, King: say, *pardonnez-moy*."

i. "*Bushy.* 'Tis nothing but conceit, my gracious lady.
Queen. 'Tis nothing less: conceit is still derived
From some forefather grief; mine is not so;
For nothing hath begot my something grief,
Or something hath the nothing that I grieve;
'Tis in reversion that I do possess;"

XVII. What writers did Shakspeare consult for his Richard II? How do we know that he used one particular edition of one of them?

XVIII. From what poems are the following passages taken?

a. "A mighty maze but not without a plan."

b "When she is by, I leave my work,
(I love her so sincerely)
My master comes like any Turk
And bangs me most severely."

c. "Tired Nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep."

d "Amazement in his van, with Flight combined;
And sorrow's faded form, and Solitude behind."

e "Though deep, yet clear; though gentle, yet not dull;
Strong without rage; without overflowing full."

f "How charming is divine philosophy!"

g. "And thrice he routed all his foes, and thrice he slew the slain!"

h. "I've heard them lilting at the ewe-milking,
Lasses a' lilting, before dawn of day;
But now they are moaning, on ilka green loaning
The flowers of the forest are a' wede awae."

i. "As some tall cliff that lifts its awful form,
Swells from the vale, and midway leaves the storm,
Tho' round its breast the rolling clouds are spread
Eternal sunshine settles on its head."

WEDNESDAY, 14TH FEB, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION

W. F. GRAHAME, B.A

[*The candidate will select* ONE *subject from each section.*]

A.

I. In his History of English Literature, Mr. Shaw, speaking of the Shakspearian Dramatists, says "In the general style of their writings, they bear a strong family resemblance to Shakspeare; and indeed many of the peculiar merits of their great prototype may be

found scattered among his various contemporaries, and in some instances carried to a height little inferior to that found in his writings. . . . . but in Shakspeare, and in Shakspeare alone, do we see the consummate union of all the most opposite qualities of the poet, the observer, and the philosopher"

Write an essay giving your views on this subject.

II. Compare Boileau and Pope
i. as Poets
ii as Satirists.

B.

I. Compare Blank Verse and the Alexandrine as vehicles for poetical composition.

II. Discuss the advantages of the study of Greek and Latin as an instrument of education, as compared with Mathematics or the Physical Sciences.

C.

I. Write a Review, as if for a critical journal, of any *one* of the five plays you have read for this examination.

II. Write short notices examining the truth or otherwise of the following sayings:—

a. "Where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise."

b. "Man never is but always to be blessed."

c. "Le Style c'est l'homme."

d. "It may be that the past will win
A glory from its being far,
And orb into the perfect star
We knew not when we moved therein."

WEDNESDAY, 14TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

LATIN: RECIPROCAL TRANSLATION.

F. BRANDT, B.A.

I. Translate one or other, but one only, of the following passages into Latin prose:—

(1). You have arrived at an age when you are no longer a slave to the passions of youth: in your past life there is

nothing to call for excuse. So far you have but borne up against adversity: it is prosperity that tries a man with fiercer tests: misfortunes can be endured: it is success that spoils us. You will be assailed by adulation, by flattery, that poison most noxious to the character, and by interested advances. To incline a ruler to do that which he ought to do is matter of great difficulty, and requires much address: to fall in with the whims of such an one, disregardless of his real interests, is the easiest thing in the world.

(2). A slothful man's imagination is apt to dress up labour in a horrible mask, but, horrible as it is, idleness is more to be dreaded, and a life of poverty, its necessary consequence, is far more painful. It was the advice of Pythagoras to choose the best kind of life; for that use would render it agreeable, reconciling men even to the roughest exercise By practice pains become at first easy, and in the progress pleasant; and this is so true that whoever examines things will find there can be no such thing as a happy life without labour, and that whoever doth not labour with his hands must in his own defence labour with his brains

II Translate into English —

(a) Hi duo populi dilectus acerbitate consternati rententis conquisitoribus metum defectionis quum praebuissent oppressi celeritate Hannibalis omiserunt mota arma.

(b) Et quum hostes obarâssent quidquid herbidi terrem extra murum erat, raporum semen injecerunt, ut Hannibal "Eone usque dum ea nascantur ad Casilinum sessurus ?" exclamaret.

(c). Hunc nuntium ac simul venenum ferens minister quum ad Sophonisbam venisset: "accipio," inquit, "nuptiale munus neque ingratum, si nihil majus vir uxori praestare potuit: hoc tamen nuntia, melius me morituram fuisse si non in funere meo nupsissem."

(*d*) Tres epistolas tuas accepi postridie Idus: igitur antiquissimæ cuique primum respondebo.

III. Translate into Latin:—

(*a*). He said that if I would come he would explain his conduct.

(*b*). Granting that circumstances prevented your coming to me, you ought at all events to have sent a messenger to me to inform me so.

(*c*). I have nothing to write about: for I have not heard any news, and I answered all your letters a few days ago.

(*d*). We must either have made, or buy, a statue of the Goddess.

THURSDAY, 15TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M

LATIN PROSE TRANSLATION, (TACITUS AND LIVY.)

F. BRANDT, B.A.

I. Translate into English:—

1.—Id quoque morum Tiberii fuit, continuare imperia, ac plerosque ad finem vitae in isdem exercitibus aut jurisdictionibus habere. Causae variae traduntur: alii traedio novae curae semel placita pro aeternis servavisse: quidam invidia, ne plures frucrentur. Sunt qui existiment, ut callidum ejus ingenium, ita anxium judicium. Neque enim eminentes virtutes sectabatur, et rursum vitia oderat: ex optimis periculum sibi, a pessimis dedecus publicum, metuebat.

2.—Fama dediti benigneque excepti Segesti volgata, ut quibusque bellum invitis aut cupientibus erat, spe vel dolore accipitur. Arminium super insitam violentiam rapta uxor, subjectus servitio uxoris uterus vecordem age bant: neque probris temperabat: egregium patrem, magnum imperatorem, fortem exercitum, quorum tot manus unam mulierculam avexerint. Sibi tres legiones, totidem legatos procubuisse.

3.—Nono die in jugum Alpium perventum est per invia plerasque et errores, quos aut ducientium fraus, aut, ubi fides iis non esset, temere initae valles a conjectantibus iter faciebant. Biduum in jugo stativa habita fessisque labore ac pugnando quies data militibus: jumentaque aliquot, quae prolapsa in rupibus erant, sequendo vestigia agminis in castra pervenere. Fessis taedio tot malorum nivis etiam casus occidente jam sidere Vergiliarum ingentem terrorem adjecit.

4.—Senatum et sibi et plebi abnoxium Pacuvius Calavius fecerat, nobilis idem ac popularis homo, caeterum malis artibus nanctus opes. Is quam eo forte anno quo res male gesta ad Trasumennum est, in summo magistratu esset, jam diu infestam senatui plebem ratus per occasionem novandi res magnum ausuram facinus ut, si in ea loca Hannibal cum victore exercitu venisset, trucidato senatu traderet Capuam Pœnis, improbus homo sed non ad extremum perditus, quum mallet incolumi quam eversa republica dominari, nullam autem incolumem esse orbatam publico consilio crederet, rationem init qua et senatum servaret et obnoxium sibi ac plebi faceret

II. In what year, in what locality, and between what generals on either side was the engagement fought, in the Hannibalic wars, which may fairly be said to have disabled Carthage from acting on the offensive against Rome, and to have enabled Rome to undertake the offensive against Carthage? Describe the position of the main armies in Italy at this crisis. Can you quote from the Odes of Horace on this subject?

III. What mention does Tacitus make as to the state of the law De Majestate, before, and in, the reign of Augustus, and at the time of which he writes, *i. e.*, the reign of Tiberius?

IV. What was *proscriptio*? Give, with dates, the most notable instances in Roman History.

V. On what principles may the declensions of nouns substantive be properly classified in Latin?

VI. Give instances of expression of comparison in Latin.

What do you take to have been the earliest and simplest mode of expressing comparison. Contrast and compare the Latin usages and forms with those with which you are acquainted in other languages.

THURSDAY, 15TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

LATIN POETRY—(JUVENAL AND HORACE.)

F. BRANDT, B.A.

Translate into English :—

I. 1.—Nonne libet medio ceras implere capaces
Quadrivio, quum jam sexta cervice feratur
Hinc atque inde patens ac nuda pæne cathedra
Et multum referens de Mæcenate supino
Signator falso qui se lautum atque beatum
Exiguis tabulis et gemma fecerat udâ ?
* * * * *
Aude aliquid brevibus Gyaris et carcere dignum
Si vis esse aliquid probitas laudatur et alget

2.—Lectus erat Codro Procula minor, urceoli sex,
Ornamentum abaci, nec non et parvulus infra
Cantharus, et recubans sub eodem marmore Chiron,
Jamque vetus Græcos servabat cista libellos,
Et divina opici rodebant carmina mures.
Nil habuit Codrus, quis enim negat ? et tamen illud
Perdidit infelix totum nihil.

II. 1.—Nunc agilis fio et mersor civilibus undis,
Virtutis veræ custos rigidusque satelles ;
Nunc in Aristippi furtim præcepta relabor,
Et mihi res, non me rebus subjungere conor.

Write very brief explanatory notes on the above lines.

2.—"Nec furtum feci nec fugi" si mihi dicat
Servus, "Habes pretium, loris non ureris," aio.
"Non hominem occidi." "Non pasces in cruce corvos."
"Sum bonus et frugi." Renuit negitatque Sabellus ;
Cautus enim metuit foveam lupus, accipiterque

Suspectos laqueos et opertum miluus hamum.
Oderunt peccare boni virtutis amore;
Tu nihil admittes in te formidine pœnæ:
Sit spes fallendi miscebis sacra profanis.

III. Translate and write short explanatory notes on the words in italics.

(*a*).—Impune ergo mihi recitaverit ille *togatas*,
Hic elegos?

Quote Horace Epistles II, i., on the subject of togatæ.

(*b*).— Nunc *sportula* primo
Limine parva sedet, *turbæ* rapienda *togatæ*,
Ille tamen faciem prius inspicit, et trepidat ne
Suppositus venias ac falso nomine poscas.

(*c*).— Me *prior* ille
Signabit, fultusque toro *meliore* recumbet,
Advectus Romam quo pruna et cottana vento?
Usque adeo nihil est quo nostra infantia *cœlum*?
Hausit *Aventini* baccâ nutrita *Sabinâ*?

(*d*).— Jam poscit aquam, jam *frivola* transfert
Ucalegon, tabulata tibi jam tertia fumant,
Tu nescis.

(*e*).—Tum quoque materiam risus invenit ad omnes
Occursus hominum, *cujus prudentia* monstrat
Summos posse viros et magna exempla daturos.
Vervecum in patria crassoque sub aere nasci
Ridebat curas nec non et gaudia volgi,
Interdum et lacrimas, quum fortunæ ipse minaci
Mandaret laqueum, mediumque ostenderet unguem.

Who is indicated by the words cujus prudentia? Can you quote from the Epistles of Horace a parallel passage to "crasso sub aere?"

(*f*.) Hujus qui trahitur *prætextam* sumere mavis,
An Fidenarum Gabiorumve esse potestas,
Et *de mensura jus dicere*, vasa *minora*
Frangere?

Can you quote Horace Epist. I. ii. where he also describes Gabii and Fidenae.

(9.) Unus *Pellaeo juveni* non sufficit orbis
Æstuat infelix angusto limite mundi,
Ut *Gyarn* clausus scopulis parvaque *Seripho;*
Quum tamen *a figulis munitam* intraverit *urbem*
Sarcophago contentus erit.

Who was the Pellaeus juvenis, when and where did he die?

IV. To what cases may the following be referred?
Inde, ibi, foris, valde, illic, ultro.

V. Examine the etymologies of immunis, fraus, cur, via, coram, postridie, justitium.

FRIDAY, 16TH FEB., 10 A M. TO 1 P.M.

LATIN TRANSLATION—PROSE, (CICERO AND PLINY'S LETTERS.)

F. BRANDT, B.A.

I. Translate into English:

1 Redeo ad altercationem: surgit pulchellus puer, objicit mihi, me ad Baias fuisse. Falsum, sed tamen quid huic? 'Simile est' inquam, 'quasi dicas in operto fuisse.' 'Quid' inquit 'homini Arpinati cum aquis calidis?' 'Narra' inquam 'patrono tuo, qui Arpinatis aquas concupivit; nosti enim marinas.' 'Quousque' inquit 'hunc regem feremus?' 'Regem appellas' inquam 'cum Rex tui mentionem nullam fecerit?'—Ille autem Regis heredidatem spe devorarat.

2 Ain tu? an me existimas ab ullo malle mea legi probariqne quam a te? Cur igitur cuiquam misi prius? Urgebar ab eo, ad quem misi, et non habebam exemplar. Quid? etiam—dudum enim circumrodo quod devorandum est—subterpicula mihi videbatur esse παλιμψδία. Sed valeant recta vera honesta consilia; non est credibile quae sit perfidia ni istis principibus, ut volunt esse et ut essent si quicquam haberent fidei.

3. Pacis inter cives conciliandae te cupidum esse laetor: eam si a servitute sejungis, consules et rei-publicae et digni

tati tuae; sin ista pax perditum hominem in possessionem impotentissimi dominatus restitutura est, hoc animo scito omnes sanos, ut mortem servituti anteponant. Itaque sapientius, meo quidem judicio, facies, si te in istam pacificationem non interpones, quae neque senatui neque populo nec cuiquam bono probatur.

Write the briefest possible notes on the following, to show that you understand the subject matter of these letters.

On passage (1.) Between whom was this *altercatio*? Who is the man of Arpinum, and why so called? Who the Rex?

On passage (2.) What the various suppositions as to the nature and character of this παλινῳδία?

Who are indicated by the word *principes*?

On passage (3) Who is the *perditus homo*?

II. Translate into English:—

1.—Nostine hos qui omnium libidinum servi sic aliorum vitiis irascuntur quasi invideant et gravissime puniunt quos maxime imitantur? cum eos etiam qui non indigent clementia ullius nihil magis quum lenitas deceat. Atque ego optimum et emendatissimum existimo qui ceteris ita ignoscit tanquam ipse cotidie peccet, ita peccatis abstinet tanquam nemini ignoscat. Proinde hoc domi, hoc foris, hoc in omni vitae genere teneamus, ut nobis implacabiles simus, exorabiles istis etiam qui dare veniam nisi sibi nesciunt, mandemusque memoriae quod vir mitissimus et ob hoc quoque maximus, Thrasea, crebro dicere solebat 'qui vitia odit, homines odit.'

2.—Significas legisse te in quadam epistola mea jussisse Verginium Rufum inscribi sepulchro suo,

Hic situs est Rufus, pulso qui Vindice quondam
Imperium asseruit non sibi sed patriae.

Reprehendis quod jusserit, addis etiam melius rectiusque Frontinum, quod vetuerit omnino monumentum sibi fieri, neque ad extremum quid de utroque sentiam consulis. Utrumque dilexi, muratus sum magis quem tu

reprehendis, atque ita miratus ut non putarem satis unquam posse laudari cujus nunc mihi subeunda defensio est.'

What do you know of the Verginius Rufus and Frontinus here spoken of?

What opinion does Pliny give on the question put to him by his friend?

FRIDAY, 16TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M

LATIN: POETRY—VERGIL (GEORGICS IV) PLAUTUS, TERENCE

F. BRANDT, B.A.

I. Translate into English:—

(1) Atque equidem, extremo ni jam sub fine laborum
Vela traham et terris festinem advertere proram,
Forsitan et, pingues hortos quae cura colendi
Ornaret, canerem, biferique rosaria Paesti,
Quoque modo potis gauderent intiba rivis
Et virides apio ripae, tortusque per herbam
Cresceret in ventrem cucumis: nec sera comantem
Narcissum aut flexi tacuissem vimen acanthi
Pallentesque hederas et amantis litora myrtos.

(2) Exiguus primum, atque ipsos contractus ad usus,
Eligitur locus; hunc angustique imbrice tecti
Parietibusque premunt artis, et quattuor addunt,
Quattuor a ventis, obliqua luce fenestras
Tum vitulus bima curvans jam cornua fronte
Quaeritur; huic geminae nares et spiritus oris
Multa reluctanti obstruitur, plagisque perempto
Tunsa per integram solvuntur viscera pellem.
Sic positum in clauso linquunt, et ramea costis
Subjiciunt fragmenta, thymum, casiasque recentes

II. Translate into English:—

(1)—PE. Nisi hercle defregeritis talos, posthac quomque in tegulis
Videritis alienum ego vostra faciam latera lorea

Mihi quidem jam arbitri vicini sunt meae quid fiat domi:
Ita per impluvium intro spectant. Nunc adeo edico omnibus,
Quemque a milite hoc videritis hominem in nostris tegulis
Extra unum Palaestrionem, hunc deturbatote in viam.
Quod ille gallinam aut columbam se sectari aut simiam
Dicat, disperistis, ni usque ad mortem male mulcassitis
Atque adeo, ut ne legi fraudem fecerint talariae,
Adcuratote ut sine talis domi agitent convivium

(2)— DE Verum, quid ego dicam? hoc confit quod volo,
Quid nunc quod restat? Hegio his est cognatus proxumus,
Affinis nobis, pauper: bene nos aliquid facere illi decet

MI. Quid facere? DE Agelli est hic sub urbe paullulum
quod locitas foras·
Huic demus qui fruatur MI. Paullulum id autem?
DE. Si multum sit tamen
Faciundum est: pro patre huic est: bonus est, noster
est: rectè datur.

(3)—SI Meum gnatum rumor est amare. DAV. Id populus curat,
scilicet!

SI. Hoccine agis, an non? DAV Ego vero istuc. SI. Sed
nunc ea me exquirere,
Iniqui patris est. Nam, quod antehac fecit, nihil ad me
attinet:
Dum tempus ad eam rem tulit, sini, animum ut expleret
suum·
Nunc hic dies aliam vitam affert, alios mores postulat.

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(4)—EU. Fidei censebam maxumam multo fidem
Esse· ea sublevit os mihi paenissume
Ni subvenisset corvus, perussem miser
Nimis hercle ego illum corvum, ad me veniat velim,
Qui indicium fecit, ut ego illi aliquid boni
Dicam; nam quod edit tam duim quam perduim
Nunc hoc ubi abstrudam cogito solum locum.
Silvani lucus extra murum est avius,
Crebro salicto oppletus: ibi sumam locum.
Certum est, Silvano potius credam, quam Fidei.

III Explain the grammatical construction of the italicised portions of the following sentences, and write the same in Latin in what would be the regular construction.

(*a*) Elucent aliae et fulgore coruscant
Ardentes auro et paribus lita corpora guttis.

(*b*) *Sunt quibus* ad portas *cecidit* custodia *sorti*
Inque vicem speculantur aquas et nubila caeli.

(Note and explain the simultaneous use of past and present tenses.)

(*c*) *Grandaevis oppida curæ*
Et munire favos, et daedala fingere tecta.

V. Annotate the following passages:—

(*a*) Nunc age naturas apibus quas Juppiter ipse
Addidit expediam pro qua mercede *canoros*
Curetum sonitus crepitantiaque aera secutae
Dictaeo caeli regem pavere sub antro.

(*b*) *Invisa Minervae aranea.*

VI. What do you gather from reading the comedies of Plautus and Terence as to the colloquial pronunciation of Latin?

Illustrate your answer by quotations and examples

SATURDAY, 17TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M

LATIN: ORIGINAL COMPOSITION.

F. BRANDT, B.A

Write an essay in Latin on any one (but only one) of the following subjects

[*Note.*—Nos. 1 and 2 should be written in the style of Cicero or Pliny, and in the form of a letter to a friend.

Nos. 3 and 4 in the style of Tacitus or Livy.]

1. The advantages of foreign travel as part of the education of a young man of position and culture, with hints as to the countries which he, supposing him to be an Englishman, should specially visit and study.

2. A description of a dinner party at Rome, including some account of the number and character of the guests, the nature and

quality of the dishes, and the wines, the manner in which the repast was served, and the nature of the other amusements afforded or indulged in (as the introduction of music, of readings, of players, mimes, &c., or games of chance, and sportive recreations.)

3. A notice, in the style of the Annals, of the assumption of the title "Empress of India" by the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, with reflections on the past history and possible future of the Indian nation.

4. A review of the three principal forms of Government, Democracy, Aristocracy, Monarchy—their characteristics, merits and failings—their general tendencies, and results—(with a few examples from history if possible)—and suggestions as to an ideal of the best possible form of government.

[N.B —Quality will be much more considered than quantity, and more attention will be paid to exhibition of a knowledge of the language and idiom, and to a well-stored vocabulary, than to the essay as exhibiting general knowledge and original thought.]

SATURDAY, 17TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

LATIN: RECIPROCAL TRANSLATION.

F. BRANDT, B.A.

I. Translate into English :—

Blaesus multa dicendi arte, non per seditionem et turbas desideria militum ad Caesarem ferenda ait, neque veteres ab imperatoribus priscis, neque ipsos a divo Augusto, tam nova petivisse; et parum in tempore incipientes principis curas onerari. Si tamen tenderent in pace tentare quæ ne civilium quidem bellorum victores expostulaverint, cur contra morem obsequii, contra fas disciplinæ vim meditarentur? decernerent legatos, seque coram mandata darent.

II. Turn the above into a speech by Blaesus in his own words, addressed direct to the soldiers, adopting rather the style of Livy than that of Tacitus.

III. Translate into Latin :—

(*a*) "This is the place (position)," said he to his brother "Mago, which you are to hold: pick one hundred

"men from the whole of the infantry, and one hun-
"dred from the whole of the cavalry, and come with
"them to me at first dawn of day: now it is time
"for them and you to take your rest."

(*b*) "I have often heard it said, Soldiers, that he is the best man who himself discerns what is the best course of action to pursue; that the next best is he who obeys him who gives good advice: but that he who can neither strike out a line of action himself, nor obey commands, is a man of most contemptible character."

(*c*) The Consuls' term of office was prolonged for a year

IV. Translate (unprepared translation.)

Dionysius, de quo ante dixi, cum fanum Proserpinae Locris expilavisset, navigabat Syracusas, isque cum secundissimo ventu cursum teneret, ridens, 'videtisne,' inquit, amici, quam bona a dis immortalibus navigatio sacrilegis detur'? idque homo acutus cum bene planeque percepisset, in eadem sententia perseverabat: qui cum ad Peloponnesum classem adpulisset et in fanum venisset Jovis Olympii, aureum ei detraxit amiculum (mantle) grandi pondere quo Jovem ornarat e manubiis (spoils) Karthaginiensium tyrannus Gelo, atque in eo etiam cavillatus est (jested upon) aestate grave esse aureum amiculum, hieme frigidum, eique laneum pallium injecit, cum id esse ad omne anni tempus aptum diceret Idemque Aesculapii Epidauri barbam auream dem. jussit: neque enim convenire barbatum esse filium, cum in omnibus fanis pater imberbis esset

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MONDAY, 12TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

MILL'S LOGIC.—I

D DUNCAN, M.A

I. Compare the respective merits of Inductive and Deductive Logic with reference to (*a*) their disciplinary value, (*b*) their use in scientific investigation and daily life.

II A classification of Names and Propositions, if scientific, must ultimately repose on the fundamental functions of the Intellect.

Examine the classifications usually given in Logic, with a view to show how far they satisfy this requirement.

III. Examine the more important views that have been held as to the import of Propositions.

IV. Explain and criticize the grounds on which Mr. Mill objects to the *dictum de omni* as the foundation of reasoning

V. (*a*) Is the Syllogism capable of making a real increase to our knowledge? Justify your answer.

(*b*) The premises of a Syllogism, it has been said, do not prove the conclusion. Point out and criticize the grounds on which this statement rests. On the assumption of its being true, what is the real proof of the conclusion?

VI. Throw the following passages into the syllogistic form and examine their *logical* validity:—

(*a.*) "All presumption of death's being the destruction of living beings, must go upon supposition that they are compounded, and so decerptible. But since conciousness is a single and indivisible power, it should seem that the subject in which it resides must be so too. For were the motion of any particle of matter absolutely one and indivisible, so as that it should imply a contradiction to suppose part of this motion to exist, and part not to exist, *i.e.*, part of this matter to move, and part to be at rest; then its power of motion would be indivisible; and so also would the subject in which the power inheres, namely, the particle of matter; for if this could be divided into two, one part might be moved and the other at rest, which is contrary to the supposition. In like manner it has been argued, and for anything appearing to the contrary justly, that since the perception or consciousness which we have of our own existence, is indivisible, so as that it is a contradiction to suppose one part of it should be here and the other there; the perceptive power, or the power of consciousness, is indivisible too; and consequently the subject in which it resides, *i e*. the conscious being."—BUTLER.

(*b.*) "A remembered fact is either a part of our consciousness, or it is not. If it is, Sir W. Hamilton is wrong when he says that we are not conscious of the past If not, he is wrong, either in saying that we can know the past, or in saying that what we are not conscious of, we do not know"—J. S MILL

(c.) Do you see your way out of the following, which is said to have puzzled a philosopher of the ancient world to death:—

If you say of yourself, 'I lie,' and in so saying tell the truth, you lie. If you say, 'I lie' and in so doing tell a lie, you tell the truth

VII. Necessity and universality are regarded by some as attributes of Innate Ideas. Give any outline of the history of opinion on this point, and criticize the doctrine

VIII State as precisely as you can what is meant by a Deductive Science. Can you name any Science which is purely Deductive?

IX The Baconian School objects to the Scholastic Method on account of its disregard of experiment and observation, and its dependence on *à priori* reasoning in the investigation of Nature. But is not the *mental* analysis, which, according to inductive philosophers, must precede experimental inquiry, merely the much-abused method of the Schoolmen under another name?

MONDAY, 12TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P M

MILL'S LOGIC.—II

D. DUNCAN, M.A.

I. Distinguish between and exemplify Intuitive, Demonstrative, Probable, and Circumstantial Evidence

II Induction and Abstraction have frequently been confounded with each other. What is there in the nature of the two operations that would account for this? Point out with precision how they are to be distinguished.

III. Enumerate and explain the several methods of Elimination furnished by Inductive Logic.

IV Does the Cause precede the Effect?—is a question which Mr Mill thinks immaterial; and he contents himself with saying that at all events the Effect does not precede the Cause Mr Bain, on the other hand, holding by the principle of the Conservation of Energy, unhesitatingly says that the Cause does and must precede the Effect What explanation can you offer of this difference of opinion?

V. (a) What warrant have we (logical or other) for reposing confidence in the uniformity of Nature?

(*b*) How would you reply to the objection that if the uniformity of Nature be an inductive generalization, we can have no certainty that the course of Nature will continue uniform in the future?

VI. It has been asserted that it is essential to a proof by the Method of Difference that we should know by a previous induction the general adequacy of the assigned cause to the production of the effect. Discuss this question.

VII. How would you proceed in investigating

[N.B.—*One example only is to be taken from each group.*]

A. (*a*) The relation of Sun-spots to terrestrial phenomena.
(*b*) The Evolution Hypothesis.
(*c*) The phenomena of Modern Spiritualism.

B. (*d*) The connection between Mind and Body.
(*e*) Phrenology.
(*f*) The existence of a distinct Moral Faculty.

C. (*g*) The influence of Education on Crime.
(*h*) The alleged tendency of modern civilization towards collective mediocrity.
(*i*) The alleged progressiveness of the human race?

VIII. When is a general proposition inductively obtained proved to be true?

IX. Does the fact or law by means of which we verify a conclusion deductively obtained, *prove* the conclusion?

X. Classify Fallacies on Psychological grounds.

XI. Define, and point out the mutual relations of, Psychology, Ethology, and Sociology. What logical methods are common to all, and what peculiar to each? What is the ultimate problem which each professes to seek the solution of?

TUESDAY, 13TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ARISTOTLE'S ETHICS

W. STEVENSON, M.A.

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1. Indicate the place of Aristotle in the development of Greek philosophy, noting his relation to Plato on the one side, and to the Stoics and Epicureans on the other.

II. Explain carefully the following terms as employed by Aristotle:—*actuality* (ενεργεια), and *potentiality* (δυναμις); *virtue*; *deliberate purpose* (προαιρεσις); *practical wisdom* (φρονησις); *the finite* and *infinite* (or *indefinite*).

III. Describe Aristotle's method,—how he reaches the beginning or principle, and how from this deduces the virtues

How would you classify him among modern schools?

IV Give Aristotle's views on the following points:—(*a*) the relation of pleasure to action; (*b*) the question of making happiness the deliberate end; (*c*) the relation of happiness to external circumstances.

V. Explain the place of habit in the acquisition of virtue

What is Aristotle's test of a formed habit?

VI Bain remarks regarding Aristotle's discussion of the Will, that he is "happily unembroiled with the modern controversy"

Explain carefully what he means by this.

VII What is Aristotle's ultimate standard of morality?

Compare with modern views.

VIII (*a*) Of the virtues take the two which you regard as most characteristic of antiquity, and give Aristotle's account of them

(*b*) Point out any cases in which his doctrine of *the mean* seems to you to fail.

IX Expound Aristotle's idea of the Philosophical Life

X. What part would Aristotle assign to the State in the education of youth?

TUESDAY, 13TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

ROMAN HISTORY.

W STEVENSON, M A

I. Describe the early constitution of Roman Society, and point out resemblances between it and Hindu Society

II Sketch the history of the struggle between the Patricians and the Plebeians within the republic till they were put on a footing of equality.

III. After the distinction between Patricians and Plebeians was done away, what new division of classes arose, and what constitutional difficulties sprung out of it?

IV. Give an account of the constitution and power of the Senate during the best days of the republic.

V. Describe the policy pursued by Rome in her conquest of Italy, illustrating it by references to the different Italian wars

VI. Illustrate the method of Rome in her foreign conquests, by reference to the various stages in the struggle with Carthage, or in the subjugation of Greece.

VII Give an account of the life and character of M Porcius Cato, (the Censor).

VIII (*a*) In what departments of art and literature did Rome manifest original power?

(*b*) Sketch briefly the development of Roman law during the Republic.

(*c*) Point out the main influences of Greek literature and manners on Rome.

IX (*a*) Point out the effects on Rome herself of her wide empire

(*b*) What were the chief signs that a despotism was inevitable?

X. Give the dates of the following battles; name the combatants and the victors; and mention the consequences:—Allia, Beneventum, Metaurus, Cynoscephalæ, Chæronea, Pharsalia, Actium

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WEDNESDAY, 14TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

HISTORY OF GREECE.

D. DUNCAN, M A.

I. By what principles should the historian be guided in dealing with the Legendary History of Greece? Give a brief summary of the positive results of modern historical criticism on this portion of Grecian history

II. Are the Homeric poems to be taken as presenting a faithful picture of the age when they were composed, or of an immediately-preceding age, or of a remote past?

Describe the modern controversy regarding the authorship of the poems. Does our knowledge of Sanskrit Literature afford us any help in solving this question?

In what estimation did the Greeks themselves hold the poems of Homer, and to what social uses were they turned? By whom were the Iliad and Odyssey arranged in their present form? How were they preserved previously to their being reduced to writing?

III. (*a.*) Compare the idea of the State in early Greece with the modern conception.

(*b.*) How do you account for the co-existence in Greece of so much unity of ideas and sentiments with such a remarkable degree of internal political separateness?

(*c.*) To what extent was Grecian unity affected by the great national Games?

(*d.*) Point out what you regard as some of the more important advantages and disadvantages of this political isolation, supporting your answer by reference to various phases and events of Grecian History.

IV. Describe the general character of the government of the Tyrants. Under what circumstances did they usually come into power? What relation did they bear to royalty on the one hand and democracy on the other? During what period in particular of Grecian history was this form of government most frequent? What was there in the political condition of Greece at this period favourable to the rise of Tyrants?

What part did Sparta usually play with respect to Tyrants throughout Greece, and how do you account for her policy?

[*The answer to this question must be supported throughout by specific references to events in Grecian history.*]

V. State the main features of the Athenian democracy. What do you regard as its chief strength and its greatest weakness? How far may it be taken as a model for modern democracies?

What other forms of government does Grecian history present to us? Give a definition and typical specimen of each of these forms

What was Ostracism? What do you think of it as a political expedient?

VI. What led the Athenians to embark in the Sicilian expedition? Give a brief sketch of the events included in it; and point out the principal causes of its failure.

How did the enterprise affect Athens in the great Peloponnesian struggle?

VII. Compare the Persian invasion and the Peloponnesian war in respect to their political and moral effects on Greece.

VIII. When and under what pretence did Rome begin to interfere in the affairs of Greece? In what respects were the circumstances of Greece favourable to Rome? Sketch briefly the steps by which Greece became a Roman province.

IX. Compare the probable origin of Architecture in Greece with its origin in any other country with which you are acquainted. Point out the leading characteristics of the three orders into which Grecian Architecture divided itself, and show how these peculiarities were connected with the circumstances and character of the people by whom each order originated, or was employed

During what period may Greek Architecture be considered to have reached its culmination?

WEDNESDAY, 14TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

W. STEVENSON, M.A

I. Sketch the condition of France before the Revolution, in its political, financial, economic, social, and religious aspects. Refer especially to the distinctive influence of Voltaire and Rousseau; and to the change expressed in the saying, that "the vassals of the French king had become valets."

II. How did the National Assembly come into existence? and how did its origin show that the Revolution had already begun?

III. By what acts was feudalism overthrown within the Assembly? and what were the accompaniments of these throughout the country?

IV. What were the main points in the declaration of the Rights of Man? Discuss (*a*) the truth of the principles in themselves, and (*b*) the wisdom of their declaration as a foundation for Government in France at that time.

V Describe (*a*) the character of Mirabeau; and (*b*) his attempts to save the monarchy. How did they fail?

VI. Describe generally the financial policy pursued during the Revolution, and the consequences of it.

VII. Describe the principles and policy of the Constitutionalists, the Gironde and the Mountain, comparing them with each other.

VIII. To whom was the origin of the first Revolutionary war due? What were the reasons for entering on it? And what its general course and results? Indicate briefly the temper of the different Powers.

IX. Point out the connection of the French Revolution with the Partition of Poland

X. Describe the events of the 13th Vendémiaire, and the 18th Brumaire:—

Or,

Describe the character of Napoleon Bonaparte, referring in illustration to his history.

THURSDAY, 15TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ADAM SMITH'S WEALTH OF NATIONS

W. STEVENSON, M.A.

I. "The soil is the source of all wealth." "The universal agent in the creation of wealth is labour" Are these statements both true? How do they bear on each other? And which is the more fertile in consequences?

II. Give a general view of Adam Smith's argument, and note those discussions which are merely digressions.

III. What are the two great means of rendering labour more productive? How does each operate in doing so?

IV. Note the main limitations to the division of labour, both in the nature of the employments and in other circumstances.

V. Give a sketch of the history of Money.

VI. Explain the low rate of exchange for Indian money during the past year. What means would you propose to remedy such a phenomenon?

VII. State, and briefly explain, the main laws that determine wages of labour.

VIII. Give, and criticize, Adam Smith's distinction of productive and unproductive labour. Of which kind is the work of (*a*) the learned professions, (*b*) the public services, (*c*) journalists, (*d*) artists, (*e*) cultivators, (*f*) personal servants?

IX. What were the effects during the French Revolution of (*a*) the law fixing the price of corn; and (*b*) the law against monopoly (*accaparement*)?

X. Discuss the economical bearings of the custom of early marriage in India

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THURSDAY, 15TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

MACKINTOSH'S DISSERTATION

W STEVENSON, M.A.

I Illustrate briefly by reference to Greek and Roman history the practical effects of Greek systems of morality.

II. What was the main influence which determined the character of scholastic philosophy? Illustrate its operation in ethical questions.

III. What was the main question discussed in English moral systems up to the time of Butler? and the sides taken by the most prominent writers?

IV. Point out the influence of mathematical notions in Clarke's system

V. What was the new element introduced in the "more just theory of Ethics," which Mackintosh speaks of? And what were the points round which the controversy was now waged?

VI. (*a*) What is the nature of the ground on which Butler founds his ethical doctrines? (*b*) Maurice changes the expression "authority of conscience" into "conscience of authority." Do you find any indications in Butler that he would allow this? (*c*) What question is not discussed by Butler which is now a prominent point of controversy?

VII. Illustrate the relation of moral philosophy to psychology by reference to the teaching of Hume.

VIII. (*a*) Give Mackintosh's own exposition of Conscience, and point out its relation to Butler's and Hartley's systems.

(*b*) In what point does he mainly differ from modern utilitarians?

IX. It has been remarked regarding Bentham that his merit consists "in bringing speculation home to men's business and bosoms, and in restoring the long-sundered union of Ethics and Politics." Explain and illustrate both points.

FRIDAY, 16TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

MILL'S POLITICAL ECONOMY

D. DUNCAN, M.A.

I. Can Political Economy be treated as an Exact Science? Mention some of the reasons adduced on each side, and state the grounds on which your own opinion rests.

II. What is Communism? Mention and criticize the leading objections to it. What attitude does Mr. Mill adopt towards it? In what respects do St. Simonism and Fourierism differ from it?

III. Define Wages. Distinguish between what has been called the "Wages-fund" and the "Rate of Wages." What determines the rate of Wages? What does Political Economy point out as the remedy for low Wages?

IV. Define Value, and distinguish between it and Price. Show how there may be a general rise of prices, but there cannot be a

general rise of values. What is the extreme limit of the value of a thing?

V. Define precisely the terms "Demand" and "Supply." What is the popular conception of the oft-quoted "Law of Supply and Demand"? What does Mr. Mill mean by "the equation of Demand and Supply"?

VI. Suppose the labourers and the capitalists in British Iron manufactures combine to raise the price of their commodities against the general public at home and abroad,

i. Would this be a state of things deducible from Economic *theory*?

ii. How would it likely be met by the home and the foreign consumer respectively?

VII. The price of the raw material of calico and of lace advances 10 per cent. All other conditions remaining the same, will the price of the manufactured articles rise in equal proportions? Give your reasons.

VIII. Supposing the supply of Rice is diminished one-fourth and the supply of Sweet-meats also one-fourth, will the price of the one rise in the same proportion as that of the other? Give reasons for your answer.

FRIDAY, 16TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

MILL'S POLITICAL ECONOMY.

D. DUNCAN, M.A.

I. What is the difference between a convertible and an inconvertible paper currency? What are the most important advantages possessed by the former over the latter? Are there any circumstances in which an inconvertible currency would be as safe as a convertible; if so, what are they?

II. On what do international values depend?

III. Looking at the past and present economic condition of India, what kinds of industrial enterprise would you recommend as most likely to produce the most favourable and lasting results on the nation as a whole?

How would the development of Indian industries affect the rate of exchange between this country and Great Britain?

IV. Compare the policy of Free Trade with the Protectionist System. Mention and criticise the grounds on which they are respectively justified.

It is often remarked that as international commerce at present stands, the principle of Free Trade requires many qualifications. Can you name any of these qualifications?

What inferences do you deduce from the commercial prosperity of Free-trade England, and Protectionist United States?

V. The recent action of the Madras Government in entering the market as large purchasers of rice has given rise to controversy.

(*a*.) Was the action of Government justifiable on purely economic grounds?

(*b*.) If you think not,—(1) Was this a case in which social and moral reasons should outweigh economic? (2) Would you regard it as a blot on the science of Political Economy that it is of itself unable to deal with crises like the present?

VI. How do Political Economists explain the decline of Profits that accompanies the increase of a Nation in Wealth and population?

How is the minimum determined, beyond which Profits do not decline?

VII. Is it a sufficient justification of Law taxes to say "that those may fairly be required to bear the expenses of the administration of justice, who reap the benefit of it"?

VIII. Can any rule universally applicable be laid down as to the intervention of Government in economic affairs? State and criticize the leading objections to Government interference. With what qualifications must the non-interference principle be accepted in a country situated as India is at present?

IX. Mr. Carlyle is fond of designating Political Economy "The Dismal Science," and there is doubtless a widespread dislike to some of its teachings.

(*a*) Mention some of the doctrines that are usually objected to and state whether, in your opinion, there is anything in them to justify this popular dislike?

(*b*) If you think it unjustifiable, how would you explain the fact that the reign of Law in these matters so intimately connected with human well-being should excite an aversion which is not displayed towards the Laws of the material universe?

SATURDAY, 17TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ESSAY IN POLITICAL ECONOMY.

D. DUNCAN, M.A.

Political Economy as an Historical and as an Abstract Science.

[*N.B.—The following extracts are given merely for the purpose of suggesting the line of thought to be followed.*]

Economic relations are regulated by Natural laws.

"The first principles of Political Economy are so widely true and applicable, that they may be considered universally true as regards human nature."

"The abstract *à priori* and deductive method yields no explanation of the causes which regulate either the nature or the amount of Wealth."

Economical relations are governed "in part doubtless by free contract; but also, and still more, by civil and political institutions, by religious belief, by moral sentiments, by custom and historical tradition."

"Every country has a political economy of its own, suitable to its own physical circumstances, and its own national character."

"The present economical state of society cannot possibly be explained by theory alone. We must take into account the long past, out of which we are constantly emerging."

SATURDAY, 17TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

ESSAY IN ETHICS.

W. STEVENSON, M.A.

Ancient and Modern Ethics,

Or,

The *Summum Bonum*—a statement and discussion of the views regarding it in Greek systems, in Hinduism, in Buddhism, and in Christianity.

B. L. DEGREE EXAMINATION, 1877.

MONDAY, 12TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

EVIDENCE.

P. O'SULLIVAN, ESQ.

I. To what extent and for what purposes is oral Evidence excluded when the terms of a contract have been written in the form of a document in the following cases :—

(*a*) In cases arising between persons who are parties to the document.

(*b*) In cases arising between persons who are not such parties.

(*c*) In cases arising between persons one of whom is and the other is not a party to the document.

II. State the rule which renders the statements of third persons (that is, persons not parties to the suit) admissible in evidence, though not made upon oath or solemn affirmation, and the reason why such statements are received.

(*a*) In the account book of A deceased are found entries made by A stating the receipt of sums of money from B for interest but giving no further information. Are such entries receivable in evidence in a suit against B? Give your reasons for the answer.

III In what cases, if any, may a witness not a party to the suit be compelled to produce title deeds in Court?

IV In what circumstances may Secondary evidence be given to prove the contents of a document?

V In what cases and to what extent, if any, can a confession made to, or in the presence of, a Police officer in India be proved?

VI A witness for the prosecution in a Criminal case is asked whether the prisoner's brother did not give evidence against the

witness in a Civil suit relating to a boundary dispute, and the witness denies that such evidence was given. Can witnesses be called to contradict the witness on this point? Give your reasons for the answer.

VII. What is the law in England and in India touching the reception of oral admissions as to the contents of a document?

VIII. Illustrate the rule which throws the burden of proof upon the person having special knowledge of the facts in dispute.

IX. A is charged with having committed murder three months before the date of his trial. Part of the evidence proposed to be given on behalf of the prosecution is that A was tried ten years ago for dacoity and convicted. Is this evidence admissible? If so how is the conviction to be proved?

MONDAY, 12TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

CONTRACTS.

P O'SULLIVAN, ESQ

I Where there is a contract for the sale of goods not ascertained or not existent at the time of the contract, when does the property in the goods pass to the purchaser, if at all?

II. In what cases, if any, can the seller of goods give the buyer a better title than the seller has?

III. How far and in what cases are agreements in restraint of trade upheld?

(*a*) State the differences, if any, between the law of England and the law of India on this subject.

IV. Can a promise supported by no present consideration but founded upon a benefit already conferred upon the promisor be enforced in any, and what, cases?

(*a*) State the differences, if any, on this subject between the English law and the Indian Contract Act.

V. What is the nature and limit of the liability of the principal for the fraud of his Agent committed in the performance of the business of the Agency?

VI. State the nature and extent of the lien of an unpaid vendor of goods, and when it ceases to be available

VII. An auction is advertised to take place of the property of A without reserve:— At the auction *bonâ fide* bidders are outbidden by agents of A who buy in for him certain items of the property What is the contract which A and the auctioneer respectively make in such a case, and what in the breach if any?

VIII. A proposes by letter to sell to B a quantity of indigo at a specified price, and asks B to let him know whether he is willing to accept the offer by return of post. The letter is by mistake delivered by the officer of the Post Office at the house of another person of the same name as B, who detains the letter so long that B cannot reply by return of post. When the letter reaches B he writes at once to A, accepting the offer. Is A bound by his offer? State your reasons.

IX. A becomes surety for the payment of the price of a quantity of rice upon delivery. While the rice is on its way for the purpose of being delivered it is ascertained that the purchaser has become insolvent. What are the rights of the seller and the surety arising out of the contract?

TUESDAY, 13TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

TORTS.

P. O'SULLIVAN, ESQ.

I What is the rule of law as to the liability of the master for the wrongful acts of his servants?

II. In what circumstances does the contributory negligence of the plaintiff affect his right to recover damages by reason of the negligence of the defendant?

III. What is the extent of the privilege, if any, which is allowed to a person who publishes defamatory matter concerning another person in the following cases:—

(*a*) Where the person sued alleges that he published the matter in the performance of a legal duty imposed upon him

(*b*) Where the same person alleges a moral duty

(*c*) Where he alleges a social duty?

IV. In an action for deceit what must the plaintiff prove in order to entitle him to recover?

(*a*) A represents to B that he has authority to sell certain property. B relying on the representation attempts to purchase the property and incurs certain expenses in the attempt. It turns out that A had not authority to sell, although in fact he believed he had authority when he made the representation. Can B maintain any and what action against A?

V. What is the responsibility of a common carrier in this country who receives goods to be carried by him:—

(*a*) When he receives goods to be carried to a place within limits within which he ordinarily carries on his business, and the goods are lost?

(*b*) When he receives goods to be carried to a place beyond those limits and employs another carrier to carry the goods between A and B_1 places beyond the limits within which the carrier carries on his business, and the goods are lost between A and B?

VI. What are the rights of joint owners to the possession of the joint property in the following cases:—

(*a*) To the possession of a horse in which two persons have an equal interest?

(*b*) To a title deed relating to land in which two persons have an equal interest?

VII. In what cases, if any, is the employer liable to pay damages for injuries to one of the persons employed by him, caused by the negligence of another person in the same employment?

VIII. What must the plaintiff prove in an action of trover and what damages may be awarded to him?

TUESDAY, 13TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

CRIMINAL LAW.

T. MUTTUSWAMI AIYAR, B. L.

I. Explain the difference between the English Law and the Indian Penal Code as regards the offences of abetment, robbery, and Criminal Trespass.

II. What did Regina *v.* Ammoye decide with respect to dishonest taking?

(*a*) In order to screen his accomplice who is charged with stealing a horse, a person breaks into the prosecutor's stable, takes away the horse, and kills him. What offence has he committed?

III. In what circumstances are (*a*) contributory negligence, (*b*) insanity respecting particular persons or things, and (*c*) consent of the person suffering harm as defined in the Penal Code, valid defences in a Criminal prosecution?

IV. A and B mutually agree to commit suicide together and take arsenic, but A alone dies. At their request C had procured the arsenic knowing the purpose for which it was intended to be used, but shortly after, repented and earnestly endeavoured to dissuade them from taking the arsenic. What offences, if any, have B and C committed?

V. Lord Coke describes murder as consisting in "a person of sound memory and discretion unlawfully killing any reasonable creature, in being and under the king's peace, with malice aforethought either express or implied." Comment on this definition with reference to the provisions of the Penal Code on the same subject.

VI. A sees B drop a ring and picks it up, and a few days after sells it and applies the sale proceeds to his own use. What further facts should be proved to warrant against A, (i) a conviction of theft, (i.) of Criminal Misappropriation of property, (iii) of Criminal breach of trust, and (iv) of cheating?

VII. Define Criminal intimidation and Criminal insult, and shew how they differ from extortion and oral defamation respectively.

VIII. A is accused of having committed a riot in concert with twenty members of his caste to stop a procession, and during his

trial pleads that the procession was conducted in violation of the order of a Magistrate and that he honestly believed that his conduct in stopping it was justifiable, and that subsequently he entered into a compromise with the complainants. Are the pleas good in law? Give reasons for your answer.

IX. When, or at what stage, are the following offences complete?

(*a*) Counterfeiting Queen's Coin.

(*b*) Publishing a libel.

(*c*) Theft.

and

(*d*) Attempting to commit an offence.

X. A circulates a false report about a public company in consequence of which its shares fall in value and at the instance of the company the Magistrate convicts A of mischief. Criticise the conviction.

XI. Mention the ingredients of false personation, abduction, bigamy, counterfeiting a property mark and concealing the existence of a design to commit an offence.

XII. Enumerate the aggravated forms of Criminal breach of trust, and state the ground of the enhanced punishment in each case.

XIII. Write short notes on

i the distinction between culpable rashness and negligence

ii. connivance on the part of the husband as a defence to a charge of adultery.

and

iii. the circumstances in which a communication, *primâ facie* defamatory, is privileged.

WEDNESDAY, 14TH FEB., 10 A. M. TO 1 P. M.

PROCEDURE.

T. MUTTUSWAMI AIYAR, B.L.

I. Frame a plaint in proper form setting forth a claim to damages for malicious prosecution.

II. Mention the several matters with respect to which a plaint is required to be examined before process is issued upon it

III. Explain fully the meaning of the terms :—

(*a*). "Suits of civil nature."

(*b*). "Cause of action," and

(*c*). "Declaratory suits," as used in the Code of Civil Procedure. Cite cases.

IV. It is usually said that in order to sustain a plea of Res Judicata, there should be quantitas eadem, idem jus, eadem causa petendi and eadem conditio personarum. Comment on this proposition with reference to the cases decided by the High Court at Madras.

V What classes of questions arising during execution of decrees are to be dealt with in continuation of the original suit?

VI. How does the Code of Civil Procedure protect the plaintiff from loss that might arise from lapse of time between the institution of a suit and the execution of the decree which may be passed therein?

VII. Explain the mode of attaching in execution of a decree :

(*a*). The interest of the judgment debtor in a negotiable instrument which he has lost,

(*b*). in jewels in the possession of a pawnee,

(*c*). or a debt due jointly to the judgment debtor and another.

VIII. What special privileges are conceded by the Code of Civil Procedure to pauper plaintiffs, soldiers, and officers of Government?

IX. What are the special provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure regarding European British Subjects?

X. Explain the distinction, if any, in the procedure to be followed in the trial of summons and warrant cases.

XI. What classes of questions are to be decided by a Sessions Judge in a trial by Jury held before him? Note also the difference, if any, between the powers of a Jury in England and India.

XII. What are the powers of the High Court as a Court of reference?

XIII. In what circumstances may security for good behaviour be demanded? Describe briefly the procedure to be followed in such cases.

XIV. Write short notes on the mode of framing charges and on the circumstances in which an offence may be enquired into and tried in more districts than one.

THURSDAY, 15TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

EQUITY.

P. O'SULLIVAN, ESQ

I. How far is a person who, by omitting or neglecting to do an act, enables another to commit a fraud, liable for the consequences of the fraud?

(*a.*) Apply the rule to the following case:—

A becomes the mortgagee of certain property but fails to get possession of the title deeds. B, the mortgagor, mortgages the same property to C, who gets the title deeds, and has no notice of A's mortgage. What are the respective rights of A and C on the mortgaged property?

II. In what cases will Courts of Equity refuse relief in suits for the specific performance of agreements on the ground that the exercise of the jurisdiction is discretionary?

III. In what circumstances, if any, is one of two persons to an agreement bound to communicate all the knowledge which he has relating to the agreement to the other person?

IV. When and upon what principle does a Court of Equity interfere to prevent the use of trade marks?

V. What are the principles which govern Courts of Equity in cases of voluntary donations —

(*a.*) When the person seeking the assistance of the Court is the donor?

(*b.*) When the person suing is the donee?

VI. What is the rule in Equity as to giving relief to a person who has committed a breach of covenant?

VI. Under what head of Equity Jurisprudence does a Court of Equity deal with the case of an agent making an unauthorised profit out of the business of the agency?

(*a.*) State the rule of the Court on this subject.

VIII. A and B are appointed Executors and Trustees of a Will which authorises them to invest the trust funds in such manner as

they shall think fit. A invests part of the funds in a Bank at a fixed rate of interest, but owing to the failure of the Bank the fund is lost How far, if at all, are A and B liable to make good the loss?

IX. In what cases, if any, will a Court of Equity reopen compromises relating to family disputes?

THURSDAY, 15TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

HINDU AND MUHAMMADAN LAW.

T. MUTTUSWAMI AIYAR, B L.

I. Name the several relations who are placed in the class of near *Sapindas* under the *Mitakschara* and the Bengal Law, and set forth the reasons for the difference, if any, between the two schools.

II. The heirs that claim the property of a deceased Hindoo in three cases are severally,

a a brother of the whole and a brother of the half-blood,

b. a brother's grandson and a sister's son,

and

c the son of an unendowed daughter and a widowed daughter who is childless but endowed.

Discuss the validity of each of these rival sets of claims.

III. What are the rights of illegitimate sons according to the Madras and Bengal schools of Law?

IV. Under the Mitakschara a son is said to acquire an inchoate interest by birth in ancestral property Explain this fully and cite cases in support of your answer.

V Examine the foundations on which the rights to maintenance of a wife, an aged mother, a widowed sister, and a brother's widow, are based

VI. Mention the restrictions recognized by decided cases on the testamentary power of a Hindoo.

VII. Mention the relations that are entitled to give away a Hindoo girl in marriage. What did Namasiwayam Pillai *vs.* Annammai Ammal decide on the subject?

VIII. A childless Hindoo widow in Madras adopts the second son of her husband's younger brother, with the consent of that brother, though in opposition to the wishes of other brothers and her father-in-law. Is the adoption valid? State the arguments for and against its validity.

IX. Distinguish between *Arsha* and *Asura* marriage, the ordinary and extraordinary gains of Science, and the *Soudayaká* and *Adhivédhaniha Strihana* and mention the rules of Hindoo Law founded on the distinction in each case.

X. Write short notes on

a the leading incidents of Coparcenery.

b the capacity of the son of a person born blind to inherit the property of the latter's father.

and

c the circumstances in which the property of a coparcener is to be persumed in the first instance either as common or as self-acquired. Cite cases in support of your answer.

XI. When is a sister a legal sharer and when a residuary?

XII. A Muhamedan dies leaving two widows, a mother, and three daughters, one by his first wife and the other two by the second. One of the daughters of the second wife and both the widows die before the distribution of the estate. How is the property to be distributed among the survivors?

XIII. Explain and illustrate the doctrine of return as recognized by the Sheahs and Sunnis.

FRIDAY, 16TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M

GENERAL JURISPRUDENCE.

T. MUTTUSWAMI AIYAR, B.L

I Define statute, customary, and judiciary, laws, as understood by the Romans.

II. To whom, within what limits, and subject to what restrictions is the power of legislating for British India delegated by the Parliament of Great Britain?

III. What do you understand by the terms, Ratio decidendi, Ratio Legis, Mixed actions, Mixed pleas, and Litis contestatio? Mention some rule of jurisprudence in connection with each?

IV Explain the distinction, if any, between the modes of interpreting, (*a*) statute and judiciary law, and (*b*) unilateral and bilateral instruments, and the reasons for the same

V. A evaded the payment of stamp duty due under Act X of 1862 when it was in force, and a criminal proceeding is instituted against him after Act X of 1862 is repealed by Act XVIII of 1869. What are the rules that determine whether or not the prosecution can be sustained?

VI. In what circumstances was ignorance of law excusable among the Romans?

VII. A right, says an eminent German Jurist, "is generated by law when it declares in a concrete case that the contents of a particular will shall prevail in the presence of other wills, and that the other wills shall be subordinated to the entitled will."

Criticise this conception of right and cite cases decided by the High Court at Madras in support of your remarks

VIII. Discuss the question whether the right of a pledgee is a real or personal right.

IX. Distinguish between the attributes of a juristic person, and a natural person, as the subjects of a right. Mention the rights, if any, which from their nature, cannot have a juristic person for their subject.

X. What are the exceptions to the rule that every right may be relinquished? Mention the leading case at Madras on the subject?

XI. How do the destruction of the thing to which a right attaches itself, and the death of the subject of a right, severally affect a real and an obligation right?

XII. Compare and contrast the Roman with the Indian theory of Culpa.

XIII Write short notes on

(*a*) the properties of a right in solidum,

(*b*) on civil status,

and

(*c*) on collision of rights.

PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC EXAMINATION, 1876.

MONDAY, 10TH JULY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M

CHEMISTRY.

A. M. BRANFOOT, M.B.

I. What do you understand by "Latent Heat" and 'Specific Heat'? How is the Latent heat of water determined?

II. State Boyle's law connecting the volume and pressure of a gas. How can this law be experimentally verified?

III. Why do you consider our atmosphere to be a mechanical mixture and not a chemical combination of Oxygen and Nitrogen? What is the proportion by weight and by volume which these elements bear to one another in the air, and how would you determine the proportions by volume?

IV. What are the re-actions which occur when Zinc comes in contact with (*a*) Dilute Sulphuric Acid, (*b*) Dilute Hydrochloric Acid? If 100 grammes of Zinc be dissolved, how much Hydrogen could you obtain? How much water could you obtain by the combustion of this Hydrogen?

V. State how Wrought Iron, Cast Iron, and Steel differ from one another in their chemical composition. What is the Bessemer process for preparing Steel?

VI. Give a short account of the Phenomena of Fermentation What are the different forms of fermentation? How much Acetic Aldehyde and how much Acetic Acid can theoretically be prepared from 23 grammes of Alcohol?

TUESDAY, 11TH JULY, 10 A M TO 1 P M

BOTANY

JAMES KEESS, M D

I Describe a Bulb, Corm, Tuber and Rhizome, and give examples of each.

II. Give the characters of the orders Solanaceæ. Cruciferæ Leguminosæ and Papaveraceæ, and name some of the plants that belong to these orders.

III. Describe the seed of a dicotyledonous plant and the process of germination both in a monocotyledonous and dicotyledonous seed.

IV. Describe the structure of a leaf and give also the function of respiration in plants.

V Describe the chief forms of Inflorescence and illustrate them by examples

VI Give an account of the process of fertilization in phanerogamous plants

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WEDNESDAY, 12TH JULY, 7 A.M. TO 10 A M

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

A M BRANFOOT, M.B

I Find what salts are contained in the solutions marked *a*, *b*, *c* Each solution contains one acid and one base

II Examine the powders marked *d* and *e*, and state their composition

NOTE —The manner in which each result is arrived at must be shewn in writing.

FIRST M. B. & C. M. DEGREE EXAMINATION, 1876.

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MONDAY, 24TH JULY, 10 A M TO 1 P M

ANATOMY

JAMES KEESS, M D

I. Describe the dissection required to open the abdomen and give a full account of the relations, position and structure of each portion of the large intestines.

II. Describe the prostatic portion of the urethra and give its relations and structure

III Describe the radial artery, giving its course, relations and branches.

IV. Describe the pneumogastric nerve, giving its origin, course, relations and branches.

V State the position and relations of the Thyroid Axis, name its branches, describe their course and distribution and their anastomoses with other vessels.

VI Certain parts are displayed in a vertical section of the brain made in the median line: Mention the names of the parts from before backwards and give a brief account of them

TUESDAY, 25TH JULY, 10 A.M TO 1 P M

PHYSIOLOGY.

JAMES KEESS, M.D

I What is respiration? Explain the mechanism by which air is introduced into the lungs and expelled therefrom, and state fully the changes in the blood subjected to the process and in the air that has acted upon it. State also the conditions which influence Carbonic Acid excretion from the lungs.

II Write out a full description of human blood, giving its physical, chemical and physiological properties.

III. Describe the minute structure of the kidney and give the composition of healthy urine

IV. Give briefly the anatomy and physiology of the human ear

WEDNESDAY, 26TH JULY, 10 A.M TO 1 P M

MATERIA MEDICA

A M BRANFOOT, M B

I How is Sulphate of Zinc prepared? In what doses is it used and for what purposes?

II. Hydrate of Chloral—describe its preparation, properties, dose, mode of action, and therapuetical uses

III. Describe the parts of the plant "Atropa Belladonna" which are used in the Pharmacopæia, mention what preparations are made from each part, their doses and chief therapuetical uses

IV Describe briefly the Physiological action of Bromide of Potassium, Phosphorus, Veratrum Viride, Digitalis, Aconitia, Tartarated Antimony

V What adulterations are liable to be met with in the following drugs and how would you detect each—Rhæi Radix, Senna folia, Cusparia Cortex, Cinnamon Cortex, Oleum Morrhuæ, Quinine Sulphate?

VI Name the drugs used as 'Emetics,' and state in what doses you would use each

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THURSDAY, 27TH JULY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M

COMPARATIVE ANATOMY

JAMES KEESS, M.D.

I Describe the respiratory apparatus in Birds, Reptiles, Amphibians and Fishes.

II Classify the following animals, giving the sub-kingdom, class and order of each: star-fish, elephant, vorticella, horse, sponge, snail, rhinoceros, shark, fox, sea-urchin, bat, stentor, flying

fox, squirrel, kangaroo, dragon fly, spider, round worm, frog and trichina spiralis

III. Point out the homologies between the occipital vertebra in man and the same bone of the fish. The word vertebra is here used in its widest sense, as defined by Owen.

IV Describe the stomach of a ruminant and the process of rumination.

V Give instances of "alternation of generation" and of parthenogenesis

VI Describe the metamorphosis of Amphibians and Insects

VII. Give the principal modifications of the nervous system in the sub-kingdoms Articulata and Mollusca.

B.C.E. DEGREE EXAMINATION, 1877.

MONDAY, 12TH FEB, 10 A.M. TO 1 P M

SURVEYING AND LEVELLING.

FRANCIS B. HANNA, M.A., M.E.

I A map is drawn to a scale of 6 inches to a mile on a sheet of drawing paper 30 inches long. After some time the paper is found to measure only 29·6 inches. Assuming the contraction to have been uniform, what is the representative fraction of the actual scale? Draw a comparative scale of cosses, the coss being taken as 6,000 feet.

II Explain the change of opinion which has taken place during the last few years regarding the adjusting of levels.

III. Describe 'Gales traverse system' and state the advantages which it possesses over the ordinary method of plotting.

IV Plot the polygon A B C D E F, to a scale of 200 feet to an inch, from the following data:

Station	Observed interior angle	Bearing on limb of theodolite.	Distance in feet.	North.	South.	East.	West
	° ′	° ′					
A.							
B	114—22	78—50	635				
C	46—55		1,238				
D.	216—28		864				
E.	102—40		919				
F	59—35		1,313				
A.	180— 0		1,212				

Extra marks will be given if the plotting is done by method of rectangular co-ordinates.

V The bearings of a church spire as observed from stations D and E (Question IV) respectively were 240° 7′ and 146° 50′. What

will be the bearings of D and E from a theodolite set up 20 yards East of the centre of the spire?

VI. A B C is a straight canal, the distance A B being 10,000 feet; B C 600 feet. A level having been set up and adjusted at B, the line of sight is found to cut a slide vane at A at a height of 8·08 feet, and a slide vane at C at a height of 8·01 feet, above the water. What is the inclination per mile of the surface of the canal?

VII. Prove the formula by which the lengths of offsets from unequal chords may be calculated when curves have to be set out without an instrument for measuring angles.

VIII. Soundings of a river were being taken from two boats A and B In order to fix their positions with reference to two poles C and D on the bank the following angles were observed :—

$$A\,B\,C = 52^\circ\ 5'$$
$$A\,B\,D = 96^\circ\ 18'$$
$$B\,A\,D = 46^\circ\ 15'$$
$$B\,A\,C = 82^\circ\ 10'$$

The distance C D being 100 yards, how far were the boats apart?

MONDAY, 12TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M

SURVEYING AND LEVELLING.

FRANCIS B. HANNA, M A., M.E

1. Reduce the field book shewn in diagram A, and plot the section to Scales of .—

200 feet to an inch horizontal.

10 „ „ „ vertical.

II. Assuming the road-level at the beginning and end of the section to be fixed at 43·83 feet, and 31·28 feet, respectively, above the datum, lay down the gradients you would propose for a first class public road between these two points. Mark in figures the rate of inclination of each gradient.

The remainder of the afternoon will be devoted to a practical examination in the use of surveying and levelling instruments.

DIAGRAM A.

Rise.	Back sight.	Fore sight.	Fall.	Reduced Level.	Distance in feet.	Remarks.
					C	
	1·08	9·85			112	
	9 85	8 73			300	
	0 72	5·78			511	
	5·78	15·90		21·00	557	
	5·78	13 57			592	River Roadway
	13 15	14·82			657	of bridge not to be
	14·82	0·60			729	less than 26 feet
	15·80	12·39			750	above datum.
	12 39	9·98			1010	
	9·98	3·42			1136	
	10 17	12 01			1487	
	12·01	3·25			1900	
	1·11	10·69			2019	
	10·69	13·30			——	
	1·43	10·43			2165	
	10·43	13·22			2363	
	0 31	15 82			2430	River. Roadway
	15·82	10·56			2600	of bridge not to be
	10·56	15·78			2828	less than 20 feet
	15 78	0·40			——	above datum.
	12·18	4·20			3052	
	4 20	1·89			3370	

TUESDAY, 13TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

CONSTRUCTIVE ENGINEERING

FRANCIS B HANNA, M.A., M.E.

The weights of the beams may in all cases be omitted

I If two equal weights W and W', kept at a fixed distance $\frac{L}{2}$ apart, be placed upon a beam the length of which is L, prove that the bending moment at the centre due to their combined action will be independent of their positions on the beam.

II A teak beam 20 feet long, and 1 foot square, is supported at the ends. If it is inclined to the horizon at an angle of 20°, how

much will it deflect when a weight of 2 tons is suspended from the centre?

III. Find the safe load, uniformly distributed, for a wrought iron plate girder 1' 6" deep, supported at the ends; clear span 20 feet; top and bottom flanges similar, each being made up of one plate 10" × ⅜" and two angle irons 3½" × 3½" × ½"; web ¼" thick. 17 per cent. of gross section may be allowed for rivets.

IV. A Warren girder of 80 feet span, with diagonals inclined at an angle of 45°, is divided into 8 bays. Draw the stress diagrams for the flanges and diagonals when the girder has to carry:—

An uniformly distributed moving load of 1 ton a lineal foot.
„ „ dead „ ½ „ „ „

Load borne on top flange; bottom flange 70 feet long.

V. What is the tension stress on the bottom flange at 10 feet from the centre of the span, and on the diagonal which is at 18 feet from the centre?

VI. Find, by calculation or diagram, the stress on a king rod truss 20 feet span, 7 feet rise, under a vertical load of 45 lbs. on each square foot of roofing. Trusses 7 feet apart; camber of tie rod 8 inches; struts parallel to rafters

VII. Write down the results in the following cases without proof:—

(*a*) What weight uniformly distributed over a cantilever will produce the same amount of depression as a weight W suspended at the end?

(*b*) If W is the breaking weight of a beam when supported at the ends and loaded in the centre, what will be the breaking weight when the ends are fixed and the load is uniformly distributed?

(*c*) A beam A B C is supported at A, B, and C; the spans A B, B C, being equal. When the beam bears an uniform load *w* on each unit of its length, what will be the respective weights borne by the supports at A and B? Total length of beam 2 L

Teak.—Modulus of transverse elasticity, E, ... 4,000 *lbs.*
Wrought iron.—Crushing strain on square inch . 16 *tons.*
„ „ —*Rupturing tensile strain* „ „ ... 25 *tons.*

TUESDAY, 13TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

CONSTRUCTIVE ENGINEERING.

FRANCIS B. HANNA, M.A., M.E.

I. At what season should timber be felled? Describe the common methods of seasoning timber; state their respective merits, and the time required for each.

II Under what conditions is sand a good foundation? Describe the wells ordinarily used for bridge foundations in this Presidency, and the manner of sinking them.

III Write a specification for the preparation of:—

(*a*) Hydraulic mortar made with hydraulic lime.

(*b*) „ „ „ fat „

State in each case the time the slaked lime should be allowed to stand before use.

IV. Enumerate the merits and disadvantages of high earthen dams as compared with those of masonry. What cross section would you propose for an earthen dam 50 feet high?

V. High masonry dams may fail by:—(i.) Overturning. (ii) Sliding. (iii.) Crushing. In which of these ways have all large dams, which have hitherto failed, been destroyed? Make sketches giving a general idea of the cross sections of some of the most famous masonry dams, and state their heights.

VI. Give a description of the operations connected with ordinary blasting; and state how the charge of powder, and depth of hole, should vary with the length of the line of least resistance in any given material.

VII. Write the empirical formulæ commonly used for finding:—

(*a*) Thickness of arches at the crown.

(*b*) Thickness of cast iron pipes.

(*c*) Breaking weight of cast iron girders

(*d*) Breaking weight of tarred hemp ropes.

Explain fully the meaning of each symbol.

The remainder of the afternoon will be devoted to viva voce examination

WEDNESDAY, 14TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

HYDRAULICS.

FRANCIS B. HANNA, M.A., M.E.

I. What will be the discharge per minute through a rectangular notch 6 feet wide, head 8 inches, velocity of approach 2 miles per hour?

II. Draw a cross section of a 'trapezoidal channel of best form' being given:—Depth 4 feet; inclination of sides 2 to 1.

Compare the velocity of its stream with that of a channel, of same depth and inclination, having a bottom width of 3·3136 feet, and slopes of 1 to 1

III. A calingula, 90 feet long, over which water flows with a maximum head of 3·8 feet, is placed just above a railway embankment What should be the span of the railway bridge to carry off the water if the level of the bottom of the girders is fixed at 8 feet above the bed of the stream? Foundations on stiff clay.

IV. Water flows with a depth of $\frac{m}{x}$ in a pipe m feet in diameter, having a fall of n feet per mile; and with a depth of $\frac{n}{x}$ in a pipe n feet in diameter having a fall of m feet per mile Show that the velocity will be the same in both cases, and that the discharges will be as $m^3 : n^3$

V. What must be the bottom width w of a channel 4 feet deep, with slopes of 1½ to 1, and a fall of 3 feet per mile, in order that it may discharge 195 cubic feet per second?

VI. A river is 305 feet wide at the surface of the water; area of cross section of stream is 1474 square feet; length of wetted border 335 feet; fall 16 inches per mile. Assuming the banks to be vertical above the original surface of the water, to what height must an anicut be built so as to raise the level of the water 3 feet?

VII. Deduce the formula for the flow of water through pipes, obtaining the constant to be used from the following data:—

The discharge from a full pipe 3 feet in diameter, with a fall of one foot per mile, was 3160 gallons per minute

WEDNESDAY, 14TH FEB, 2 TO 5 P.M

ESTIMATING.

FRANCIS B. HANNA, M A., M E

I Prepare a form of estimate for a new road, and state the rates you would allow for:—

Excavation in stiff clay	per cubic yard
Embankments of ,,	,, ,,
Broken stone metal 9 thick	,, ,,
Laterite metal 3" ,,	,, ,,
Coursed rubble in bridges	,, ,,
Country brickwork set in chunam	,, ,,
Fencing (give sketch of kind) ..	lineal ..

II. Make an estimate of the cost of the bungalow a drawing of which is placed before you

THURSDAY, 15TH FEB, 10 A M. TO 1 P M

EUCLID AND ALGEBRA

CAPTAIN W H. COAKER, R E.

I The angles at the base of an isosceles triangle are equal to one another; and, if the equal sides be produced, the angles upon the other side of the base shall be equal

II If a straight line be divided into any two parts, the square of the whole line is equal to the squares of the two parts, together with twice the rectangle contained by the parts

III. Prove that in any triangle the squares of the two sides are together double of the squares of half the base, and of the line joining its middle point with the opposite angle.

IV (*a*). The angle at the centre of a circle is double of the angle at the circumference upon the same base, that is, upon the same part of the circumference.

(*b*). If two circles touch each other, and parallel diameters be drawn, then lines which join the extremeties of these diameters, will pass through the point of contact

V. In a given circle to describe a triangle, equiangular to a given triangle.

VI AB is divided in C and D, so that AB : AC :: AC : AD Take AE any other straight line equal to AC, and join EB, EC, and ED Shew that the angle BED is bisected by the line EC.

VII Solve the equations:—

(i). $\dfrac{(1+x)^{\frac{1}{2}} + (1-x)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{1+(1+x)^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \dfrac{(1+x)^{\frac{1}{2}} - (1-x)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{1-(1-x)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$

(ii). $\left.\begin{aligned} xy &= x+y \\ xz &= 2(x+z) \\ yz &= 3(y+z) \end{aligned}\right\}$.

VIII. A person who saved every year half as much again as he saved the previous year, had in 6 years saved Rs. 3,990; how much did he save during the first year?

IX. Find the value of $\sqrt[5]{33}$ by the *Binomial Theorem*, to six places of decimals.

X. A tradesman contrives to employ a *false* balance to his own advantage both in buying and selling an article, and makes a profit of 4¼ per cent. on his outlay. If however, the scale pans in which the article is weighed when bought and sold respectively were interchanged, he would neither gain nor lose by the article. Find what would be his profit, if a *true* balance were used

XI Shew how to find the present value of an annuity to be paid n years, at compound interest.

THURSDAY, 15TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M

MENSURATION AND PLANE TRIGONOMETRY

CAPT. W. H. COAKER, R E.

MENSURATION.

[*In the following questions* π *may be taken as* $3\frac{1}{7}$.]

I. Shew that the area of a regular hexagon of which a is the side is $\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}a^2$; and, the distance between two parallel sides of a regular hexagon being 20 yards, find its area and also that of its circumscribing circle.

II. The diameter of the bottom of a circular reservoir is 100 feet, and the side all round is inclined at an angle of 45°. The depth of water being 10 feet, find the time required to fill the reservoir by a pipe 12 inches in diameter flowing with a velocity of 4 feet per second.

III. What will be the weight of a hollow cylindrical copper ring, the inner diameter of which is 3 feet 10 inches, and the outer diameter 4 feet 4 inches, the thickness of metal being 1 inch, and the weight of a cubic foot of copper 500 lbs ?

IV A railway cutting is 200 yards long. At its centre the depth is 20 feet, which decreases uniformly to nothing at each end. The bottom width of cutting being 16 feet, and the side slopes one vertical to a half horizontal, find the number of cubic yards to be excavated.

PLANE TRIGONOMETRY.

I Prove geometrically the values of the sine and cosine of (A + B) and (A — B)

II In any triangle prove that

$$c = \frac{(a-b)\cos\frac{C}{2}}{\sin\frac{A-B}{2}}$$

and

$$\tan\frac{A-B}{2} = \frac{a-b}{a+b}\cot\frac{C}{2}$$

III. Find x from the equation

$$\mathrm{Cos}^{-1}\frac{1-x^2}{1+x^2} + \tan^{-1}\frac{2x}{1-x^2} = \frac{4\pi}{3}$$

and shew that

$$\mathrm{Sin}^{-1}\tfrac{4}{5} + \sin^{-1}\tfrac{5}{13} + \sin^{-1}\tfrac{16}{65} = \tfrac{\pi}{2}$$

IV. If in a plane triangle tan A tan C = 3, prove that cot A, cot B, cot C, are in harmonic progression.

V. The three sides of a triangle are 50, 70, and 90; find the angles.

VI The elevation of a tower standing on a horizontal plane is observed, and at a station a feet nearer to it in a direct line, the elevation is found to be the complement of the former. On advancing b feet nearer still, the elevation is found to be double the first. Shew that the horizontal distance of the tower from the last station is $\frac{a}{2}$, and its height $\left\{ (a+b)^2 \frac{a^2}{-4} \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}$

FRIDAY, 16TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING.

FRANCIS B. HANNA, M.A., M.E.

Make a drawing of a bridge to carry a public road across a stream 15 feet wide.

The heights above the rock foundation are:—

Bottom of stream	4 feet.
Flood level	11 ,,
Ground level at banks	12 ,,
Roadway of bridge	20 ,,
Side slopes of embankment	1½ to 1.

Bridge to have splayed wings.

FRIDAY, 16TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

TOPOGRAPHICAL DRAWING.

FRANCIS B. HANNA, M.A., M.E

Copy the drawing placed before you at double the scale.

[The drawing was a lithographed plan of Palaveram Hill showing contour lines—Scale: 16 inches = one mile.]

SATURDAY, 17TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

STATICS AND DYNAMICS.

CAPTAIN W. H. COAKER, R.E.

I. The sum of two forces is 25 and their resultant is 20. Supposing the angle between the lesser force and the resultant to be 60°, find the forces and the angle at which they act.

II A uniform beam AB, 20 feet in length, and weighing 600 lbs, is moveable in a vertical plane round a hinge at A, and is kept inclined at an angle of 30° to the horizon by a weight P acting by means of a string attached to the beam at B, and passing over a pulley C, fixed at a point 15 feet vertically above A. Find P.

III A uniform bent lever when supported at the angle rests with the shorter arm horizontal; but if this arm were twice as long it would rest with the other horizontal; find the lengths of the arms and the angle between them when the whole length of the lever *in the first case* is 30 inches.

IV If the force which, acting parallel to a plane, is necessary to draw a body up the plane be twice the force which, acting in the same direction, will allow it to slide down; what is the relation between the inclination of the plane and the co-efficient of friction?

V. (*a*). A power of 5 lbs., acting at the end of an arm 10 inches long, supports a weight of 150 lbs. upon a screw $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; find the inclination of the thread of the screw.

(*b*). Find the power which must be applied to a system of pullies, in which each string is attached to the weight, in order to raise a weight of 3 cwt., supposing that there are 4 strings, and that each pulley weighs 3 lbs.

VI Prove the following equations with respect to a body which moves *in vacuo* under the influence of a constant force f:

$$v = \text{ft.} \qquad s = \tfrac{1}{2}\,\text{ft}^2. \qquad v^2 = 2\,\text{fs}.$$

N.B.—In the following questions g may be taken as 32 feet.

VII. With what velocity must a body be projected vertically upwards in order that it may reach a height of 300 feet in 3 seconds; how high will it rise; and after how many seconds will it again reach the former point?

VIII A bucket is raised from a well in 6 seconds by means of a weight of 30 lbs. passing over a pulley; when a weight of 40 lbs. is used the time of raising the bucket is 3 seconds. Find the depth of the well and the weight of the bucket.

IX A train going at the rate of 60 miles per hour is fitted with brake power equivalent to $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of its weight. Find in what distance it can be stopped.

Supposing this train to weigh 200 tons, and that an obstacle is sighted 800 feet ahead, and that it takes 6 seconds to apply the brakes; with what force will the obstacle be struck?

X. A body is suspended freely by a fine thread from the ceiling of a railway carriage, and it is observed to attain a deviation of 1° from the vertical in passing round a curve. Find the radius of this curve, supposing the train to be going at the rate of 30 miles per hour.

MONDAY, 17TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

HYDROSTATICS AND PNEUMATICS.

CAPTAIN W. H. COAKER, R.E.

I. Explain the theory of equal transmission of fluid pressure; and from it deduce the hydrostatic paradox.

II. Three fluids, whose densities are in arithmetical progression, fill a semicircular tube whose bounding diameter is horizontal. Prove that the depth of one of the common surfaces is double that of the other.

III. A rectangle has one side in the surface of a fluid; it is required to divide it by a straight line drawn from one of the angles in the surface to the lower side, so that the pressures upon the two parts are equal.

IV. A cylinder filled with fluid with its axis vertical is divided by horizontal sections into 5 annuli, so that the pressure on each is equal to the pressure on the base. The radius of the cylinder being 7 inches, determine its height and the breadth of the second annulus.

V. A body floats between two known fluids, and the part immersed in the lower is observed to be the same as if it were floating on the surface of a fluid whose specific gravity is double that of the heavier. Determine the specific gravity of the solid.

VI. Supposing the specific gravity of a man, of water, and of cork, to be 1·12, 1, and 24 respectively, what weight of cork must be attached to a man weighing 180 lbs. that he may just float in water?

VII. A cylindrical diving bell 9 feet high is to be sunk to the bed of a river 40 feet deep; find the height to which the water will rise inside it.

VIII. Explain the action of the suction pump, and of the force pump. What is the use of the air chamber in the latter?

IX. If a cubic foot of air at a temperature of 33° and pressure, 29 inches, be expanded to 1·25 cubic feet by the application of heat, and the elastic force becomes 32 inches, calculate the temperature.

X. Describe the mercurial barometer. State on what the height of the column depends; what it is a measure of; and why it is different at different altitudes above the earth's surface.